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LOCH DOON & CASTLE.

ORDNANCE

GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND:

A SURVEY OF SCOTTISH TOPOGRAPHY,

Statistical, Biographical, and Historical.

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FRANCIS H. GROOME,

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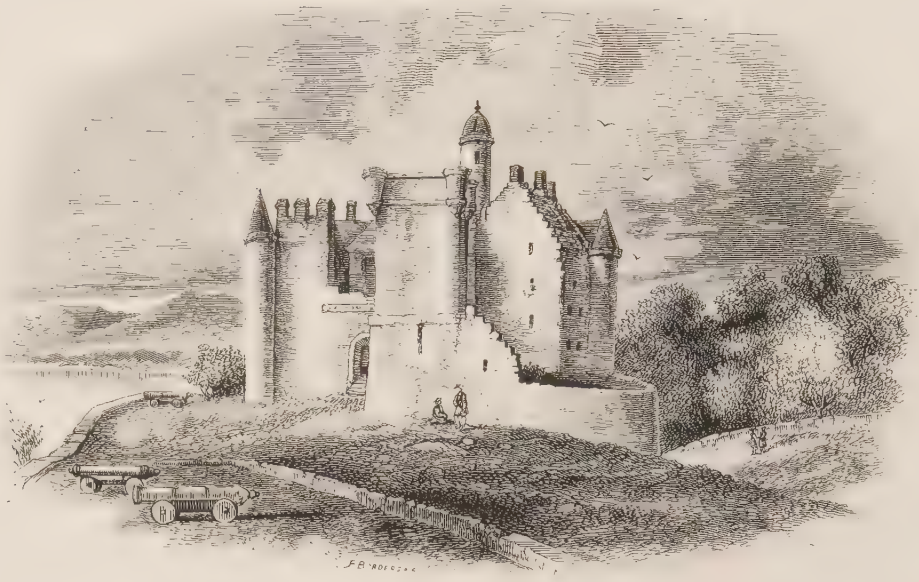
Ardvraick Castle, Sutherlandshire.

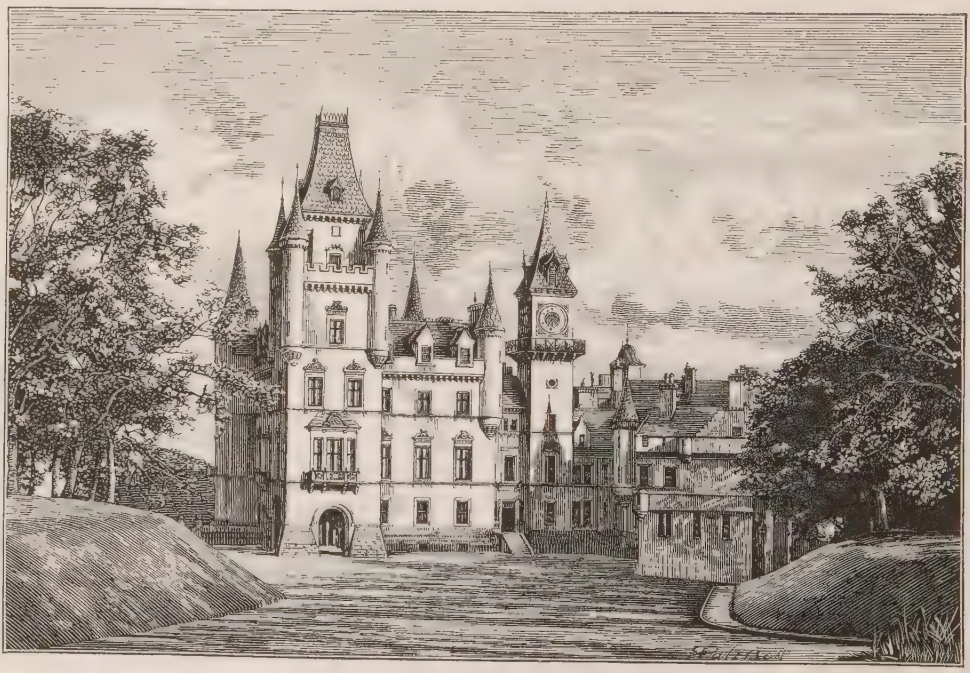
Loch Arkaig, Inverness-shire.

Craighall House, Ceres, Fifeshire.

Craigievar Castle, Leochel-Cushnie, Aberdeenshire



Old Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire.



Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire.

Dunottar Castle, Kincardineshire, in the 17th century. From Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiæ* (1693).

Dunkeld, Perthshire, in the 17th century. From Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiæ* (1693).

Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire.

Frendraught House, Aberdeenshire, with the ruins of the old Castle.

Sculptured Front of Old College, Glasgow (founded in 1450).

Part of the Quadrangle, Old College, Glasgow.

Gordon Castle, Morayshire. From Nattes' *Scotia Depicta.*

Inverness at the end of the 17th century. From Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiæ* (1693).

Perth in the 17th century. From Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiæ* (1693).

Pass of Killiecrankie, Perthshire, in last century.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW EDINBURGH

FIRTHS OF BEAULY, CROMARTY AND MORAY

BEAULY FIRTH
CROMARTY FIRTH
MORAY FIRTH
BAY OF NIGG
Udale Bay
Cromarty Bay
Aness Bay
Invergordon
CROMARTY
Alness
Evanton
DINGWALL
Conon Br.
NAIRN
FORTROSE
Rosemarkie
Fort George
Ardersier
Campbeltown
Auldearn
Nairn
Cawdor
Croy
Petty
Muirtown
Muntlochy Bay
Kessock
Clachnaharry
INVERNESS
Culloden
Ardclach
Carn Maol
Meall an Tuirc
Beinn na Diollaide
Caishlan
Kinloch
Evanton
Killearn
Strath Skiach
Strath Sgiach
Tulloch
Perin
Brahan Cas.
Muir of Ord
Killearnan
Beauly
Kirkhill
Lentran
Dochnacraig
Drumchardine
Torbreck
Tore
Torvean
Torbain
Torgorm
Torcroy
Torfoot
Torbreck
Torrachilty
Torbeg
Torbuie
Torbuidhe
Torbuie
Torbuie
Torbuie

BUTE SHIRE.
British Miles
1 2 3 4 5
Longitude West from Greenwich 5°
5°
55° 45'
Inch Marnoch
Little Cumbrae
Great Cumbrae
Arran
Kilbrannan Sound
Firth of Clyde
Sound of Pladda
Pladda I.
Lamlash or Holy I.
Drimadown Bay
Kilmichael
Largs
Ardgowan
Kelburn
Fairlie
Saltcoats
Ardrossan
Skelmorlie
Innerkip
Portincross Ca.
Fairlie R.
Ayrshire
Renfrew
Argyll
Bute

DUMBARTON SHIRE.
British Miles
1 2 4 6 8 10
Longitude West 4° from Greenwich
Loch Katrine
Loch Lomond
Loch Long
Loch Goil
Loch Fyne
Loch Ard
Loch of Menteith
River Forth
River Teith
River Clyde
Dumbarton
Renfrew
GLASGOW
Greenock
Port Glasgow
Helensburgh
Rhu
Row
Cardross
Levenford
Dumglass
Erskine Ferry
Erskine
Dalmuir
Govan
Partick
Kilmarnock
Kilsyth
Cumbernauld
Kirkintilloch
Campsie
Strathblane
Balfron
Drymen
Killearn
Balmaha
Rossdhu
Luss
Tarbet
Arrochar
Inveruglas
Inversnaid
Ardgartan
Lochgoilhead
Kilmun
Gourock
Roseneath
Row
Garelochhead
Ardmore
Ardentinny
Strone
Cairndow
Inveraray
Glen Croe
Glen Fruin
Glen Douglas
Glen Finnart
Glen Luss
Glen Falloch
Glen Gyle
Glen Arklet
Glen Dochart
Glen Ogle
Glen Finglas
Glen Artney
Glen Aven
Glen Kinglas
Glen Loin
Glen Mollochan
Glen Mollochan
Glen Mollochan

NORTH SEA
PENTLAND FIRTH
Dunnet Head
Holburn Head
Dunnet Bay
Stroma
Duncansby Head
Gill Bay
Sinclair Bay
DUNNET PARISH
THURSO
OLRIG
BOWER
HALKIRK
WATTEN
PARISH
WICK
Loch Watten
Thurso River
Forss Water
Wick River
Sutherland Shire
CAITHNESS SHIRE.
British Miles.
3° 40' Longitude West from Greenwich.

Corwar, an estate, with a mansion, in Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, 3½ miles ESE of Barrhill station. See COLMONELL.

Corymulzie. See CORRIEMULZIE.

Coryvreckan. See CORRIEVRECHAN.

Coshieville, a place, with an inn, in Strath Appin, Dull parish, Perthshire, 5½ miles W by N of Aberfeldy, on a road leading northward to Tummel Bridge, over a pass 1262 feet high.

Cossans. See GLAMIS.

Costa, a headland at the northern extremity of the mainland of Orkney, on the mutual border of Evie and Birsay parishes. Projecting to a point 4 miles ENE of the Brough of Birsay, it comprises a hill 478 feet high, and presents to the ocean a bold precipitous cliff. See EVIE.

Costerton House. See CRICHTON.

Cotburn, a hill (559 feet) on the mutual border of Turriff and Monquhitter parishes, N Aberdeenshire, 4¼ miles NE of the town of Turriff.

Cotehill, a loch, measuring 1½ by 1 furlong, in Slains parish, E Aberdeenshire, 1 mile W by N of the church.

Cothal, a place with factories of tweed and woollen cloth in Fintray parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Don, 7½ miles NNW of Aberdeen, and 2¾ NNW of Dyce Junction. The factories were established in 1798, and are famous for both the quantity and the quality of the tweeds which they turn out.

Cothiemuir. See KEIG.

Cotton, a village in Auchindoir and Kearn parish, W Aberdeenshire, 7 furlongs ESE of Rhynie.

Coul, a mansion in Contin parish, SE Ross-shire, a little NE of the parish church. Built in 1821, it is a handsome edifice, with finely-wooded policies; its owner, Sir Arthur-Geo.-Ramsay Mackenzie, eleventh Bart. since 1673 (b. 1865; suc. 1873), holds 43,189 acres in the shire, valued at £5215 per annum.

Coul, a mansion in the parish and 1 mile ENE of the station of Auchterarder, SE Perthshire.

Coulatt, a loch on the mutual border of Knockando and Dallas parishes, Elginshire, 4 miles W by N of Knockando church. Lying 1100 feet above sea-level, it measures 1½ by 1 furlong, and sends off the Burn of Coulatt, flowing 6½ miles E and SSE to the Spey, 7 furlongs SSE of the said church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Coull, a collier hamlet in Markinch parish, Fife, 1¾ mile NW of Markinch town.

Coull, a parish of S Aberdeenshire, whose church stands 3¼ miles NNW of Aboyne station, this being 32½ miles W by S of Aberdeen. It is bounded N by Leochel-Cushnie, E by Lumphanan, S by Aboyne, W by Logie-Coldstone and Tarland-Migvie. Irregular in outline, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 5¾ miles, a varying breadth of 5¾ furlongs and 4⅞ miles, and an area of 9053 acres. The drainage is carried mainly to the Dee, but partly also to the Don—by the Burn of Tarland to the former, and to the latter by the Burn of Corse. In the extreme SE the surface sinks to 410 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward to Scar Hill of Tillyduke (984 feet), and northward to *Mortlich (1248), Leadhlich (1278), *CRAG (1563), and Loanhead (994), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks are all of primary formation, the eastern hills consisting chiefly of reddish, the western of greyish, granite; and the soils vary from gravel-mixed clay to loam and moorish uplands. A 'Druidical' circle on Tomnaverie, a number of small cairns upon Corse Hill, and traces of the Terry Chapel on Newton of Corse make up the antiquities, with the ruined castles of Corse and Coull. The latter at the opening of the 13th century was the seat of the great Durward family, of whom it was said that, a Durward dying, the church bell of Coull tolled of its own accord. A stately pile, it measured some 50 yards square, and had five turrets and four hexagonal towers. Corse Castle bears date 1581, and, though long roofless, is comparatively entire. The lands of Corse, forming part of the barony of Coull and O'Neil, were in 1476 bestowed on Patrick Forbes, armour-bearer to James III., and youngest son of the second Lord Forbes. Among his descendants were Patrick Forbes (1564-1635), Bishop of Aberdeen from 1618; and his son, John Forbes (1593-1648), the scholar and Episcopalian confessor, whose estate was repeatedly ravaged by the famous freebooter Gilderoy. The bishop's male line failing with his grandchildren, Corse passed to the Forbeses of CRAIGIEVAR, and now is held by the late Sir John Forbes' second son, James Ochoncar Forbes, Esq. (b. 1837; suc. 1846), who owns 1946 acres in the shire, valued at £1679 per annum. His modern mansion, near the old castle, is 3¼ miles NW of Lumphanan station, and 4¾ NE of Coull church. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 others holding between £100 and £500, and 1 between £50 and £100. In the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen, Coull has since 1621 given off the Corse division *quoad sacra* to Leochel-Cushnie; the living is worth £202. The church (1792; restored 1876; 220 sittings) has a fine-toned bell that was cast in Holland in 1644. A public school, with accommodation for 103 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 83, and a grant of £79, 12s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £4006, 15s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 679, (1831) 767, (1851) 734, (1871) 824, (1881) 783.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Coull, Braes of. See LINTRATHEN.

Coullin. See CUCHULLIN.

Coulmony House. See ARDCLACH.

Coulport, a hamlet on the W side of Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire, on Loch Long, 4 miles N by W of Cove. It maintains a ferry across Loch Long to Ardentinny, and has a new pier, erected in 1880, when also several acres were laid out for feuing purposes. The Kibble Crystal Palace, in the Glasgow Botanic Gardens, was removed from Coulport in 1872.

Coulter, a loch in the S of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, near the foot of the Lennox Hills, 6¼ miles SSW of Stirling. With an utmost length and width of 5 and 3 furlongs, it is shallow towards the W, but very deep to the NE; contains perch and pike; and sends off its superfluence by Auchenhowie Burn to the Carron. During the great earthquake of Lisbon (1735) it was violently agitated, and sank about 10 or 12 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Coulter, Lanarkshire. See CULTER.

Coultra. See BALMERINO.

Countesswells, an estate, with an old mansion, in Peterculter parish, Aberdeenshire, 4¾ miles WSW of Aberdeen. Its owner, Major And. Gammell of Drumtochty Castle, holds 5208 acres in the shire, valued at £5470 per annum. There are a post office of Countesswells under Aberdeen and a public school.

Coupar-Angus, a town and a parish partly in Forfar, but mainly in Perth, shire. The town stands in the centre of Strathmore, near the left bank of the Isla, on a small tributary of that river, 4¼ miles SE of Blairgowrie, 12¾ NE by N of Perth, and 15 NW of Dundee; whilst its station, the junction for Blairgowrie, on the Scottish Midland section of the Caledonian, is 15¾ miles from Perth, 22 from Dundee, 62¾ N by W of Edinburgh, and 79¼ NE of Glasgow. The part of it on the left bank of the rivulet is in Angus or Forfarshire; and, being the older portion, occasioned the whole to be called Coupar-Angus. Dating from a remote antiquity, the town was long a time-worn, decayed, and stagnant place, but within recent years has undergone great revival and improvement, and become a centre of much traffic and a seat of considerable trade. It is governed by nine police commissioners, under selected sections of the general police and improvement act of Scotland, adopted in July 1871; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Union Bank, and the National Bank, a local savings' bank, five principal inns, a gas company, a town-house with a steeple, a literary association, masonic and good templar lodges, a Bible society, a young men's Christian association, bowling and curling clubs, and a volunteer corps. In 1874 a much-needed

water supply was introduced, at a cost of nearly £4000, from springs on the Pitcur estate, which are guided to a reservoir close to the Dundee turnpike, containing 55,000 gallons. There are three linen-works, a tannery, farina works, a brewery, and steam saw-mills. A grain market is held on Thursday, and cattle markets fall on the third Thursday of every month but June, August, September, and October. The Queen has driven thrice through Coupar-Angus, on 11 Sept. and 1 Oct. 1844, and 31 Aug. 1850. Henry Guthrie (1600-76), Bishop of Dunkeld, was a native. A Roman camp here, immediately E of the churchyard, is supposed to have been formed either by Agricola or Lollius Urbicus, and seems to have been a square of 1200 feet, with two strong ramparts and wide ditches; but now is represented only by remains of the eastern part of the ramparts. In 1164 King Malcolm the Maiden founded the Cistercian abbey of St Mary's within the area of this Roman camp. A large and stately structure, richly endowed by several of the Scottish kings and by the Hays of Errol, it passed at the dissolution to the Balmerino family. An ivy-clad fragment, in the SW corner of the churchyard, is all that is left of it, a beautiful arch having been demolished in 1780 to furnish material for the parish church. This, dating originally from 1681, was in great measure reconstructed in 1780, and thoroughly rebuilt in 1859. Other churches are the Free, U.P. (1790), Evangelical Union (1789), Original Secession (1826), and Episcopal (1847). A new one-story public school, erected (1876-77) at a cost of £2700, with accommodation for 502 children, had in 1880 an average attendance of 299, and a grant of £286, 18s. 6d. Pop. (1793) 1604, (1841) 1868, (1861) 1943, (1871) 2149, (1881) 1959.

The parish, containing also the villages of Arthurstone, Balbrogie, and Washington, is bounded N by Alyth, NE by Meigle, SE by Meigle and Kettins, S by Cargill, and NW by Caputh, Blairgowrie, and Bendochy. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 6 miles; its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and 2⅝ miles; and its area is 4769½ acres, of which 184 are in Forfarshire, and 70½ are water. The Isla, winding 10⅜ miles 'in many a loop and link,' roughly traces all the northern and north-western border; along it lies a considerable extent of haugh-land, protected by embankments, 7 feet high, from inundations by the river. The rest of the area mainly consists of the level grounds of Strathmore, but is bisected from NE to SW by a ridge, along which runs the great highway from Perth to Aberdeen, and which commands a splendid view of the Sidlaw Hills along the one side of the strath, and of the Grampian Mountains on the other. In the extreme SW the surface sinks to 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 224 near Keithick, 172 at Kemphill, 210 at Easter Denhead, and 208 near Arthurbank. The formation is Old Red sandstone; and the soil is mainly a good sandy loam. Mansions are Balgersho House, Keithick House, Isla Park, Balbrogie, Arthurstone, Denhead, Kinloch, and Bankhead; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 15 of between £100 and £500, 14 of from £50 to £100, and 45 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion *quoad sacra* to Meigle, Coupar-Angus is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £442. Valuation (1882) £16,297, 14s. 2d., of which £1844, 16s. 1d. was for the Forfarshire section. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2416, (1831) 2615, (1861) 2929, (1871) 3055, (1881) 2819, of whom 265 were in Forfarshire; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 2797, (1881) 2546.—*Ord Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868. See the Rev. C. Rogers' and Major-Gen. A. S. Allan's *Rental Book and Historical Notices of the Abbey of Coupar-Angus* (2 vols., Grampian Club, 1879-80).

Cour, a mansion in Saddell parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire, on Kilbrannan Sound, 7¼ miles N by E of Carradale.

Courance, a hamlet in Kirkmichael parish, Dumfriesshire, 9 miles NW of Lockerbie, under which it has a post office. Courance House is the seat of John Seton-Wightman, Esq. (b. 1846; suc. 1879), who owns 2750 acres in the shire, valued at £1705 per annum.

Courthill. See Langside.

Cousland, a village in Cranston parish, Edinburghshire, 3½ miles ENE of Dalkeith, under which it has a post office. It was burned by the Protector Somerset in 1547, at the time of the battle of Pinkie. A chapelry of Cousland was annexed to Cranston parish about the era of the Reformation; its chapel stood on the SW side of the village, and has left some remains.

Couston. See Bathgate.

Couthally. See Cowthally.

Couttie, a hamlet in Bendochy parish, E Perthshire, on the right bank of the Isla, 1 mile NW of Coupar-Angus.

Cove, a fishing village in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 4¾ miles S by E of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office. At it are St Mary's Episcopal church (1868), a public and an Episcopal school, an hotel, and a harbour, which, mainly natural, or very slightly improved by art, serves often as a place of refuge to boats in high north-easterly winds. The fishermen engage in various kinds of fishery, and have considerable reputation for the drying and smoking of haddocks. A cave enters from the beach in the vicinity, and probably gave name to the village. Pop. (1861) 385, (1871) 450, (1881) 550.

Cove, a charming watering-place in Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire, to the right or E of the entrance to Loch Long, 1¼ mile WNW of Kilcreggan, and 6 miles by water WNW of Greenock. Of modern growth, and conjoined as a police burgh with Kilcreggan, it comprises a number of neat villas and cottages. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a steamboat pier, and Craigrownie *quoad sacra* church. See Kilcreggan and Craigrownie.

Cove, a fishing hamlet in Cockburnspath parish, Berwickshire, 3 furlongs E of Cockburnspath station. Its harbour, 3 furlongs further to the eastward, is approached through a sloping tunnel, which, hewn out of soft rock, is 65 yards long, and just wide enough to admit a horse and cart; it has a pier for fishing-boats on a little bay, surrounded by cliffs 100 to 200 feet in height. The hamlet, consisting of little more than a score of one-story cottages, had a fishing population of 21, of whom no fewer than 11 perished, within ½ mile of home, in the disastrous gale of 14 Oct. 1881.

Cove, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of Kirtle Water, 1 mile W of Kirkpatrick station.

Cove. See Ulva and Caolisport.

Cove-a-Chiaran. See Campbeltown.

Covesea (popularly *Causea*), a little village on the coast of Drainie parish, Elginshire, 5¾ miles NNW of Elgin, and 3½ W of Lossiemouth. The shore here is rocky, precipitous, and strikingly picturesque. In one place a gently sloping road leads through a natural arch, with stately pillars, to a stretch of fine natural meadow on the beach, shut in to the landward by smooth and mural Old Red sandstone cliffs, 60 to 100 feet high; elsewhere are caves, fissures, arches, stacks, and fantastic forms of rock, various and romantic as the ruins of a vast city, and far too numerous to be appreciably damaged for ages to come by either the elements or the hand of man. Two peculiarly interesting objects are an isolated rock, which, looking like an inverted pyramid, is 60 feet high, 30 across the top, but only 8 across the base; and the Laird's Stable, a cavern, which, once the abode of a hermit, was used as a stable by Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown during the '45. In another cave, near Hopeman, have been found a flint arrow-head, bones of the beaver and the crane, and other traces of prehistoric occupancy; and the roof of a third is sculptured with figures of the half-moon, sceptre, fish, and suchlike symbols of ancient Celtic art. A reef or chain of skerries, extending parallel to the coast, about ½ mile from the shore, was the scene of many shipwrecks; but since 1846 it has been crowned with a lighthouse, built at a cost of £11,514, and showing a revolving light, visible at the distance of 18½ nautical miles. The light appears in its brightest state once every minute, and, from W by

N ¼ N to SE by E ¼ E, it is of the natural appearance; but from SE by E ¼ E to SE ¼ S, it has a red colour. See pp. 323-337 of Jas. Brown's *Round Table Club* (Elgin, 1873).

Covington, a hamlet and a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The hamlet stands between the Clyde and the Caledonian railway, 1¼ mile N by E of its station and post-town Thankerton, this being 33½ miles SW of Edinburgh and 36½ SE of Glasgow; at it is the parish church (230 sittings), an old building enlarged in the early part of last century. A neighbouring tower, built in 1442 by Lindsay of Covington barony, is now a fine ruin; and Covington Mill was the place where that famous martyr of the Covenant, Donald Cargill, was seized by Irving of Bonshaw in May 1681.

The parish, containing also the villages of Thankerton, Newtown of Covington (7 furlongs NNE of Thankerton), and Hillhead (¾ mile NNE of the church), comprises the ancient parishes of Covington and Thankerton, united some time between 1702 and 1720. Bounded NW by Pettinain, E by Libberton, SE by Symington, and W by Carmichael, it has an utmost length of 5 miles from NNE to SSW, viz., from the Clyde below Brown Ford to the top of Tinto; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 2⅝ miles; and its area is 5167⅛ acres, of which 53 are water. The Clyde, here winding 3¾ miles west-north-westward and northward, roughly traces all the boundary with Libberton; and three or four burns run to it through the interior or on the borders of the parish. In the extreme NE the surface sinks to 630 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 829 at Hillhead, 1049 near Wellbrae, 1013 at Chester, 661 at Thankerton bridge, and 2335 on Tinto; it is divided among meadows or low well-cultivated fields along the Clyde, pastoral slopes, and heathy uplands. Nearly two-fifths of the entire area are under the plough, and about 80 acres are in wood. Other antiquities than Covington Tower are a cairn, three camps, and a 'Druidical temple.' Here, in 1828, his father being parish minister, was born the late Lord Advocate, William Watson, who in 1880 was raised to the peerage as Baron Watson of Thankerton. St John's Kirk is the only mansion: and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 2 of less, than £500. Covington is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £265. A public school at Newtown of Covington, with accommodation for 70 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 44, and a grant of £48, 3s. Valuation (1882) £6487, 9s. Pop. (1801) 456, (1831) 521, (1861) 532, (1871) 454, (1881) 444.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Cowal, the mid eastern district of Argyllshire. Its north-western extremity is an isthmus between the head of Loch Fyne and the boundary with Perthshire; whilst its north-eastern is a range of mountains along the boundary with Perth and Dumbarton shires, to the head of Loch Long; and all the rest is a peninsula bounded E by Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde, S by the Kyles of Bute, and W by Loch Fyne. Its length, from the head of Glen Fyne on the NNE to Lamont Point on the SSW, is 37 miles; and its greatest breadth is 16¼ miles. It comprehends the parishes of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich, Dunoon and Kilmun, Strachur and Stralachlan, Inverchaolain, Kilmodan, and Kilfinan, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Ardentinny, Inellan, Kirn, and Sandbank, with the chapelries of Strone, Toward, Kilbride, and Tighnabruaich. See Argyllshire.

Cowcaddens. See Glasgow.

Cowdailly. See Cowthally.

Cowdenbeath, a village in the S of Beath parish, Fife, 2 miles WSW of Lochgelly, and 3 furlongs N by W of Cowdenbeath station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British, this being 5¼ miles ENE of Dunfermline. It has a post office under Lochgelly, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a Free church, and a public school; and in the neighbourhood are the extensive collieries of the Cowdenbeath Coal Co. Pop. (1861) 1148, (1871) 1457, (1881) 2712.

Cowden Castle, a mansion in Muckart parish, Perthshire, 2¼ miles ENE of Dollar. Occupying the site of an ancient fortalice, which belonged to the see of St Andrews, it is the seat of John Christie, Esq. (b. 1824; suc. 1859), who owns 1672 acres in the shire, valued at £1625 per annum.

Cowdenhill, a hamlet near Borrowstounness, NW Linlithgowshire.

Cowdenknowes, an estate, with a mansion, part ancient and part modern, in Earlston parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of Leader Water, 1 mile S of Earlston village. Its strong old tower, with deep pit beneath and 'hanging tree' outside (the latter cut down barely 50 years since), was the seat of those ancestors of the Earls of Home whose feudal cruelties called forth the malediction—

> 'Vengeance! vengeance! when and where?
> Upon the house of Cowdenknowes, now and ever mair.'

Their estate has long been alienated, and now is held by William Cotesworth, Esq. (b. 1827), who owns 2331 acres in Berwick and Roxburgh shires, valued at £2702 per annum. Behind the house rises Earlston Black Hill (1031 feet), a picturesque conical eminence, crowned with remains of a Roman camp. All know the plaintive air and one at least of the three versions of the ballad—

> '"O the broom, and the bonny, bonny broom,
> And the broom of the Cowdenknowes,"
> And aye sae sweet as the lassie sang
> I' the bught, milking the ewes.'

But the broom-sprinkled braes and haughs of Cowdenknowes—'one of the most classical and far-famed spots in Scotland'—had been sadly stripped of their golden adornments by the so-called march of agricultural improvement, when, in the winter of 1861-62, the hand of Nature nipped what man had spared. See pp. 133-137 of Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (ed. 1874).

Cowey's Linn, a waterfall of 35 feet in leap in Eddlestone parish, Peeblesshire, on a head-stream of Eddlestone Water, 3 miles N by W of Eddlestone village.

Cowgate. See Dundee, Edinburgh, and Mauchline.

Cowglen, a hamlet and a mansion in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, 2 miles W by S of Pollokshaws. Coal and limestone are worked in the vicinity.

Cowhill Tower, a mansion in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the Nith, 4½ miles NNW of Dumfries.

Cowie, a fishing village and a stream of Kincardineshire. The village, in Fetteresso parish, stands on the N side of Stonehaven Bay, and ¾ mile N by E of Stonehaven town. Anciently it was a free burgh, under charter of Malcolm Ceannmor, who, on a rock overlooking the sea, is said to have built a small fortalice—the Castle of Cowie. Of this some vestiges remain, while its First Pointed chapel, which afterwards belonged to Marischal College, Aberdeen, is a picturesque ruin, with a burying-ground still in use. Cowie House, hard by, is a seat of Alex. Innes, Esq. of Raemoir (b. 1812; suc. 1863), who owns 4750 acres in the shire, valued at £2847 per annum. Cowie Water, rising on the western border of Glenbervie parish at 1000 feet above sea-level, winds 13 miles eastward through the rocky and wooded scenery of Glenbervie and Fetteresso parishes, and at Stonehaven falls into Stonehaven Bay. It is fairly stocked with small trout; is subject to high freshets, which often do considerable damage; and is crossed, ¾ mile NNW of Stonehaven, by the grand fourteen-arched Glenury Viaduct of the Aberdeen railway, which, in one part 190 feet high, commands a fine view of the river's ravine, the vale and town of Stonehaven, Dunnottar Castle, and other features of the surrounding landscape.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 67, 1871.

Cowiefauld, a hamlet in Strathmiglo parish, Fife, 2 miles WSW of Strathmiglo village.

Cowie's Linn. See Cowey's Linn.

Cowlairs. See Glasgow.

Cowlatt, Loch. See Coulatt.

Cowpits, a village in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire,

on the right bank of the Esk, 1½ mile S of Musselburgh.

Cowshaven. See ABERDOUR.

Cowthally, a ruined castle in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire, on the edge of a moss 1½ mile NW of Carnwath village. From the reign of David I. (1124-53) to 1603 it was the seat of the powerful family of Somerville, which, ennobled in 1430 under the title of Baron Somerville, became extinct in 1870 on the death of the nineteenth Lord. Burned by the English in 1320, but afterwards rebuilt, it was surrounded by moat and rampart, and accessible only by a drawbridge. James V. and VI. were both entertained here with great magnificence, the latter punningly remarking that the castle rather should be called *Cow-daily*, because a cow and ten sheep were killed there every day. See DRUM and the eleventh Lord Somerville's curious *Memorie of the Somervilles* (2 vols., 1815).

Coxton, an old castellated mansion in St Andrews-Lhanbride parish, Elginshire, 2 miles ESE of Elgin. A tall square structure, with turrets at the angles, it bears date 1644, but is fully a century older; and it was the residence of the Inneses of Invermarkie, but belongs now to the Earl of Fife. See vol. i. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1845).

Coyle or **Coila** (popularly *Kill*), a stream of Kyle district, Ayrshire. It rises in the S of Ochiltree parish close to the boundary with Coylton, and winds 14½ miles north-westward to the river Ayr, at a point 3¾ miles E of the town of Ayr. It makes a cascade, 25 feet wide and 15 feet in fall, under the ridge on which stands Sundrum House; its yellow trout are good, but not over plentiful; and at Millmunnoch, on its bank, Burns makes the 'Poor and Honest Sodger' return to his ain dear maid.

Coylton, a village and a parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands 2 miles W by N of Drongan station and 6 ESE of Ayr, under which it has a post office, and consists of two parts, Coylton proper and New Coylton. It is traditionally said to have got its name from the 'Auld King Coil' of COILSFIELD, but figures in old records as Quiltoun and Cuiltoun.

The parish, containing also the villages of Craighall, Woodside, Rankinston, and Joppa, is bounded N by Tarbolton, E by Stair and Ochiltree, S by Dalmellington, SW by Dalrymple, W by Ayr, and NW by St Quivox. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is 8½ miles; its breadth varies between 7 furlongs and 3⅝ miles; and its area is 11,752¾ acres, of which 160¾ are water. From a little below Stair church to just above Mainholm, the river AYR winds 7¾ miles west-south-westward along all the northern and north-western border; to it flows the Water of COYLE, latterly through the NE interior, but chiefly along the boundary with Ochiltree and Stair. Lochs MARTNAHAM (1¼ × ¼ mile) and Snipe (1½ × ⅜ furl.) lie on the Dalrymple border; and on the Ayr border is Loch Fergus (3 × 1 furl.). Where the Ayr quits the parish the surface sinks to less than 50 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 139 feet near Craighall, 356 at Raithhill, 253 near Joppa, 799 at Craigs of Coyle, 1241 at Ewe Hill, 1122 at Brown Rig, and 1426 at BENWHAT, which last, however, culminates just beyond the southern border. Coal, ironstone, trap rock, sandstone, limestone, and potter's clay are worked, the recent great increase in the population being due to mining development; plumbago was mined, from 1808 till 1815, on the farm of Laigh Dalmore; fire-clay abounds in the neighbourhood of a limestone quarry; and Water-of-Ayr stone, used for hones, was raised for some years on Knockshoggle farm. The soil of the holms or flat grounds along the streams is light and loamy, on a sandy or gravelly bottom; elsewhere it is mostly a poor cohesive clay on a stiff, cold, tilly subsoil, with patches of moss or peat. About 70 per cent. of the entire land area is in tillage, 23 in pasture, and 7 under wood. Antiquities are a large stone, by tradition associated with the name of 'Auld King Coil;' the castellated portion of Sundrum House; fragments of the old parish church; and the sites of two pre-Reformation chapels. A field on Bargleuch has yielded four stone coffins; and silver coins of Elizabeth, James VI., and Charles I. have been dug up on Bargunnoch farm. Mansions are Sundrum, Gadgirth, Rankinston, Martnaham Muir, and Oakbank; and the property is divided among 14 landowners, 6 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Coylton is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £331. The church, built in 1836, is a good Gothic edifice, with a tower upwards of 60 feet high, and contains 744 sittings. Two public schools, Coylton and Littlemill, with respective accommodation for 293 and 220 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 191 and 134, and grants of £162, 12s. 6d. and £96, 19s. Valuation (1860) £10,481, (1882) £20,454, 8s. 9d., including £911 for railway. Pop. (1801) 848, (1831) 1380, (1861) 1604, (1871) 1440, (1881) 3100.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Crag or **Craiglich,** an eminence (1563 feet) on the mutual border of Coull and Lumphanan parishes, Aberdeenshire, 7¼ miles SSW of Alford.

Craggie or **Creagach,** a loch on the mutual border of Lairg and Rogart parishes, SE Sutherland, 3¼ miles ENE of Lairg village. Lying 525 feet above sea-level, it measures 1 mile by 2½ furlongs, and, with a stiffish breeze, affords as good trouting as any in Sutherland.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Craggie or **Creagach,** a loch in Tongue parish, Sutherland, receiving the superfluence of Loch Loyal, and sending off its own to Loch Slaim, through two short reaches of the river BORGIE, each 1 furlong long. Lying 369 feet above sea-level, it is 1⅝ mile long from S to NNE; varies in breadth between 1¼ and 3½ furlongs; and contains magnificent trout and salmo-ferox, with occasional salmon and grilse. One of its trout scaled 8 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Craibstone. See ABERDEEN, p. 17.

Craichie. See DUNNICHEN.

Craig, an estate, with a mansion, in Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, on the Stinchar, 2 miles ENE of Colmonell village.

Craig, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire, between Carmel Water and the river Irvine, 4 miles W by S of Kilmarnock. Its owner, Allan Pollok-Morris, Esq. (b. 1836; suc. 1862), holds 165 acres in the shire, valued at £846 per annum.

Craig. See NEILSTON.

Craig, a hamlet and a coast parish of Forfarshire. The hamlet, Kirkton of Craig, stands on the brow of a gentle acclivity, 1½ mile SSW of Montrose, and commands a splendid view over Montrose Basin and town away to the Grampians.

The parish, containing also the fishing villages of Ferryden and Usan or Ulysses' Haven, comprises the ancient parishes of Inchbrayock or Craig and St Skeoch or Dunninald, united in 1618. It is bounded N by Montrose Basin and the mouth of the South Esk, SE by the German Ocean, S by the Dysart section of Maryton and by Lunan, SW by Kinnell, W by Farnell, and NW by Maryton proper. Its utmost length is 5⅝ miles from ENE to WSW, viz., from the Ness to tiny Nicholls Loch upon Ross Muir; its width varies between 1¼ and 2⅛ miles; and its area is 4865⅔ acres, of which 345⅓ are foreshore, and 137½ water. The northern border slopes gently down to Montrose Basin; and Rossie island there, lying at the head of the South Esk's effluence to the sea, and separated from the mainland only by a narrow channel, belongs to Craig, but will be separately noticed. The E coast is rocky, and toward the S precipitous, at Boddin Point rising rapidly to 200 feet above sea-level. On the Ness, or most easterly point of the coast, where the South Esk falls into the sea, is a lighthouse, whose light, fixed white till 1881, is now double intermittent or occulting, visible at a distance of 17 nautical miles. The interior, with gradual southward and south-westward ascent, forms, for the most part, an undulating tableland; and, attaining 234 feet near Balkeillie, 426 near

Balstout, and 503 near the Reformatory, commands from many points extensive views. The rocks are chiefly eruptive and Devonian, and include greenstone, amygdaloid, sandstone, and limestone. A coarse sandstone is worked in several quarries for building; limestone was long extensively worked; and many varieties of beautiful pebbles are found in the amygdaloid. The soil in the E is sandy, westward inclines to moorish, and in the central and much the largest section is a strong rich loam. Fully five-sevenths of the entire area are in cultivation, a little less than a fourth being either in pasture or commonage, whilst some 300 acres are under wood. An old castle stood on the coast, in the immediate vicinity of Boddin, and has left slight vestiges called Black Jack; and a square earthen battery, traditionally said to have been thrown up by Oliver Cromwell, stood on a small headland at the mouth of the South Esk. The most interesting antiquity, however, is the strong castle of the barony of Craig,—a barony nearly identical with the present estate of Rossie. Frequently mentioned by Scottish chroniclers, it stood on the N side of the parish, and is now represented by a tower and gateway, and by part of a dwelling-house added in 1639. Mansions are Rossie Castle, Dunninald House, and Usan House; and the property is divided among 4 landowners, 1 holding an annual value of over £5000, 2 of over £2000, and 1 of over £400. Craig is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £360. The parish church, erected in 1799, is a good building with a square tower 80 feet high, and figures finely in the landscape; a Free church is at Ferryden. Four public schools—Craig, Ferryden Senior, Ferryden Infant, and Westerton—with respective accommodation for 143, 160, 165, and 42 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 99, 144, 165, and 25, and grants of £88, 0s. 6d., £91, 1s., £132, 10s., and £32, 3s. Rossie Reformatory, towards the south-western corner of the parish, 5½ miles SW of Montrose, was established in 1857, and had on an average 72 inmates in 1880, when its total receipts were £1193, inclusive of a Treasury allowance of £1093. Valuation (1882) £12,486, 8s. 2d., including £1225 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1328, (1831) 1552, (1861) 2177, (1871) 2402, (1881) 2589.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Craig or **Craig-of-Madderty.** See St David's.

Craigallion, a loch in Strathblane parish, SW Stirlingshire, 2 miles WSW of Strathblane station. Lying 380 feet above sea-level, it measures 3¾ furlongs by 1⅛, and has finely-wooded shores.

Craigandarroch. See Ballater.

Craiganeoin, a deep natural amphitheatre in Moy and Dalarossie parish, Inverness-shire, 1 mile SE of Moy church. Surrounded by high rocks, and accessible only through one narrow passage, it was used in old times by the Highland caterans for concealing their wives and children during their raids into the low country; and was the scene of a skirmish in the '45, known as the Rout of Moy.

Craiganfhiach or **Raven's Rock,** a precipitous crag in the W of Fodderty parish, Ross-shire. It gives off a very distinct echo, and is near a strong chalybeate spring, the Saints' Well.

Craiganoin. See Craiganeoin.

Craiganroy, a commodious and safe harbour in Glenshiel parish, Ross-shire, at the S corner of Loch Duich.

Craigarestie, a chief summit of the Kilpatrick Hills, in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. It culminates 1½ mile NNE of Bowling, on the SW side of Loch Humphrey, at 1166 feet above sea-level.

Craigbarnet, an estate, with a mansion, in the W of Campsie parish, S Stirlingshire, 1⅝ mile W by N of Campsie Glen station. Its owner, Major Chs. Graham-Stirling (b. 1827; suc. 1852), holds 3343 acres in the shire, valued at £1716 per annum.

Craigbeg, a hill, 1054 feet high, in Durris parish, Kincardineshire, 5¾ miles ESE of Banchory.

Craigbhockie and Craigboddich, two lofty cliffs in Loth parish, Sutherland, confronting each other on opposite sides of a small burn running to Loch Glen.

Craigcaffie Castle, the old square tower of the Neilsons in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, 3⅛ miles NE of Stranraer. It was surrounded by a fosse, but never could have been a place of much strength; now it is occupied by farm labourers.

Craig Castle. See Auchindoir and Kearn, and Castle Craig.

Craigchailliach, a summit (2990 feet) in the Finlarig section of Weem parish, Perthshire, 3¼ miles N by W of Killin.

Craig Cluny, a precipitous granite height in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile E of Castleton of Braemar. It overhangs the public road, and is clothed far up with rowan, weeping birch, and lofty pines. See Charters Chest.

Craigcrook Castle, a picturesque old mansion in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, nestling at the foot of the north-eastern slope of Corstorphine Hill, 1 mile W of Craigleith station, and 3¼ miles W of Edinburgh. Built probably in the 16th century by one of the Adamsons, it was sold in 1659 to John Mein, in 1670 to John Hall, in 1682 to Walter Pringle, and in 1698 to John Strachan, who, dying about 1719, bequeathed for charitable uses all his property—334 acres, valued now at £1259 per annum. From early in this century till 1814 it was the residence of the publisher, Archibald Constable (1775-1827), whose son and biographer, Thomas (1812-81), was born here, and who in 1815 was succeeded by the celebrated critic and lawyer, Francis Jeffrey (1773-1850). The latter describes it as 'an old narrow high house, 18 feet wide and 50 long, with irregular projections of all sorts, three little staircases, turrets, a large round tower at one end, and an old garden (or rather two, one within the other), stuck close on one side of the house, and surrounded with massive and aged walls, 15 feet high.' He straightway set about the task of reformation; and during the thirty-five summers that he passed at Craigcrook, by extending and remodelling the gardens (a prototype of those of 'Tully-Veolan' in Scott's *Waverley*), and by additions to the house in 1835 and earlier, he made it at last a lovely and most delightful spot. See Cockburn's *Life of Lord Jeffrey* (2 vols., Edinb. 1852).

Craigdaimve, a sea inlet on the W side of North Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, branching from the Sound of Jura near Keils Point.

Craigdam, a hamlet in Tarves parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile SW of Tarves village. At it are a U.P. church (1806; 600 sittings) and a girls' public school.

Craigdarroch, an estate, with a mansion, in Glencairn parish, Dumfriesshire, 2¼ miles W of Moniaive. Its owner, Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Esq. (b. 1855; suc. 1859), holds 2264 acres in the shire, valued at £1755 per annum. Craigdarroch Burn, rising upon the eastern slope of Cornharrow Hill at 1500 feet above sea-level, close to the boundary with Kirkcudbrightshire, runs 6 miles east-by-southward to the vicinity of Moniaive, where it unites with Dalwhat and Castlefern burns to form the river Cairn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Craigdarroch, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Contin parish, SE Ross-shire, 4 miles WSW of Strathpeffer. The mansion stands amid romantic scenery, near the north-eastern shore of Loch Achilty.

Craig-David. See Bervie Brow.

Craigderg, a ridge of granitic rocks in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, adjacent to the side of Loch Dochfour. An ancient watchtower stood upon it, and is supposed to have been an outpost of Castle-Spiritual.

Craigdhuloch, a stupendous cliff in the SW corner of Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, adjacent to the boundary with Forfarshire. It overhangs the S side of the small, dark, sequestered Loch Dhuloch; soars to the height of more than 1000 feet; and is thought by some observers to be grander than the famous rocks of Lochnagar.

Craigdow, a loch (1¾ × 1½ furl.) on the mutual border of Kirkoswald and Maybole parishes, W Ayrshire, 3¼ miles SW of Maybole town.

Craigellachie (Gael. *creag-eagalach*, 'rock of alarm'), a bold and wooded height (1500 feet) on the mutual border of Duthil and Alvie parishes, E Inverness-shire, near the left bank of the Spey, above Aviemore station. It gave the clan Grant their slogan or war-cry, 'Stand fast, Craigellachie.'

Craigellachie, a village in the N of Aberlour parish, W Banffshire, finely seated, 300 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Spey, which here receives the Fiddich, and here is crossed by a handsome iron bridge, with round embattled towers at the angles and a single arch of 100 feet span, erected in 1815 at a cost of £8000, as also by the viaduct (1857) of the Great North of Scotland railway. The junction of the Morayshire, Keith, and Strathspey sections of that system, it is 12¾ miles SSE of Elgin, 14⅜ WSW of Keith, 68 NW by W of Aberdeen, 33¼ NE of Boat of Garten, and 121⅜ N by E of Perth; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, two insurance agencies, gas-works, an hotel, an Established church, with 116 sittings, and a girls' school, with accommodation for 81 children. Water has been introduced, and building actively carried on since the summer of 1880, when a new street was sanctioned round the top of the lofty quartz crag above the station, on feus given off by Lord Fife at £8 per acre.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Craigencat, a hill on the N border of Dunfermline parish, Fife, ⅜ mile E by S of Loch Glow, and 1⅜ SSE of Cleish village. Rising to an altitude of 921 feet above sea-level, it mainly consists of basaltic rock, which is quarried for dykes and road-metal, and it exhibits very regular basaltic columns with many horizontal divisions.

Craigend, a farm on the N border of Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3¼ miles NW of Newabbey village. A rocking-stone on it, 15 tons in weight, may be put in motion by a child.

Craigend, an estate, with a mansion, in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire, 3¼ miles N by W of Milngavie. The mansion, Craigend Castle, was built in 1812, and is a splendid edifice, standing amid fine grounds; its owner is the ex-diplomatist, the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B., of Dunburgh, Bart. (cr. 1878), who, born in 1807, succeeded his father in 1860, and holds 883 acres in the shire, valued at £948 per annum.

Craigend, a hamlet and a moor in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire. The hamlet lies on Powburn, adjacent to the Blane Valley railway, 2 miles E by S of Strathblane station. The moor extends from the southern vicinity of the hamlet to the boundary with Baldernock, and attains an altitude of 634 feet above sea-level.

Craigend, a village in Perth East Church parish, Perthshire, 2 miles S of Perth. At it are a public school and a U.P. church (1780; 413 sittings).

Craigend, a mansion in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, near Craigmillar Castle, 2⅜ miles SSE of Edinburgh. Built in 1869, it is a large edifice in the Gothic style, and has, at the SE corner, a circular tower 60 feet high.

Craigendarroch. See BALLATER.

Craigends, an estate, with an old mansion, in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire, on the right bank of the Gryfe, 3 miles NNW of Johnstone. Its owner, John Charles Cunninghame, Esq. (b. 1851; suc. 1866), holds 3136 acres in the shire, valued at £9985 per annum, including £2508 for minerals.

Craigengelt, an estate in the SW of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, W of Loch Coulter, and 5¼ miles WNW of Denny. It includes a considerable mass of the Lennox Hills, and contains a circular cairn or mound called the Ghost's Knowe, which, 300 feet in circumference, is engirt by twelve very large stones. This is one only out of several artificial mounds, clothed with fine grass, and called the Sunny Hills; and Craigengelt is believed to have been, in olden times, the scene of many tragical events.

Craigengower, a hill in Straiton parish, Ayrshire, 9 furlongs SE of Straiton village. Rising to a height of 1160 feet above sea-level, it is crowned with a handsome monument to Colonel Blair, who fell in the Crimea; and it commands an extensive view.

Craigenputtoch, a lonely farm at the head of Dunscore parish, in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, lying, 700 feet above sea-level, at the SW base of Craigenputtoch Moor (1038 feet), 10 miles WSW of Auldgirth station, and 15 WNW of Dumfries. From May 1828 to May 1834 it was the home of Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) and his wife, Jane Welsh (1801-66), she having inherited it from her father, whose ancestors owned it for many long generations, going back, it may be, to great John Welsh of Ayr (1570-1623). Here he wrote *Sartor Resartus*, here received two visits from Lord Jeffrey, and hence sent Goethe a description of his residence as 'not in Dumfries itself, but 15 miles to the NW, among the granite hills and the black morasses which stretch westward through Galloway, almost to the Irish Sea. In this wilderness of heath and rock our estate stands forth a green oasis, a tract of ploughed, partly enclosed, and planted ground, where corn ripens, and trees afford a shade, although surrounded by sea-mews and rough-woolled sheep. Here, with no small effort, have we built and furnished a neat substantial dwelling; here, in the absence of professional or other office, we live to cultivate literature according to our strength, and in our own peculiar way.' In 1867, the year succeeding the death of Mrs Carlyle, he bequeathed the estate—773 acres, valued at £250 per annum—to Edinburgh University, to found ten equal competitive 'John Welsh bursaries,' five of them classical, five mathematical.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See Carlyle's *Reminiscences* (1881), and his *Life* by J. A. Froude (1882).

Craigenscore, a mountain in the N of Glenbucket parish, W Aberdeenshire, 2⅜ miles N of the church. It has an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level.

Craigentinny (Gael. *creag-an-teine*, 'rock of fire'), an estate, with a mansion, in South Leith parish, Midlothian, lying between Edinburgh and the Firth of Forth, 2¼ miles ENE of the city. The property of Samuel Christie-Miller, Esq. (b. 1811; suc. 1862), it extends over only 652 acres, yet is valued at £5739 per annum. This high rental is due to the fact that here are the most extensive meadows in Scotland, all of which have been under regular sewage irrigation for upwards of 35 years. The produce is annually sold to cow-keepers at £16 to £28 (in one year £44) an acre, and the grass per acre is estimated at from 50 to 70 tons. It is cut five times a year; and two men suffice to keep the ditches in order (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1877, p. 24).

Craigenveoch, a mansion in Old Luce parish, Wigtownshire, on the N side of Whitefield Loch, 3¼ miles ESE of Glenluce. Built in 1876, it is a splendid Scottish baronial pile, the seat of Admiral Right Hon. Sir Jn. Chs. Dalrymple Hay, third Bart. since 1798 (b. 1821; suc. 1861), who, having previously represented Wakefield and Stamford, was in 1880 elected member for the Wigtown burghs, and who owns 7400 acres in the shire, valued at £6601 per annum.

Craigflower, an estate, with a mansion, in Torryburn parish, SW Fife, 3¼ miles E of Culross. It was the property of the Right Hon. Sir Jas. Wm. Colvile of Ochiltree (1810-80), Indian jurist and privy councillor, who owned 1002 acres in the shire, valued at £2279 per annum.

Craigfoodie, a hill and a mansion in the N of Dairsie parish, Fife. The hill, culminating 3½ miles NE of Cupar, at 554 feet above sea-level, presents to the SW a mural front, partly consisting of columnal basalt. The mansion stands on the SE slope of the hill, 1¾ mile NW of Dairsie station.

Craigford, a village in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, distant 1 mile from Bannockburn.

Craigforth, an estate, with a mansion, in Stirling parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands on the right bank of the river Forth, 2 miles WNW of the town; and, together with the estate, takes name from a bold and wooded crag. It is a seat of Geo. Fred. Wil. Callander, Esq. of ARDKINGLASS (b. 1848; suc. 1851),

who holds 601 acres in Stirlingshire, and 51,670 in Argyllshire, valued respectively at £1886 and £5626 per annum. Here lived and died the antiquary, John Callander (1710-89).

Craig-Gibbon, a summit in a detached section of Methven parish, Perthshire, 3½ miles SSW of Dunkeld. One of the Lower Grampians, it rises to a height of 1263 feet above sea-level, and is surmounted by an obelisk.

Craig-Gowan, a wooded height (1437 feet) in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, 9 furlongs S by E of Balmoral. On it are Prince Albert's Cairn (1863), and others, the first of which was reared on 11 Oct. 1852, by the Queen, the Prince Consort, and all the royal children, according to age. See BALMORAL and p. 101 of the Queen's *Journal* (ed. 1877).

Craighall, a village in the NW of Coylton parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the river Ayr, and 4 miles E by N of Ayr town.

Craighall, an estate, with a ruined, castellated mansion, in Ceres parish, Fife. The ruined mansion stands on the N side of a deep wooded den, traversed by a burn, 3¼ miles SE of Cupar; and, built by Sir Thomas Hope, King's Advocate to Charles I., still presents a grand appearance. See PINKIE.

Craighall, an estate, with a mansion, in Rattray parish, Perthshire, 3 miles N of Blairgowrie. 'A modernised ancient edifice, on a peninsulated rock, rising 214 feet sheer from the Ericht, and formerly defended on the land side by a fosse and two towers,' the mansion was visited by Scott in the summer of 1793, and was one of the prototypes of 'Tully-Veolan' in *Waverley*. The Rattrays of Craighall-Rattray are said to date back to the reign of Malcolm Ceannmor (1057-93); and the present proprietor, Lieut.-Gen. Clerk Rattray, C.B. (b. 1832; suc. 1851), holds 3256 acres in the shire, valued at £2928 per annum.

Craighall, New, a collier village on the mutual border of Liberton and Inveresk parishes, Edinburghshire, near New Hailes station on the North British, and 2 miles WSW of Musselburgh. At it are an Established chapel of ease (1878), built, like the houses, of brick, and the Benhar Coal Co.'s school, which, with accommodation for 403 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 240, and a grant of £166, 6s. Pop. (1861) 336, (1881) 978.

Craighall, Old, a collier village, with a school, in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, 1¾ mile SSW of Musselburgh.

Craighead. See CAMPSIE.

Craighead, a village in Redgorton parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Almond, 1 mile N by W of Almondbank station.

Craighead, an estate, with a mansion, in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Clyde, 1 mile S of Bothwell village.

Craighead, a place where Caaf Water forms a fine cascade in a narrow wooded dell, on the mutual boundary of Dalry and Kilwinning parishes, Ayrshire.

Craigheads, a village connected with Barrhead town, in Renfrewshire.

Craighirst, one of the Kilpatrick Hills in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, 2½ miles N of Duntocher. It has an altitude of 1074 feet above sea-level.

Craighlaw, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, engirt by well-wooded policies, in Kirkcowan parish, Wigtownshire, 1¼ mile W by N of Kirkcowan village. Its owner, Malcolm Fleming Hamilton, Esq. (b. 1869; suc. 1876), holds 6300 acres in the shire, valued at £2577 per annum.

Craighorn. See ALVA, Stirlingshire.

Craig House, a fine old, many-gabled Scottish mansion in St Cuthberts parish, Midlothian, on the north-eastern slope of wooded Craiglockhart Hill, 2½ miles SW of Edinburgh. Haunted ('tis said) by the ghost of one Jacky Gordon, it belonged to Sir William Dick, Knight, of Braid, who, from being Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and possessor of £226,000, equal to £2,000,000 of our present money, died in the King's Bench a pauper in 1655. Long after, it was the residence of the historian, John Hill Burton (1809-81).

Craigie, a village and a parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands 4 miles S of Kilmarnock, under which it has a post office.

The parish, including part of the ancient parish of Barnweill, was itself united to Riccarton till 1647. It is bounded N by Riccarton, NE by Galston, E by Mauchline, SE by Tarbolton, SW by Monkton, and NW by Symington. Rudely resembling a triangle, with south-westward apex, it has an utmost length from NE to SW of 5⅞ miles, an utmost breadth of 4½ miles, and an area of 6579¼ acres, of which 3 are water. CESSNOCK Water winds 1 mile along the Galston border; but the drainage is mostly carried southward or south-westward by the Water of FAIL and the Pow Burn. The surface is undulating, attaining 507 feet above sea-level near Harelaw in the NW, and 458 near Pisgah in the S, heights that command a brilliant panoramic view, away to Ben Lomond, Jura, and the Irish coast. Coal, both bituminous and anthracitic, has here been mined in several places and at different times, though never with much success; whilst the working of limestone of the finest quality has lately been abandoned, chiefly on account of the distance from railway. Great attention is paid to dairy-farming, more than half of the entire area being in pasture, whilst about 170 acres are under wood. William Roxburgh (1759-1815), physician and botanist, was born at Underwood in this parish. Its chief antiquities are artificial mounds, which either were seats of justice or military encampments, and the ruins of Craigie Castle, 1¼ mile WSW of the church. A very ancient structure, this was the seat, first of the Lindsays, and then of the Wallaces of Craigie. (See LOCHRYAN HOUSE, Wigtownshire.) Mansions are Cairnhill, Barnweill, and Underwood. Craigie is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £300. The church, erected in 1776, stands at the village, as also does a public school, which, with accommodation for 126 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 40, and a grant of £30, 14s. Valuation (1882) £10,724, 5s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 786, (1831) 824, (1861) 730, (1871) 618, (1881) 590.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Craigie, an estate, with a mansion, in St Quivox parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the river Ayr, and 1¼ mile E by S of Ayr town. Wallacetown lies on the estate, whose owner, Rich. Fred. Fothringham Campbell, Esq. (b. 1831; suc. 1860), holds 2099 acres in the shire, valued at £3770 per annum.

Craigie, an estate, with a mansion, in Dundee parish, Forfarshire, near the Firth of Tay, 2 miles E by N of Dundee town. Its owner, David Chs. Guthrie, Esq. (b. 1861; suc. 1873), holds 309 acres in the shire, valued at £979 per annum.

Craigie. See PERTH and BELHELVIE.

Craigie, a village in Caputh parish, Perthshire, 4¼ miles WSW of Blairgowrie, under which it has a post office.

Craigie or **Creagach, Loch.** See BORGIE.

Craigiebarns. See DUNKELD.

Craigiebuckler. See BANCHORY-DEVENICK.

Craigieburn, an estate, with a mansion, in Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of Moffat Water, 2¾ miles E of Moffat town. Craigieburn Wood was a favourite haunt of the poet Burns about 1789, the birthplace of Jean Lorimer, his 'Chloris.'

Craigiehall, an estate, with a mansion, in the SE of Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, on the left bank of the Almond, 7 furlongs W of Cramond Bridge, and 3¼ miles W by S of Davidson's Mains. Its owner, James Charles Hope Vere (b. 1858; suc. 1872), holds 2217 acres in Mid and West Lothian, valued at £5433 per annum. (See also BLACKWOOD, Lanarkshire.) The park around the mansion is finely wooded; and the Almond, where skirting it, forms a picturesque cascade beneath a rustic bridge. See DALMENY.

Craigielands, a neat modern village in Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish, Dumfriesshire, near Beattock station, and

2½ miles SSW of Moffat, under which it has a post office. Craigielands House, a modern mansion, is in its southern vicinity.

Craigievar (Gael. *creagach-bharr*, 'the rocky point'), a hamlet and an estate, with a mansion, in Lumphanan and Leochel-Cushnie parishes, central Aberdeenshire, 3¾ and 4⅝ miles NNW of Lumphanan station, this being 27 miles W by S of Aberdeen, under which there is a post office of Craigievar. The hamlet has a public school; and fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses are held at it on the Friday before the third Wednesday of April, the Friday before 26 May (or 26th, if Friday), the Thursday after the last Tuesday of June *o. s.*, the day of July after St Sairs, the Thursday after the second Tuesday of August *o. s.*, and the Friday after the first Tuesday of September *o. s.* The estate belonged to the Mortimers from 1457 and earlier down to 1610, when it was purchased by William Forbes of Menie (1566-1627), a cadet of the Forbeses of Corse, who, 'by his diligent merchandising in Denmark and other parts, had become extraordinary rich.' His son and namesake (1593-1648), a zealous Covenanter, and the breaker up of the freebooter Gilderoy's band, was created a baronet in 1630; *his* sixth descendant, the present and eighth baronet, Sir William Forbes (b. 1836; suc. 1846), holds 9347 acres in the shire, valued at £8539 per annum. The Mortimers are said to have commenced the castle, but to have been stayed by lack of funds; by William Forbes it was finished in 1626. Built of granite, a tall, narrow clustered tower, seven stories high, it is in the best style of Flemish castellated architecture, one of the most perfect specimens extant, and as such is figured in five of Billings' plates—three showing the exterior with its corner turrets, corbelling, and crow-stepped gables; one, the banqueting hall, with mighty fireplace, oaken furnishings, and 'curiously plaistered' ceiling and chimney-piece; and the fifth, a bedroom, not so unlike Queen Mary's at Holyrood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874. See vol. i. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1845).

Craiglea, a hill (1737 feet), with a slate quarry, in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, on the Logiealmond estate, 6¾ miles NW of Methven Junction. The slate vein is of excellent quality; yields two kinds of slates, the one dark blue, the other of a sea-green hue; and has long been worked to the extent of above 1,200,000 slates a year.

Craigleith, an islet of North Berwick parish, Haddingtonshire, 1 mile N of North Berwick town. Measuring 1½ by 1 furlong, it rises to a height of 80 feet; consists of greenstone, bare and barren; and is inhabited only by rabbits, jackdaws, and sea-fowl. In 1814 Sir Hew Dalrymple bought it from the Town Council for £400.

Craigleith, an extensive sandstone quarry near the W border of St Cuthberts parish, Edinburghshire, ¼ mile E of Blackhall village, and 2 miles W by N of Edinburgh; close to it is Craigleith station on the Leith branch of the Caledonian. Belonging to the upper group of the Calciferous Sandstone series, it presents a deep excavation 12 acres in area, and long supplied most of the stone with which the New Town of Edinburgh was built, its original rental of only £50 rising to £5500 during the great building period in Edinburgh, from 1820 till 1826. The Craigleith stone is of two kinds—the one of a fine cream colour, called liver rock; the other of a greyish white, called feak rock. Three trunks of great fossil coniferous trees have been here discovered.

Craigleoch, a cliff on the western verge of Rattray parish, Perthshire, at a very romantic gorge in the channel of the river Ericht, a little above Craighall.

Craiglockhart, an ancient baronial fortalice in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of Mouse Water, opposite Jerviswood. It probably was erected by some remote ancestor of the Lockharts of Lee; but it figures very slightly in either records or tradition; and it now is a ruined, lofty, picturesque tower.

Craiglockhart, a wooded basaltic hill in Colinton parish, Midlothian, ½ mile ESE of Slateford, and 2¼ miles SW by W of Edinburgh. Attaining a height of 550 feet above sea-level, it commands a wide westward view, away to the frontier Grampians; at its base is a skating-pond, formed in 1873 by Mr Cox of the Edinburgh Gymnasium. It got its name from the neighbouring square tower or keep, built by an ancestor of the Lockharts of Lee about the middle of the 13th century, and now represented by only the basement arched story; and in turn it has given name to a mansion, a poorhouse, an Established mission church, and a hydropathic establishment, in its vicinity. The mansion, built about 1823, stands between the hill and Slateford, on the verge of a wooded bank, sloping down to the Water of Leith. The Edinburgh Poorhouse, at the back or SE of the hill, was built in 1869, and, as enlarged in 1878, has accommodation for 827 inmates. The church, an iron one, opened in 1880, is near the old tower, as this again is near the hydropathic establishment, which occupies a commanding site to the SW of the hill, and which, designed by Messrs Peddie & Kinnear, was erected during 1878-80, being a plain but dignified edifice, rustic Italian in style, with central tower, slightly projecting wings, and accommodation for 200 visitors.

Craigluscar, a hill (744 feet) in Dunfermline parish, Fife, 3 miles NW of Dunfermline town. A limestone quarry near its summit exhibits a bed of trap interposed between two of limestone.

Craiglush, a loch (½ × ¼ mile) in Caputh parish, E Perthshire, traversed by Lunan Burn, which runs from it 1 furlong south-south-eastward to the beautiful Loch of Lows.

Craigmaddie, an estate in Baldernock and Strathblane parishes, Stirlingshire, 2 miles NE of Milngavie. It contains a stately modern mansion; a fragmentary ruin of the moated tower of the Galbraiths, dating from 1238 or earlier; a group of cairns, alleged to mark the scene of a battle between the Danes and the Picts; that singular cromlech known as the Auld Wives' Lift; a lake of about 10 acres; a fine expanse of park and wood; and an extensive moor, rising to an altitude of 633 feet, and going into junction with Craigend Moor.

Craigmark, a mining village in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, 1¼ mile NNW of Dalmellington town. Pop. (1861) 543, (1871) 616, (1881) 383.

Craigmarloch, a small village on the mutual border of Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, and Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

Craigmile, an estate, with a mansion, in Kincardine O'Neil parish, S Aberdeenshire, 1¼ mile E of Torphins station.

Craigmill, a small village in the Clackmannanshire section of Logie parish, at the southern base of Abbey Craig. It formerly was notorious for the smuggling of whisky.

Craigmill. See Rattray.

Craigmillar Castle, a grand old ruin in Liberton parish, Midlothian, 3 miles SE of Edinburgh. Crowning the brow of a gentle eminence, it commands from its topmost roof a magnificent view of Arthur's Seat, the S side of the city, the firth and the shores of Fife, Aberlady Bay, and the Pentlands; and itself consists of a lofty square keep or tower, an inner ivy-clad court, and a quadrangular embattled wall, 30 feet high, with circular corner towers—the whole engirt by an outer rampart or else, in places, by a moat. The 'new part,' to the W, was added so late as 1661; the keep must be older than 1427 (the earliest date preserved); but much of the building, as it stands to-day, was reared most likely after its burning by Hertford in 1544. 'On the boundary wall,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'may be seen the arms of Cockburn of Ormiston, Congalton of Congalton, Moubray of Barnbougle, and Otterburn of Redford, allies of the Prestons of Craigmillar; whilst in one corner of the outer court, over a portal arch, are the arms of the family, three unicorns' heads couped, with a cheese-press and barrel or tun, a wretched rebus to express their name'—this sculptured fragment bearing date 1510. Within are the noisome dungeons, in whose partition wall a skeleton was found bricked up (1813);

the kitchen, with mighty oven; Queen Mary's bower, with two or three dubious relics; her bedchamber, measuring but 7 by 5 feet, yet having two windows and a fireplace; and the great banqueting hall, 36 feet long, and 22 feet broad, with walls 10 feet in thickness, chimney 11 feet wide, a barrel-vaulted roof, and deep embrasured windows, on the stone seat of one of which may be faintly traced a diagram of the old game of the 'Walls of Troy.' The name of this place occurs pretty early in the national records, in a charter of mortification granted in 1212 by William, son of Henry de Craigmillar, whereby he gives, 'in pure and perpetual alms,' to the church and monastery of Dunfermline, a certain toft of land in Craigmillar, in the southern part leading from the town of Nidreif to the church of Liberton, which Henry de Edmonton holds of him. Later, Craigmillar belonged to one John de Capella, and from him it was purchased in 1374 by Sir Simon Preston, whose descendants retained it for nearly three centuries, and, during that period held the highest offices in the magistracy of Edinburgh. In 1478 John, Earl of Mar, 'ane fair and lustie man,' was here imprisoned by James III., his brother, and only removed to meet his doom by treacherous lancet in the Canongate; and James V., with Gawin Douglas, his tutor, was sent here during his minority, when the pest was raging in Edinburgh. Queen Mary, after her return in 1561, made Craigmillar so frequent a residence, that a neighbouring hamlet, where her French retinue lodged, retains to this day the name of Little France; in December 1566 we read of her lying here sick, and ever repeating these words, 'I could wish to be dead.' Here, too, in the same month, her divorce from Darnley was mooted by Bothwell, Murray, Lethington, Argyll, and Huntly, in the so-called 'Conference of Craigmillar,' and propounded to Mary herself; and to Craigmillar it was at first proposed to have Darnley conveyed, instead of to Kirk of Field. Mary's son, James VI., is said to have planned at Craigmillar his matrimonial excursion to Denmark; and Mary's descendant, Queen Victoria, in 1842 drove by its ruins, which have been sketched and written of by 'fat, fodgel' Grose, Sir Walter Scott, Thomson of Duddingston, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Hill Burton, and many others.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See vol. i. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1845), and *Historical Sketches of Craigmillar Castle* (Edinb. 1875).

Craigmore, a precipitous hill, 1271 feet high, in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire, flanking the Laggan's northern bank, and culminating 1 mile NW of Aberfoyle hamlet.

Craigmore. See Ben-an-Armuinn.

Craig-na-Ban, a rounded, granitic, fir-clad hill (1736 feet) in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile SE of Abergeldie. On it, to save his own life, a wizard is said to have hunted down a witch and handed her over to justice; and on it Prince Frederick William of Prussia gave the piece of white heather (emblem of good luck) to the Princess Royal on the day of their betrothal, 29 Sept. 1855.

Craig-na-Faoilinn, a stupendous crag, 934 feet high, in Durness parish, Sutherland, overhanging the public road at the head of Loch Eriboll, near the mouth of Strath Beg.

Craignafeile, a stack or rocky tower-like islet off the NE coast of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, near a cascade falling to the sea, in the vicinity of Loch Staffin. It presents some resemblance to a statue in Highland costume; hence the name *creag-na-fheilidh*, 'the rock of the kilt.'

Craignaiolar or **Creag na h-Iolaire** (Gael. 'eagle's crag'), a rocky hill (1750 feet) projecting from a mountain range, in Duthil parish, Elginshire, 3¼ miles NNW of the parish church. It has several fissures, one of which, near the western extremity, cuts it sharply from top to bottom. See also Ben-an-Armuinn.

Craignair. See Buittle.

Craigneil, an ancient fortalice in Colmonell parish, SW Ayrshire, near the left bank of the Stinchar, 7 furlongs S of Colmonell village. Built in the 13th century, it was a hiding-place of Robert Bruce; was afterwards a feudal prison and place of execution; and is now a picturesque ruin, crowning a rocky mount, and commanding a view of the Stinchar's valley from Penmore to Knockdolian.

Craignethan, a ruined castle or, rather, fortified manor-house, in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, ½ mile ENE of Tillietudlem station on the Lesmahagow branch of the Caledonian, and 5½ miles WNW of Lanark. It stands on the left bank of the river Nethan, 1¼ mile above its influx near Crossford village to the Clyde; and is said to have been rebuilt by the celebrated architect, Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, commonly known as the Bastard of Arran. He was beheaded in 1540, but three years later the family estates were restored to his son, Sir James Hamilton of Evandale. Popularly identified with the 'Tillietudlem' of *Old Mortality*, Craignethan, to quote James Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott* (1871), 'is a mere shell and wreck of its former self; yet, like most ruined castles, it is not wanting in picturesqueness and romance. It is approached by a road like that described in the novel—steep, winding, and stony, and leading through a ford of the Nethan. This is a shallow stream, flowing over a rocky bed, and bending around a point that rises, with grey crags and steep, grass or tree clad banks, to a commanding elevation, on which is the castle, built of sandstone, now faded and weather-worn. The extent of Craignethan once was great; even now there is a large garden within its walls. The keep, at the outer or river side, is very ruinous; and indeed the whole structure is much dilapidated, large quantities of materials having been taken from it for the construction of ignoble buildings. But there can still be found in it many picturesque combinations of wall and tower, of stone-arched ceiling, or of broken vaulting, streaming with graceful ivy-sprays, or of shattered battlements, garlanded with shrubbery. A story told of many old residences is told of this: Queen Mary is said to have occupied, during several days before the battle of Langside, a large hall, yet partly existing, and called the Queen's Room. Craignethan has been an important fortress, held by Hamiltons, by Hays, and by Douglases. The scenery around it has some degree of grandeur as well as beauty; and Sir Walter, on his visit in 1799, was so much pleased with the place, that the proprietor offered him use for life of a small house within the walls. I was told that the novel is commemorated here by quite a large periodical festivity, held by the families of farmers and others, and called the Tillietudlem Ball.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865. See also J. B. Greenshield's *Annals of the Parish of Lesmahagow* (Edinb. 1864).

Craigneuk, a mining village in Dalziel parish, Lanarkshire, 1¾ mile WNW of Wishaw, and 1¾ ESE of Motherwell. Forming since 1874 part of Wishaw police burgh, it has a Primitive Methodist chapel, a small Roman Catholic school, and a public school. Pop. (1861) 716, (1871) 1377, (1881) 2330.

Craignish, a South Argyll parish on the W coast of Argyllshire, adjoining the steamboat route from Glasgow, *via* the Crinan Canal, to Oban, and containing the hamlet of Ardfern, with a post office under Lochgilphead, 18 miles to the SE. It anciently was called indiscriminately Kilmorie and Craignish, and it retains a burial-ground and a ruined chapel, still bearing the name of Kilmhori. Its south-south-western half is peninsular, and its entire outline approaches that of a scalene triangle, with south-south-westward vertex. Its peninsula is bounded E by Loch Craignish and W by the Atlantic Ocean; on its other sides the parish borders on Kilninver, Kilchrenan, and Kilmartin. Its greatest length, from NNE to SSW, is 11 miles, and its average breadth is about 2 miles. The extent of coast is fully 16 miles. Loch Craignish, opening from the lower part of the NE side of Loch Crinan, penetrates 6 miles to the NNE, and diminishes in width from 3 miles at the mouth to 7 furlongs near the head, where it forms a commodious harbour, with good anchorage. Craignish Point flanks the W side of the loch's mouth,

and terminates the parish's peninsula; and both that point and the small neighbouring island of Garbhreisa are faced with cliffs. A strait, called Dorusmore or the Great Door, between Craignish Point and Garbhreisa, is swept by a rapid tidal current, but has a deep channel, and is usually traversed by the steamers from Port Crinan to Oban. Abreast of the mainland, chiefly in the S and within Loch Craignish, are upwards of twenty islands and numerous islets and rocks, serried round with romantic cliffs. The peninsula commences, in the south-south-western extremity, in a near point; extends to a length of about 6 miles; widens gradually to 2½ miles; swells, on the eastern side, into numerous green eminences of 300 feet and less in elevation; has, along Loch Craignish shore, a narrow strip of land; and is cut there into numerous little headlands and winding baylets. A flat tract, less than ¼ mile broad, and very slightly elevated above the sea; extends from the western shore across the head of the peninsula to a rivulet in the E, running along the boundary with Kilmartin. The district N of that tract is partly a section of the valley of Barbreck, extending upward from the head of Loch Craignish, and mainly a rugged, heathy, hilly region, attaining an extreme altitude of 700 feet above sea-level, and commanding, from its higher points, extensive and diversified views. There are twelve lakes, many rills, and numerous perennial springs. The prevailing rock is clay slate. The soil of the arable grounds is principally a loamy mould, less fertile than it looks to be. Much good land, or land which might be profitably reclaimed, lies waste. Remains of a large, strong, mediæval fortalice are near the north-western boundary; and vestiges of rude forts, supposed to be Scandinavian, are in eleven places. Craignish Castle, standing on the peninsula, 2¼ miles from the point, includes a strong old fortalice, which withstood a six weeks' siege by Colkitto, but is mostly a good modern mansion, rebuilt about 1832; its owner, Fred. Chs. Trench-Gascoigne (b. 1814), holds 5591 acres in the shire, valued at £1013 per annum. Other mansions are Barbreck and Dail; and the property is divided among 6 landowners, 3 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 1 of from £50 to £100. Craignish is in the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £215. The church, 8 miles NW of Kilmartin, was erected in 1826, is a neat edifice, and contains 500 sittings. There is also a Free Church preaching station. Craignish public and Barbreck girls' schools, with respective accommodation for 85 and 41 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 35 and 33, and grants of £43, 10s. 6d. and £41, 4s. Valuation (1882) £3889, 12s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 904, (1831) 892, (1861) 618, (1871) 481, (1881) 451.

Craignook. See Craigneuk.

Craignure, a hamlet in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, on a small bay of its own name, at the SE end of the Sound of Mull, 2¼ miles NW of Achnacraig. It has an inn, a post-office under Oban, and a steamboat pier.

Craigo, a village, with a public school, in Logiepert parish, Forfarshire, on the North Esk's right bank, with a station on the Aberdeen section of the Caledonian, 3¼ miles NNW of Dubton Junction, and 6½ NNW of Montrose. Craigo House, 1½ mile S by E of Craigo station, is the property of Thos. Macpherson-Grant, Esq., W.S. (b. 1815; suc. his cousin, Thos. Carnegy, Esq., 1856), who holds 4713 acres in the shire, valued at £7082 per annum. Pop. of village (1861) 359, (1871) 376, (1881) 124, a decrease due to the stoppage of a flax spinning-mill and a bleachfield. See Logiepert.

Craigoch, a burn in Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire, running 4 miles west-south-westward to the North Channel at Dunskey Castle, 5 furlongs SSE of Portpatrick town. It supplies a small artificial lake, stocked with trout, in the vicinity of Dunskey House.

Craigowl. See Glammis.

Craigphadrick, a wooded hill in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, between Beauly Firth and the valley of the Ness, 1⅞ mile W of Inverness town. Terminating the north-western hill-flank of the Great Glen of Scotland, it rises to an altitude of 430 feet above sea-level; and its rocky tabular summit is crowned with a double-walled, rectangular vitrified fort, 240 feet long and 90 wide, which commands an extensive view. The palace of King Brude, near the river Ness, which Columba visited in 565, was by Dr Reeves identified with Craigphadrick; but Skene observes that 'it seems unlikely that in the 6th century a royal palace should have been in a vitrified fort, on the top of a rocky hill nearly 500 feet high, and it is certainly inconsistent with Adamnan's narrative that the Saint should have had to ascend such an eminence to reach it' (*Celtic Scotland*, ii. 106, *note*, 1877).

Craigrie, a village in the parish and 5 furlongs WSW of the town of Clackmannan.

Craig Rossie, a green hill on the mutual border of Auchterarder and Dunning parishes, Perthshire, 2½ miles E by S of Auchterarder town. It is one of the most conspicuous of the Ochils, rising to an altitude of 1250 feet above sea-level.

Craigrostan. See Craigroyston.

Craigrothie, a village, with a public school, in Ceres parish, Fife, 1½ mile WSW of Ceres town. It is a burgh of barony, governed by a bailie and councillors. Pop. (1861) 308, (1881) 192.

Craigrownie, a *quoad sacra* parish in Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire, comprising the police burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan. It is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the stipend is £120. Its church stands at the E side of the entrance to Long Loch, near Barons Point; in its vicinity is Craigrownie Castle. Pop. (1871) 1103, (1881) 1136. See Cove and Kilcreggan.

Craigroy, an eminence in the W centre of Ross-shire, 5 miles ESE of the head of Loch Maree.

Craigroyston or **Rob Roy's Cave,** a cavern in Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, at the E side of Loch Lomond, 7 furlongs N by W of Inversnaid. It occurs, within a steep rugged rock, a little above the water's edge; is wild and deep; and has a narrow entrance, partly concealed by fallen blocks. Robert Bruce spent a night in it after the battle of Dalry; and Rob Roy frequented it as a place of consultation with his subalterns for planning his raids.

Craigs, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 5 furlongs NE of Liberton village.

Craigs. See Duntocher.

Craigs, a mansion in the parish and 2 miles ESE of the town of Dumfries.

Craigs, Stirlingshire. See Rumford.

Craigskean, an old baronial fortalice, now reduced to a ruinous fragment, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire.

Craigs of Blebo. See Blebo Craigs.

Craigs of Coyle. See Coylton.

Craigs of Ness, a rocky gorge on the mutual border of Straiton and Dalmellington parishes, Ayrshire, in the course of the river Doon, immediately below its efflux from Loch Doon. Cliffs on each side, 230 feet high, are richly clothed with shrubs and trees, and form so close a gorge as to leave a width of not more than 4 or 5 yards for the fretting current of the river.

Craigsparrow, a hilly section of Newburgh parish, Fife, projecting southward from the main body of the parish, and rising to an altitude of about 600 feet above sea-level.

Craigston. See Barra.

Craigston Castle, a mansion in King-Edward parish, NW Aberdeenshire, 4½ miles NNE of Turriff. Founded in 1604-7 by John Urquhart, Tutor of Cromarty, it consisted originally of a central tower and two projecting wings, but was so altered by connecting archwork as to be made quadrangular, and is now an interesting edifice, with beautiful grounds and plantations; among its portraits are three by Jameson and four of the dethroned Stuarts. The present owner, Francis Edward Romulus Pollard-Urquhart (b. 1848; suc. 1871), holds 3998 acres in the shire, valued at £2856 per annum.

Craigthornhill, an estate, with a mansion, in Glasford parish, Lanarkshire, 5 miles S by E of Hamilton.

Craigton. See PETERCULTER.

Craigton, a village in Monikie parish, Forfarshire, 5 miles WNW of Carnoustie, under which it has a post office.

Craigton, an estate, with an old mansion and a bleachfield, in the Dumbartonshire section of New Kilpatrick parish. The mansion stands near the eastern base of the Kilpatrick Hills, 3½ miles NE of Duntocher; is a large edifice of 1635; and has been converted into domiciles for the operatives of the bleachfield. The bleachfield lies on Craigton Burn, a rivulet rising on the Kilpatrick Hills, and running 3½ miles southeastward to the Allander; and contains all appliances for the best treatment of yarns. A public school adjoins it.

Craigton, a village in Airlie parish, W Forfarshire, 4 miles SW by W of Kirriemuir. See AIRLIE.

Craigton, an estate, with a mansion, in Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire, 2 miles NW of Winchburgh station.

Craigullian, a loch in Strathblane parish, SW Stirlingshire, 1⅜ mile WSW of Strathblane village. With an utmost length and breadth of 3¾ and 1⅛ furlongs, it lies 380 feet above sea-level, on a plateau that terminates in an imposing range of basaltic columns, popularly called the Pillar Craig.

Craig Vinean, a long, wild, wooded ridge of hill in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, between the confluent Tay and Bran, culminating 1⅝ mile W of Inver village, at 1247 feet above sea-level. Diversified all over with rocky protuberances, sharp undulations, and deep hollows, it both contains charming close views within its own recesses, and commands wide prospects from its vantage-grounds; and it forms a romantic feature in the environs of Dunkeld.

Craigwood, a pyramidal hill (558 feet), with a terrace around it, in Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, a little to the E of Dunkeld town. It commands a very fine view of Dunkeld, and of the mountain-passes diverging thence.

Crail, a seaport town and a parish of the East Neuk of Fife. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the town is picturesquely situated in a gully, beyond which the red-roofed houses rise again. It is 2½ miles WSW of Fife Ness, 10 SE of St Andrews, and 4½ NE of Anstruther station, this being 38¾ miles NE of Edinburgh; and on the Anstruther and St Andrews railway, now (1882) in course of construction, it is to have a station of its own. It dates from remote times, figuring so far back as the first half of the 9th century as a seat of commerce with the Netherlands, an important fishing and fish-curing station. And still it retains an old-world character; still down towards the sea rise massive, antique dwelling-houses; and though the gates are gone, the name of 'ports' preserves their memory. A royal castle or palace, the occasional residence of David I. (1124-53), surmounted the low cliff a little E of the harbour, but, excepting the merest fragment of a wall, has wholly disappeared. So old, however, is the parish church, that many have fancied the 'sair Sanct' himself may have prayed within its walls—a fancy forbidden by the style (Second Pointed) of its architecture. As repaired in 1828, it contains 900 sittings, and consists of an aisled nave, 80 feet long; a chancel, reduced from 55 to 22⅜ feet; and a western tower, with stunted octagonal spire. The SW porch has been destroyed, but the dedication cross is yet decipherable on the walls, into which has been built a far more ancient cross, sculptured with animals and other emblems. Till 1517 this church of St Macrubha was held by Haddington Cistercian nunnery, whose prioress, with Sir William Myreton, then made it collegiate, for a provost, ten prebendaries, a sacrist, and choristers. On 9 June 1559, John Knox, attended by a 'rascal multitude,' preached from its pulpit his Perth 'idolatrous sermon,' with the usual outcome of pillage and demolition; and to it in 1648 the Earl of Crawford presented James Sharp, archbishop that was to be. The castle had a chapel dedicated to St Rufus; and the site of another, at the beach to the E of the town, is known as the Prior Walls. A Free church and a U.P. church are in the town, which further has a neat town-hall, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a local savings' bank, 7 insurance agencies, a public library, a principal inn, two public schools, a brewery, and gas-works. The neighbouring golf links are small and uneven, greatly inferior to those of Balcomie, 1¾ mile further to the eastward. The harbour is hard to enter, and neither the oldest nor the best; for the ancient haven, Roome Bay, ½ mile eastward, is naturally larger and better sheltered, and could, at comparatively trifling cost, be converted into a deep, safe, and accessible anchorage for fully 200 vessels. But at present Crail's commerce comprises little more than import of coals, and the export of grain and potatoes, for a small surrounding district; and the harbour revenue was only £82 in 1867, £134 in 1874, £190 in 1880, and £126 in 1881. Fishing is carried on to a noticeable extent, but to an extent much less than at some other towns and villages of Fife, or indeed at Crail itself in the days when its sun-dried haddocks were widely famous as 'Crail capons.' Of late years Crail has become a favourite resort of summer visitors, for whose accommodation several handsome villas have been built. The burgh, first chartered by Robert the Bruce in 1306, is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 5 other councillors; with ST ANDREWS, Cupar, Kilrenny, the two Anstruthers, and Pittenweem, it returns a member to parliament; the municipal and parliamentary constituency numbering 190 in 1882, when the corporation revenue and burgh valuation amounted to £226 and £3444. Pop. (1841) 1221, (1861) 1238, (1871) 1126, (1881) 1145.

Seal of Crail.

The parish is bounded N by St Leonards and Kingsbarns, NE by the German Ocean, SE by the Firth of Forth, S by Kilrenny, SW by Carnbee, and NW by Dunino. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6¾ miles; its breadth varies between 1 and 2⅝ miles; and its area is 6782¾ acres, of which 399½ are foreshore. The coast, 6 miles in extent, is bold and rocky, and little diversified by creek or headland. Its most marked features are FIFE NESS at the N side of the entrance of the Firth of Forth, and the skerries of Carr and Balcomie. Kippo Burn traces 2⅜ miles of the Kingsbarns, and Chesters Burn 2 miles of the Dunino, boundary; whilst a rivulet runs to the Firth at the town. The land rises steeply from the shore to a height of from 20 to 80 feet above sea-level, thence swelling gently west-north-westward to 300 feet near Redwells, 400 near Kingsmuir House, and looking all, in a general view, to be flat, naked, and uninteresting. It has little wood, and not a lake or hill or any considerable stream to relieve its monotony; but commands, from its higher grounds, a very lovely and extensive prospect. The prevailing rocks are of the Carboniferous formation. Sandstone, of good quality for all ordinary purposes, occurs in almost every quarter; and limestone abounds, but lies too deep to be easily worked. Coal and ironstone have both been mined; and clays have been dug for local brickyards. The soil varies in character, from the richest black loam on the immediate seaboard, to thin wet clay in the NW; and the rent has varied accordingly, from £1, 10s. to £8 an acre. Between Balcomie and Fife Ness is an ancient stone work, supposed to date from the 9th century, and popularly known as the Danes' Dyke; other antiquities are the ruined fortalices of Barns, Balcomie, and Airdrie. These are all separately noticed, as likewise are the

mansions of Kingsmuir, Kirkmay, and Wormistone. Eight proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 11 of from £50 to £100, and 14 of from £20 to £50. Crail is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth (1882) £379. The two public schools, East and West, with respective accommodation for 180 and 142 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 110 and 84, and grants of £91, 12s. and £56, 14s. 11d. Valuation (1882) £11,631, 6s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 1652, (1831) 1824, (1861) 1931, (1871) 1847, (1881) 1740.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857. See the Rev. C. Rogers' *Register of the Collegiate Church of Crail* (Grampian Club, 1877).

Crailing, a village and a parish of Teviotdale, in Roxburghshire. The village stands on Oxnam Water, 1¼ mile ESE of Nisbet station on the Jedburgh branch of the North British, 4½ miles NE of Jedburgh, and 7 SSW of Kelso, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the village and station of Nisbet, comprises the ancient parishes of Crailing, Nisbet, and Spittal. It is bounded NW and NE by Roxburgh, E by Eckford, SE by Oxnam, SW by Jedburgh, and W by Ancrum. Its greatest length, from N by W to S by E, is 4⅝ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 4 miles; and its area is 6043⅓ acres, of which 78 are water. The Teviot, winding 4½ miles east-north-eastward on the Jedburgh border and through the interior, here from the S receives Oxnam Water, whose last 2¾ miles belong to Crailing. The surface, where the Teviot quits the parish, sinks to 150 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 619 feet near Littlelonley, on the S side of the river; on the N, to 774 at Peniel Heugh and 527 near Blackrig plantation. On Peniel Heugh is the Waterloo Column, 150 feet high, whose top is gained by a spiral staircase, and which bears inscription, 'To the Duke of Wellington and the British Army, William Kerr, sixth Marquis of Lothian, and his tenantry, dedicate this monument, 30 June 1815.' These heights excepted, most of the parish consists of parts of the lowest, warmest, richest, and most lovely region of the Teviot's basin. The rocks of the hills are eruptive, those of the valley Devonian; and sandstone, of fine building quality, has been quarried in two places. The soil in general is a light loam. About 300 acres are under wood, less than 1000 are in permanent pasture, and nearly all the rest is under the plough. A Roman road may still be traced in the west; and two camps, supposed to be Roman, have left some vestiges on Peniel Heugh. David Calderwood, the Church historian, here entered on the ministry about 1604; and Samuel Rutherford (1600-61), the eminent Covenanting divine, was the son of a Nisbet farmer. Mounteviot, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian, is one of the three chief mansions, the others being Palace and Crailing House, a plain modern mansion, which crowns a gentle eminence above the wooded banks of Oxnam Water. Its owner, Jn. Paton, Esq. of Crailing (b. 1805; suc. 1826), holds 1493 acres in the shire, valued at £2323 per annum, and shares nearly all this parish with the Marquis, the latter owning its northern, and the former its southern, division. Crailing is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £370. The church, rebuilt about the middle of last century, is a very plain structure containing 300 sittings. A Free church contains 262 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 81 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 63, and a grant of £49, 9s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £9374, 19s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 669, (1831) 733, (1861) 673, (1871) 657, (1881) 638.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 25, 1864-65.

Crammag or **Crummag**, a precipitous headland on the W coast of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire, 5 miles NW of the Mull of Galloway. It is cut off from the neighbouring moor by remains of a trench and a vitrified rampart.

Cramond, a village in the NW corner of Edinburghshire, and a parish partly also in Linlithgowshire. The village is prettily situated on the Firth of Forth, at the E side of the mouth of the river Almond, 5 miles S of Aberdour, 3 WNW of Craigleith station on the Leith branch of the Caledonian, and 5 WNW of Edinburgh, with which it communicates four times a day by omnibus. Its name in Celtic signifies 'the fort upon the Almond;' and it occupies the site of an important Roman station, which was connected by a fine military way with the great English Watling Street and with Antoninus' Wall, and which has yielded coins of eleven emperors, three altars, a pavement, and other Roman remains. From 1628 to 1730 it gave the title of Baron to the family of Richardson. At it are a post office, boys' and girls' schools, and the parish church.

The parish, containing also the seaport of Granton, the villages of Davidson's Mains and Cramond Bridge, and a small part of Leith burgh, is bounded N by the Firth of Forth, E by St Cuthberts, S by Corstorphine, SW by Kirkliston, and W by Dalmeny. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 4¼, or from ENE to WSW 5⅞, miles; its greatest breadth, from N to S, is 2 miles; and its area is 6662 acres, of which 704¾ are foreshore, and 42¼ are water, whilst 1185 belong to Linlithgowshire. Cramond Island, ⅔ mile NNE of the village, may be reached at low water on foot, and, measuring 3 by 1½ furlongs, affords pasturage for a few sheep; 1¼ mile further is another still smaller basaltic islet, Inch Mickery. The shore line, 5 miles long, is fringed at places with low beds of mussel-mantled rocks, and backed by a terrace, marking the former lower level of the land; the walk along it from Granton to Cramond village is one of the pleasantest round Edinburgh. The Almond winds 3⅝ miles east-north-eastward and north-north-eastward to the Firth, roughly tracing all the Linlithgowshire boundary; from Craigiehall onward its banks are finely wooded. The surface, though undulating, nowhere much exceeds 200 feet above sea-level, except in the S which includes the northern slopes, but not the tower-crowned summit (520 feet) of fir-clad Corstorphine Hill. The whole, however, is so richly adorned with mansions and parks, woods and well-cultivated fields, as everywhere to present a charming aspect. The trees include the four splendid sycamores of Braehead, Cammo, Cramond House, and Craigiehall, which, with respective height of 101, 75, 89, and 70 feet, girth 12⅝, 18⅓, 18⅓, and 16⅓ feet at 1 foot from the ground; and Cramond House has also a beech and an oak, 85 and 60 feet high, and 26⅓ and 10 feet in circumference. The rocks belong mainly to the Calciferous Limestone series, but diorite intrudes on Corstorphine Hill, and basalt at five different localities—on the coast, at the Almond's mouth, and on its banks higher up. Clay ironstone has been raised here by the Carron Company; and a mineral spring, in the grounds of Barnton, as Marchfield Spa enjoyed once some medicinal celebrity. The soil is various, but on the whole is good. Oyster and other fisheries have greatly declined in value, but employment is given by Granton's industrial establishments, by the ink and chemical works of Caroline Park, by the British and Oriental Ship Coating Company, and by Cramond Iron Company, which dates from 1771. Families formerly connected with this parish were those of Hope of Grantoun, Ramsay of Barnton, Howison of Braehead, Adamson of Craigcrook, Inglis of Cramond, Argyll, and Balmerino: amongst its illustrious natives or residents were John Law of Lauriston (1671-1729), projector of the Mississippi scheme; Geo. Cleghorn (1716-89), professor of anatomy in Dublin University; Jas. Hamilton, M.D. (1749-1835); John Philip Wood (1760-1838), antiquary; Archibald Constable (1775-1827), the celebrated publisher; his son and biographer, Thomas Constable (1812-81); Scott's darling, Marjorie Fleming (1803-11); Francis Lord Jeffrey (1773-1850), the famous critic; and Andrew Lord Rutherford (1791-1851), an eminent judge of session. At Marchfield, too, the late William Sharpe of Hoddam bred Martha Lynn, the dam of Voltigeur, from whom all the best racing blood in England is descended. Cramond House, a little eastward from the village, is a handsome and commodious mansion, founded about 1680, and greatly enlarged in 1772; a square three-storied

tower to the NW is the only remains of a 15th century palace of the Bishops of Dunkeld. Its present owner, successor of the Inglises, is Lieut.-Col. John Cornelius Craigie-Halkett (b. 1830; suc. 1877), who holds 637 acres in Midlothian, valued at £2520 per annum. Other mansions are Barnton, Braehead, Broomfield, Craigcrook, Drylaw, Lauriston, Muirhouse, Cammo or New Saughton, and Silverknowes; and 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 23 of from £20 to £50. Cramond is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £480. The cruciform parish church, originally dedicated to St Columba, was rebuilt in 1656, and, as enlarged in 1701 and 1811, contains 958 sittings. Other places of worship are noticed under Granton and Davidson's Mains; and five public schools—Cramond, Cramond female, Davidson's Mains, Granton mixed and infant, and Lennie—with respective accommodation for 164, 70, 123, 211, and 62 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 86, 58, 98, 209, and 49, and grants of £67, 6s., £46, 5s., £67, 9s., £163, 4s. 6d., and £36, 12s. Valuation (1860) £23,078, (1882) £38,606, of which £983 belonged to the Linlithgowshire section, and £3600 was for railways, waterworks, &c. Pop. (1801) 1411, (1831) 1984, (1861) 2695, (1871) 3020, (1881) 2945, of whom 84 belonged to Linlithgowshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John P. Wood's *Ancient and Modern State of the Parish of Cramond* (Edinb. 1794).

Cramond Bridge, a hamlet in Cramond parish, at the boundary between Edinburgh and Linlithgow shires, on the river Almond, and on the Queensferry highroad, 5 miles WNW of Edinburgh, and 1¼ mile SSW of Cramond village. It has a post office under Cramond, a good inn, and an eight-arched bridge, erected in 1823. See Braehead.

Cramond Regis. See Barnton.

Crane, a deep triangular lochlet (⅜ × ⅓ furl.) in Dunsyre parish, E Lanarkshire, amid the moorish south-western Pentlands, 1100 feet above sea-level, and 3¼ miles NW of Dunsyre village. It abounds with perch and pike.

Cranloch. See St Andrews, Elginshire.

Crannich. See Weem.

Cranshaws, a Lammermuir hamlet and parish in the N of Berwickshire. The hamlet lies, 676 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of Whitadder Water, 16 miles SE by E of Haddington, and 9 NW of Dunse, under which it has a post office.

The parish consists of two sections, which are separated from each other by a strip (¾ mile broad at the narrowest) of Longformacus, and the northernmost of which contains the hamlet. This, with an utmost length and breadth of 2⅜ and 2⅜ miles, is bounded N by the Gamelshiel section of Stenton in Haddingtonshire, E and S by Longformacus, and W by Whittingham in Haddingtonshire. The southern and larger division measures 5¼ miles from E to W; has a varying width, from N to S, of 1½ and 3⅛ miles; and is bounded NW, N, and E by Longformacus, S by Greenlaw and Westruther, and SW by Lauder. Including 30½ acres of water, the total area is 8738¼ acres, of which 2589 belong to the northern, and 6149¼ to the southern, portion. The Whitadder runs 3⅜ miles on or near to the northern and eastern border of Cranshaws proper, whose highest points are Cranshaws Hill (1245 feet) and Mainslaughter Law (1381); whilst Dye Water runs 5 miles east-by-southward along all the northern boundary of the lower division, whose surface rises from less than 700 feet above sea-level to 1298 on Dunside Hill and 1522 on Blyth Edge. The rocks are Silurian; and much of the soil is poor, the arable land along the streams amounting to only some 900 acres. A tumulus crowns Mainslaughter Law, which is said to have got its name from the battle fought in 1402 between Hepburn of Hailes and the Earl of Dunbar. The fine old peel tower called Cranshaws Castle, standing towards the centre of the northern section, measures 40 by 24 feet, and is 65 feet high; a former stronghold of the Douglases, and the haunt of a drudging brownie, it now is the seat of the eldest son of the Earl of Morton, Sholto-George-Watson Douglas, Lord Aberdour (b. 1844), who, holding 2551 acres in the shire, valued at £1050 per annum, divides this parish with 2 other landowners. It is in the presbytery of Dunse and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £200. The church, at the hamlet, was built in 1739, and contains 120 sittings; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 55 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 35, and a grant of £52, 14s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £2492, 16s. Pop. (1801) 166, (1831) 136, (1861) 134, (1871) 142, (1881) 106.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Cranston, a parish on the NE border of Edinburghshire, containing the villages of Cousland, Edgehead, and Ford, the last being ½ mile W by N of Pathhead, and 4¼ miles ESE of Dalkeith, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Irregular in outline, Cranston is bounded NW by Inveresk; N by Tranent, and E by Ormiston and Humbie, in Haddingtonshire; SW by Crichton and Borthwick; and W by Newbattle and Dalkeith. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is 4¾ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3½ furlongs and 3⅛ miles; and its area is 5102¾ acres, of which 2¾ are water, and 677½ belong to the Cakemuir section, lying 1⅜ mile S of the SE angle of the main body. Tyne Water, here a very small stream, bisects the parish north-north-eastward, running chiefly within the beautiful parks of Oxenford and Prestonhall. Where, below Whitehouse mill, it passes into Ormiston, the surface sinks to 300 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-westward to 500 feet near Airfield and 637 near Mutton Hole, whilst in the Cakemuir section it attains an altitude of over 1000 feet. The formation belongs to the Carboniferous Limestone series; and sandstone, limestone, and coal are largely worked, the last in Edgehead and Prestonhall collieries. About 250 acres are under wood; and nearly all the remaining area, with the exception of rather less than a third of the Cakemuir division, is in a state of high cultivation. Cranston Dean Bridge, over the Tyne, on the southern border, with three semicircular arches, each 17 feet in span and 46 high, is a modern structure; as likewise is Lothian Bridge, also over the Tyne, which, 82 feet high, has five semicircular arches, each 50 feet in span, surmounted by ten segment arches of 54 feet in span and 8 feet of rise. Cakemuir Castle is the chief and almost sole antiquity; the quaint old manse, near Prestonhall, having been demolished forty or fifty years since. A hospice formerly, connected with that of Soutra, it bore the monkish inscription—'Diversorium infra, Habitaculum supra.' To the Cranston family this parish gave the title of Baron in the peerage of Scotland from 1609 till the death of the last and eleventh Lord in 1869. The mansions are Oxenford and Prestonhall, 4 proprietors holding each an annual value of more, and 1 of less, than £500. Cranston is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £372. The parish church, near Ford, the second built within this century, is a good Gothic edifice, with a tower; and at Ford itself is a U.P. church. Two public schools, Cousland and Cranston, with respective accommodation for 93 and 116 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 83 and 113, and grants of £63, 6s. and £99, 4s. Valuation (1882) £9048, including £19 for a short reach of the Macmerry branch of the North British. Pop. (1801) 895, (1831) 1030, (1861) 1035, (1871) 1036, (1881) 998.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 33, 1857-63.

Cranstonhall. See Glasgow.

Craspul or **Craisaphuill**, a loch (4¾ × 1⅛ furl.) in Durness parish, NW Sutherland, 1 furlong W of Durness manse, and ¼ mile NE of Loch Borlay, like which it is fed by subterraneous tunnels through limestone rocks, and abounds in excellent trout.

Crathes Castle, a mansion in Banchory-Ternan parish, NW Kincardineshire, ½ mile N of the left bank of the Dee, and 1¾ WNW of Crathes station, this being 14 miles WSW of Aberdeen, and 3 E by N of Banchory. A

fine old chateau-like structure, with a lofty granite tower, square and turreted, it was built partly in 1528, partly at later periods, and is the seat of the Burnetts of Leys, whose founder, Alexander de Burnard, in 1324 obtained a charter of lands in Kincardineshire. His great-grandson, Robert Burnett (flo. 1409), was the first 'Baron o' Leys,' a title familiar from an ancient ballad; and Thomas Burnett, twelfth proprietor of Leys, and uncle of Bishop Gilbert Burnett, was in 1626 created a baronet of Nova Scotia. His eighth descendant, Sir Robert Burnett of Leys, eleventh Bart. (b. 1833; suc. 1876), owns 12,025 and 84 acres in Kincardine and Aberdeen shires, valued at £5007 and £109 per annum. See BANCHORY-TERNAN.

Crathie and Braemar, a large parish of SW Aberdeenshire, whose church stands, 920 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Dee, 7½ miles W by S of Ballater station, and 51 of Aberdeen, under which Crathie has a post office.

The parish, containing also the village of CASTLETON, comprises the ancient parish of BRAEMAR, annexed at a period unknown to record. It is bounded N by Kirkmichael in Banffshire, and by Strathdon; NE by Glenmuick; SE by Glenmuick, and by Glenisla in Forfarshire; S by Kirkmichael and Blair Athole, in Perthshire; W by the Glenfeshie portion of Alvie, in Inverness-shire; and NW by Duthil-Rothiemurchus, also in Inverness-shire. Irregular in outline, it has a varying length from E to W of 8¼ and 24 miles, a varying width from N to S of 9½ and 16½ miles, and an area of 183,237¾ acres, of which 980⅝ are water. The DEE, rising close to the Inverness-shire border, runs 11 miles south-south-eastward to the Geldie's confluence, and thence winds 25½ miles east-north-eastward, mostly through the middle of the parish, but for the last 4⅝ miles along the Glenmuick boundary. During this course it descends from 4060 feet above sea-level at its source to 1318 where it receives the Geldie, 1214 at the Linn of Dee, 1108 at Victoria Bridge near Mar Lodge, 872 opposite Crathie manse, and 720 at the Girnock's confluence in the furthest E; its principal affluents here, all of them rising in Crathie and Braemar, and all described in separate articles, are Geldie Burn, Lui Water, Ey Burn, Quoich Water, Clunie Water with its tributary Callader Burn, Feardar Burn, Gelder Burn, and Girnock Burn. Lakes, with their utmost length and breadth, and with their altitude above sea-level, are Loch ETCHACHAN (4 × 3½ furl.; 3200 feet), Loch BRODICHAN (2½ × 1 furl.; 2303 feet), Loch CALLADER (6½ × 1½ furl.; 1627 feet), Loch CEANNMOR (1¼ × ⅜ furl.; 2196 feet), and LOCHNAGAR (2½ × 1⅜ furl.; 2570 feet), besides thirteen smaller tarns. From W to E the chief elevations to the left of the Dee are *BRAERIACH (4248 feet), *BEN MACDHUI (4296), Derry Cairngorm (3788), Carn a Mhaim (3329), Carn Crom (2847), Sgor Mor (2666), Carn Mor (2057), *Beinn a' Chaoruinn (3553), Beinn Bhreac (3051), Meall na Guaille (2550), Creag a Bhuilg (2190), *BENABOURD (3924), Carn Elrig Mor (2068), Carn Eas (3556), Carn na Drochaide (2681), *BEN AVON (3843), Carn Liath (2821), Meikle Elrick (2318), *Meikle Geal Charn (2533), *Brown Cow Hill (2721), Culardoch (2933), Craig Leck (2085), Meall Alvie (1841), Leac Ghorm (1946), Tom Bhreac (2276), An Creagan (1857), and Creag Mhor (1643), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. To the left or W and S of the Dee rise CAIRNTOUL (4241 feet), The Devil's Point (3303), *Monadh Mor (3651), Beinn Bhrotain (3795), Carn-Cloich-mhuilinn (3087), Duke's Chair (2010), Carn Geldie (2039), *Carn an Fhilleir (3276), *An Sgarsoch (3300), Cnapan Garbh (2206), Carn Liath (2676), *Beinn Iutharn Mhor (3424), Mor Shron (2819), Carn Aosda (3003), *The Cairnwell (3059), Sron Dubh (1909), Carn an Tuirc (3340), *Cairn na Glasha (3484), Creag Choinnich (1764), Carn nan Sgliat (2260), Creag nan Leachda (2549), Meall an t-Sluichd (2771), Creag Doineanta (1910), the Princess Royal's Cairn (1479), Ripe Hill (1678), Carn Fiaclan (2703), *LOCHNAGAR (3786), Princess Alice's Cairn (1278), Prince Albert's Cairn (1437), Creag a Ghaill (1971), *Conachcraig Hill (2777), *Meall Gorm (1809), and Creag Ghiubhais (1593). Containing thus parts or the whole of three of the four highest summits in Scotland, Crathie presents a landscape as varied as it is beautiful—its clear-flowing salmon river and sweep of valley with broad plantations, green fields, and stately mansions, its rounded corries and narrow glens, its sombre deer-forests and heathery grouse moors, all set in a ring of trackless, serrated mountains. (See ABERARDER, ALT-NA-GIUTHASACH, CARR, CAIRNAQUEEN, CHARTERS CHEST, CORRIEMULZIE, CRAIG-CLUNY, CRAIG-GOWAN, CRAIG-NA-BAN, GARRAWALT, MONALTRIE, etc.) The prevailing rock is granite, alternating in places with gneiss, limestone, and quartz, near Castleton traversed by a vein of serpentine; the soil of the arable lands is generally a light sandy loam. Woods and natural forests of Scotch firs, larch, and birch must cover an enormous area, acres on acres of rocky hillside having been planted with millions of trees, both native and foreign, within the last hundred years, whilst in Mar Forest are firs from two to three centuries old, and containing 100 or 200 cubic feet of timber (pp. 273-275, *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1874). The mansions are BALMORAL Castle, ABERGELDIE Castle, INVERCAULD House, and MAR Lodge; the Queen, the Earl of Fife, and Farquharson of Invercauld holding each an annual value of more, and 31 other proprietors of less, than £100. Giving off since 1879 the *quoad sacra* parish of Braemar, Crathie is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £370. The parish church is a plain edifice of 1806, seated for 800, and adorned with a two-light stained-glass window, erected by Her Majesty in 1873 to the memory of Norman Macleod, who preached his first sermon as court chaplain here on 29 Oct. 1854. At Easter Balmoral, on the opposite bank of the Dee, across a suspension bridge, is Crathie Free church, with a spire; other places of worship are noticed under CASTLETON. Besides the school there, Crathie public, Aberarder, Abergeldie female, and Crathie Side schools, with respective accommodation for 98, 184, 39, and 67 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 65, 15, 18, and 35, and grants of £48, 2s., £22, 17s., £14, 6s., and £46, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £7868, (1881) £14,430. Pop. (1801) 1876, (1831) 1808, (1861) 1574, (1871) 1566, (1881) 1613.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 64, 75, 1870-76. See the Rev. James M. Crombie's *Braemar and Balmoral* (2d ed. 1875).

Craufurdland Castle. See CRAWFURDLAND.

Crawford, a village and a parish in the upper ward and the south-eastern extremity of Lanarkshire. The village, toward the NW corner of the parish, stands on the left bank of the Clyde (here crossed by a chain bridge of 75 feet span), opposite the influx of Midlock and Camps Waters, and adjacent to the Caledonian railway, 2¾ miles SE of its post-town and station, Abington, this being 43¼ miles SW of Edinburgh. Enjoying anciently the privileges of a burgh of barony, it was, prior to the railway period, an important resting-place for travellers, but now is little more than a rural hamlet, with an hotel, the parish church, and a public school.

The parish, containing also the village of LEADHILLS, is traversed for 12¼ miles by the main trunk of the Caledonian, which here attains its summit level (1012 feet), and here has the stations of Abington and Elvanfoot. It is bounded N by Lamington; NE by Culter; E by Tweedsmuir, in Peeblesshire; SE by Moffat and Kirkpatrick-Juxta, in Dumfriesshire; S by Closeburn; and SW by Durisdeer and Sanquhar, all three also in Dumfriesshire; W and NW by Crawfordjohn. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 14⅛ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1⅞ and 11⅝ miles; and its area is 68,839½ acres, of which 313 are water. EVAN Water is formed by several head-streams in the E of the parish; otherwise the drainage system has been already sketched under the CLYDE, which here from its source near the southern boundary takes a northerly course of 28 miles, and which here receives, on the left hand, Powtrail, Elvan, and Glengonner Waters, and, on the right, Little Clydes

Burn and Midlock and Camps Waters—all of them rising in Crawford, and all of them separately noticed. Where the Clyde quits the parish, the surface sinks to 800 feet above sea-level, these rising southward, south-eastward, and eastward to mountain watersheds of the Southern Highlands, which separate Clydesdale from Nithsdale, Annandale, and Tweeddale The chief elevations from N to S to the W of the Clyde are Ravengill Dod (1758 feet), Wellgrain Dod (1813), Lousie Wood Law (2028), Dun Law (2216), Green Lowther (2403), and Ballencleuch Law (2267); whilst to the E rise Southwood Rig (1556), the Pinnacle (1819), *Coomb Dod (2082), Yearngill Head (1804), Wintercleuch Fell (1804), *Whiteside Hill (1817), and Earncraig Hill (2000), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. The glens or vales for the most part have considerable breadth of bottom, and are partly dry, partly wet and spongy. The rocks are in places metamorphic, but chiefly Silurian. Roofing slate has been worked in one small quarry; lead ore is extensively mined at Leadhills, where also many valuable minerals, as gold, silver, calamine, blende, manganese, malachite, azure copper ore, iron pyrites, etc., have been found. The soil on the banks of the Clyde, and near the mouths of its affluents, is variously alluvial, loamy, sandy, and gravelly; that of nearly all the remaining area is moorish. About 2200 acres are arable, less than 160 are under wood, and all the rest is either pastoral or waste. Crawford Castle, or Tower Lindsay, on the right bank of the Clyde, opposite Crawford village, is a ruined baronial stronghold, once defended by a moat; from the close of the 12th century till 1488 it was the seat of the Lindsays, who in 1398 received the earldom of Crawford. (See Cults and Balcarres.) The parish is traversed by a Roman road, branching off near Elvanfoot to Nithsdale and Annandale, and flanked by two well-preserved Roman camps on Boadsberry Hill and White Camp farm. It also contains three native camps or hill-forts, and the sites of several pre-Reformation chapels. Newton House is the only mansion; but the property is divided among 12 landowners, 8 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Detached from Leadhills for church and school and registration purposes, Crawford is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £335. The church, rebuilt in 1875, contains 280 sittings; and three public schools—Crawford, Daer-Powtrail, and Summit—with respective accommodation for 103, 27, and 53 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 57, 14, and 22, and grants of £71, 9s., £27, 16s., and £32, 14s. Valuation (1860) £13,774, (1882) £22,598, 17s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1671, (1831) 1850, (1861) 1590, (1871) 1829, (1881) 1763; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 698.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 16, 1864.

Crawfordjohn, a village and a parish in the SW of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands, 950 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of Duneaton Water, 6¾ miles N by E of Leadhills, and 4 W of its post-town and station, Abington, this being 43¼ miles SW of Edinburgh. At it are a post office, 2 inns, the manse, the parish church, and a public school; and by Dorothy Wordsworth, who, with her brother and Coleridge, drove through it in August 1803, it was described as 'a pretty, cheerful-looking village, but one that must be very cold in winter, for it stands on a hillside, and the vale itself is very high ground, unsheltered by trees.' One specialty has Crawfordjohn, that the curling-stones made at it are the best to be found in Scotland.

The parish, containing also Abington village, is bounded N by Douglas, NE by Wiston, E by Lamington, SE by Crawford, SW by Sanquhar and Kirkconnel in Dumfriesshire, W by Auchinleck and Muirkirk in Ayrshire. Its utmost length is 12⅔ miles from E by N to W by S, viz., from Abington to the Ayrshire boundary; its breadth diminishes from 9⅛ miles in the E to 7 furlongs in the W; and its area is 26,460¼ acres, of which 103¼ are water. The Clyde flows 2½ miles northward along all the eastern boundary, whilst the south-eastern is traced for 2½ miles by its affluent, Glengonner Water. Snar Water, draining the south-eastern district, runs 6 miles northward to Duneaton Water; and Duneaton Water itself rises close to the Ayrshire border, and thence winds 19 miles east-by-northward to the Clyde, its first 6¾ miles following the Douglas, and its last 1¾ mile the Wiston, boundary. Where the Clyde quits the parish, the surface sinks to 750 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1130 at Knock Leaven, 1260 at Black Hill, 1400 at Mountherrick, 1584 at Drake Law, 1620 at Rake Law, 1808 at Wanlock Dod (just within Sanquhar), 1616 at Cairn Kinny, and 1843 at Stony Hill (just within Auchinleck). The rocks are mainly metamorphic and Silurian, partly carboniferous; and they include limestone and white sandstone, with traces of coal and of lead and copper ores. The soil of some of the low grounds along the streams is a deep rich loam, of others sandy or gravelly; whilst here and there on the hill-slopes it is a strong red clay, and elsewhere generally moorish. Some 3200 acres are arable, and not more than 50 are under wood. Vestiges of three old castles are at Moss Castle, Glendorch, and Snar; and traces of one large ancient camp crown the SE shoulder of Black Hill; whilst near Shieldholm is another, supposed to be Roman. In 1839, the Eglinton Tournament year, Prince Louis Napoleon, French emperor that was to be, arrived at Abington inn, wet, tired, and hungry, from a day's grouse-shooting on Crawford Muir. He could get no sitting-room, so took his supper by the kitchen fire, slipped away to bed, and early next morning started again on foot. Abington House is the only mansion; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a small portion to Leadhills *quoad sacra* parish, Crawfordjohn is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £356. The parish church, enlarged and repewed in 1817, contains 310 sittings. At Abington is a Free church; and three schools — Crawfordjohn, Whitecleuch, and Abington—with respective accommodation for 72, 23, and 93 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 64, 12, and 50, and grants of £54, 17s., £27, 8s. 2d., and £53. Valuation (1882) £11,007, 19s. Pop. (1801) 712, (1831) 991, (1861) 980, (1871) 853, (1881) 843.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Crawford Priory, a mansion in the N of Cults parish, central Fife, near the right bank of the Eden, 3 miles SW of Cupar. Built in 1813 by Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford, who in 1808 had succeeded to the Crawford-Lindsay estates on the death of her brother, the twenty-second Earl of Crawford, it was originally a splendid castellated edifice in the Gothic style, but fell into neglect and dilapidation, till in 1871-72 it was thoroughly renovated and enlarged, a carriage porch and vestibule being then erected at the S entrance, and a Gothic tower and spire, 115 feet high, at the E side, whilst a portion of the interior was converted into a private Episcopal chapel. It now is a seat of George Frederick Boyle, sixth Earl of Glasgow (b. 1825; suc. 1869), who owns 5625 acres in the shire, valued at £9085 per annum. See also Cumbrae, Hawkhead, and Kelburn.

Crawfordton, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Glencairn parish, W Dumfriesshire, 1¼ mile from Moniaive. Its owner, George Gustavus Walker, Esq. (b. 1831), was county member 1865-68 and 1869-74; and holds 7660 acres in the shire, valued at £3478 per annum.

Crawfurdland Castle, a mansion in Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of Crawfurdland Water, 3 miles NE of Kilmarnock town. Comprising a strong, thick-walled, ancient tower, and a fine modern Gothic centre, it has been for upwards of six centuries the seat of a branch of the Craufurds; its present holder, Lieut.-Col. Jn. Reg. Houison-Craufurd (b. 1811; suc. 1871), owns 1876 acres in the shire, valued at £1988 per annum. (See also Braehead.) Crawfurdland Water, formed by two head-streams in Fenwick parish, close to the Renfrewshire border, winds 8¼ miles south-westward

through Fenwick and Kilmarnock parishes, and, 1½ mile NNE of Kilmarnock town, unites with the Fenwick to form KILMARNOCK Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Crawick, a rivulet of NW Dumfriesshire, formed, at 780 feet above sea-level and within a mile of the Lanarkshire border, by the confluence of Wanlock and Spango Waters. Thence it winds 8 miles south-south-westward along the boundary between Sanquhar and Kirkconnel parishes, and falls into the Nith ¾ mile WNW of Sanquhar town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Crawick Mill, a village in Sanquhar and Kirkconnel parishes, Dumfriesshire, on Crawick Water, 1 mile NW of Sanquhar town. It lies within Sanquhar burgh bounds, and has an extensive carpet and tartan factory.

Cray, a place in Kirkmichael parish, NE Perthshire, on the left bank of Shee Water, 15 miles N by W of Blairgowrie. Here are a Free church and Cray House, whose owner, Mrs Robertson, holds 437 acres in the shire, valued at £113 per annum.

Crayinch, a wooded islet of Kilmaronock parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, ½ mile NE of Inchmurrin. Triangular in shape, it measures 2 by 1½ furlongs.

Creack, a village in Auchindoir parish, W Aberdeenshire, 3½ miles SW of Rhynie.

Creagach. See CRAGGIE.

Creca. See ANNAN.

Cree, a river of Galloway, issuing from Loch Moan, which lies, 675 feet above sea-level, on the mutual boundary of Ayr and Kirkcudbright shires. Thence it winds 11 miles south-south-westward along that boundary, and next 21½ miles south-eastward along all the boundary between Kirkcudbright and Wigtown shires, past Newton-Stewart, till at Creetown it falls into the head of Wigtown Bay, the *Iena Æstuarium* of Ptolemy. On its right lie the parishes of Barr, Colmonell, and Penninghame, on its left of Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck; and on its left it receives Minnoch Water, Penkill Burn, and Palnure Burn. Navigable for small craft as high as CARTY, it assumes near Penninghame House a lake-like appearance, widening at intervals to close on a furlong; here were of old the celebrated 'Cruives of Cree,' *i.e.*, salmon-traps in the stone cauls or dam-dykes, which, serving the country-folk for bridges, came to be well-known landmarks. Throughout most of its lower course the 'crystal Cree' flows through flat flowery meadows, its banks being only occasionally adorned with heathery knolls and lichened or fern-clad rocks; but from Bargrennan upwards its scenery is wild and mountainous, a succession of desolate moorlands. Trout may be caught in considerable quantities in the upper waters; salmon and sea-trout at several good casts about Penninghame House; and smelt or sperling, during March, in the brackish waters of the estuary.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 4, 1857-63. See pp. 12-22 of Wm. M'Ilraith's *Wigtownshire* (2d ed., Dumf., 1877).

Creebridge, a village, with a public school, in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of the Cree, opposite Newton-Stewart, with which it is connected by a five-arch bridge, erected in 1813 at a cost of £6000.

Creed (Gael. *Amhuinn Ghride*), a rivulet in the S of Stornoway parish, Lewis island, Ross-shire. Formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 300 feet above sea-level, it winds 9½ miles east-south-eastward to the western side of Stornoway Harbour, ¾ mile SSW of Stornoway town. It traverses Loch an Oash and Loch a Chlachain, and makes a fall opposite Sir James Matheson's Grotto, up to which point it abounds in sea-trout, grilse, and salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Creeinch. See CRAYINCH.

Creetown, a small seaport town in Kirkmabreck parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, on the estuary of the river Cree or head of Wigtown Bay, 3⅜ miles as the crow flies NE of Wigtown, and 1 mile S of Creetown station on the Portpatrick railway, this being 6½ miles SE of Newton-Stewart, and 43½ WSW of Dumfries. A village, called Creth, occupying its site, was in 1300 the rendezvous of an English army; and either that village or a successor to it, bearing the name of Ferrytown of Cree, became nearly extinct in the 18th century. The present town, founded in 1785, embraced some houses which still remained of the old village, and was made a burgh of barony in 1792, to be governed by a bailie and four councillors, elected triennially by the resident feuars. It stands between Moneypool and Englishman's Burns, amid a great expanse of beautiful scenery; and, chiefly consisting of modern houses, each with its garden and orchard, relies in great measure for support on the neighbouring granite quarries. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, 2 chief inns, a public school, the parish church (1834; 800 sittings), and a neat U.P. church (300 sittings); whilst in the immediate neighbourhood are the mansions of Barholm and Cassencarie. Capt. Jas. Murray Denniston (1770-1857), author of *Legends of Galloway*, died at Creetown. Pop. (1841) 984, (1851) 1302, (1861) 968, (1871) 805, (1881) 970.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Creggans. See STRACHUR.

Creich, a parish of N Fife, extending to within 5 furlongs of the Firth of Tay, and containing the villages of Luthrie and Brunton, each with a post office under, and respectively 5½ and 6½ miles NW of, Cupar-Fife. It is bounded NW by Flisk, NE by Balmerino, E by Kilmany and Moonzie, S by Monimail, SW by Dunbog, and W by the easternmost section of Abdie, having an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 3⅛ miles, a width of 1⅞ mile, and an area of 2341 acres. The surface, sinking in the south-eastern corner to less than 200 feet above sea-level, is elsewhere a congeries of hills, which on the NW border attain 568 feet, and at Black Craig in the NE 665—heights that command a magnificent view of the Tay's basin, away to the Sidlaws and the Grampians. Some of the hills are cultivated to the top; others are partly covered with plantations; and others, again, are rocky and heathy. Several burns, rising here, unite near Luthrie to form Motray Water, a tributary of the Eden. The rocks, eruptive mainly, include greenstone, amygdaloid, clinkstone, and basalt; and a laminar or stratified trap has been worked in one quarry, basaltic clinkstone in another. The soil is variable, ranging from black or thin sharp gravelly loam to clay or moss. On Green Craig is a hill-fort, consisting of two concentric lines of circumvallation; and a little to the SE are the ruins of the old parish church, and of Creich Castle, which, three stories high, and 47 feet long by 39 broad, appears to have been a place of very considerable strength, and was defended on one side by a morass, now drained, on the other by outworks. In 1502 the estate around it was acquired from the Littles or Liddels by Sir David Bethune, whose daughter, Janet, Lady Buccleuch, is the 'Ladye of Branxholm' in Sir Walter's *Lay*, and whose great-granddaughter was one of the 'Queen's four Maries;' it passed by purchase to the Bethunes of Balfour about the middle of the 17th century. Of Parbroath Castle, a seat of the Setons, in the S of the parish, hardly a vestige remains. Natives were the Rev. Alex. Henderson (1583-1646), the zealous Covenanter, and John Sage (1652-1711), nonjuring Archbishop of Glasgow. Creich is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £282. The parish church, ¼ mile NNW of Luthrie, is a good Gothic structure, built in 1832, and containing 252 sittings. A Free church stands near Brunton. The public school, with accommodation for 80 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 74, and a grant of £59, 8s. Valuation (1882) £4044, 16s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 405, (1831) 419, (1861) 377, (1871) 387, (1881) 386.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Creich, a very large Highland parish in the S of Sutherland, containing, towards its SE corner, the village of BONAR-BRIDGE, and traversed for 5⅝ miles by the Sutherland railway, with Invershin station thereon, 3½ miles NNW of Ardgay, and 17¼ NW of Tain. It is bounded at its north-western extremity by Assynt and Eddrachillis; along its north-eastern side by Lairg, Rogart, and Dornoch; at its south-eastern corner by the upper waters of Dornoch Firth, which separate it from

Edderton in Ross-shire; and along its south-western side by Kincardine, likewise in Ross-shire. From SE to NW its greatest length is 31¼ miles; its breadth varies between 1⅛ and 9¼ miles; and its area is 110,736¾ acres, of which 735 are foreshore and 1911¼ water, it thus being nearly half the size of all Midlothian. Lakes of the interior, from SE to NW, with their utmost length and width and their altitude above sea-level, are Loch Migdale (2 miles × 3 furl.; 115 feet) Loch a' Ghobhair (4 × 1 furl.; 742 feet), Loch an Lagain (7½ × 1⅝ furl.; 446 feet), sending off the Evelix, Loch Laro (7½ × 1½ furl.; 600 feet), Loch na Claise Moire (7 × 3 furl.; 774 feet), Loch na Faichde (4 × 1⅛ furl.; 1400 feet), Loch Garn nan Conbhairean (4 × 1⅜ furl.; 1104 feet), and a number of smaller tarns. On the Dornoch border lies Loch Buie (1¼ × ¼ mile; 527 feet); on the Rogart, Loch Cracail Mor (6 × 1⅓ furl.; 620 feet); on the Kincardine, Loch Ailsh (7 × 4⅓ furl.; 498 feet); and on the Eddrachillis, Gorm Loch Mor (7 × 4 furl.; 846 feet). The river Cassley, issuing from the last, hurries 20½ miles south-eastward along the middle of the parish to the Oikell, which itself winds 35¼ miles south-south-eastward and east-south-eastward along all the Kincardine boundary, through Loch Ailsh and the Kyle of Sutherland, to the head of Dornoch Firth, at Bonar-Bridge. At Invershin, lower down than the Cassley, it is joined from the N by the Shin, whose last 5¼ miles lie either on the boundary with Lairg or through the interior of Creich. The surface, hilly everywhere, in the NW is mountainous, attaining 1090 feet on Meall Moraig, 937 on Meall Mor, 1318 on Cnoc a Choire, 1341 on Beinn an Rasail, 1785 on Beinn na Eoin, 2345 on Meall an Aonaich, and 3273 on Benmore Assynt, the loftiest summit of Sutherland. Benmore is made up of Silurian quartzite and trap; lower down are carboniferous and Old Red sandstone rocks. Very hard trap has been worked in two quarries; and a small vein of manganese occurs at Rosehall, which, in common with Flode, Pulrossie, and other places, also yields excellent clay; but coal and shale have been sought for in vain. Woods cover a considerable area round Bonar-Bridge, where the soil of the plough-lands is mostly a light gravelly loam; and there are several good arable and sheep farms. The largest of the latter is Invercassley, which, extending to 35,000 acres, comprises much black land, lying high, and so exposed to wind and frost. Prof. Harry Rainy, M.D. (1792-1876), was a native. Antiquities are a 'Pictish tower' and a stone circle near Rosehall, two groups of stone circles near Bonar-Bridge, and, near the church, a vitrified fort on the Dun of Creich and a standing stone, 8 feet long by 4 broad, which is said to have been reared on the grave of a Danish chieftain. Rosehall House is the principal mansion, and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £1800 and upwards, 3 of between £500 and £830, 4 others of more, and 2 of less, than £100. Creich is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland; the living is worth £260. The parish church, on Dornoch Firth, 3½ miles ESE of Ardgay, was built in 1790, and contains 500 sittings. There are also two Free churches of Creich and Rosehall; and four public schools—Bonar-Bridge, Invershin, Larachan, and Rosehall—with respective accommodation for 158, 47, 100, and 90 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 60, 20, 47, and 71, and grants of £50, 15s., £34, £53, 13s. 6d., and £60, 11s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £5466, (1882) £11,732, 11s. 4d., including £649 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1974, (1831) 2562, (1861) 2521, (1871) 2524, (1881) 2223, of whom 1571 were in Bonar, and 652 in Rosehall, registration district.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Creid. See Creed.

Creinch. See Crayinch.

Creoch, Loch. See Cumnock, New.

Creran, a stream and a sea-loch in the N of Argyllshire, separating the district of Appin from the parish of Ardchattan. The stream rises 4⅝ miles SSE of Ballachulish, on the south-western slope of Sgor na h-Ulaidh (3258 feet), at 2500 feet above sea-level, and thence winds 11¼ miles west-south-westward to the head of the sea-loch. The lower part of its glen is finely wooded, and here it receives the Ure, and traverses Loch Fasnacloich; its waters are strictly preserved, and the salmon and trout fishing is good.—The sea-loch curves 8 miles west-south-westward, north-westward, and south-westward to Loch Linnhe, opposite the upper part of Lismore Island, and nowhere is more than 1⅝ mile broad, whilst narrowing to 2 furlongs at its mouth near Shian Ferry, and to 1 furlong towards its head near Creagan Ferry, being crossed at these two ferries by different routes from Oban to Ballachulish. With an average depth of 15 fathoms, and a spring-tide of 15 feet, it affords good harbourage in all its lower parts. By Dorothy Wordsworth it is described as 'a large irregular sea-loch, with low sloping banks, coppice woods, and uncultivated grounds, with a scattering of cornfields; as it appeared to us, very thinly inhabited; mountains at a distance.' See Glencreran.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 53, 1876-77.

Creth. See Creetown.

Crianlarich, a hamlet in Killin parish, W Perthshire, at the mouth of Strathfillan, with a station on the Callander and Oban railway, 5¼ miles SE of Tyndrum. Lying 522 feet above sea-level, it has an hotel and a public school, and by coach communicates with Ardlui at the head of Loch Lomond, 9 miles to the SSW.

Crib Law, a hill (1389 feet) in the Selkirkshire portion of Roberton parish, 3 miles ENE of the meeting-point of Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Dumfries shires.

Crichie, a hill (500 feet) in the N of Kintore parish, Aberdeenshire, 1⅜ mile S by W of Inverurie. Bruce was encamped here in 1308 at the time of his victory over the Comyns in Bourtie parish.

Crichie House, a mansion in Old Deer parish, NE Aberdeenshire, ⅜ mile SE of Stuartfield.

Crichope Linn. See Closeburn.

Crichton, a parish on the E border of Edinburghshire, containing, at its northern extremity, the village of Pathhead, on the road from Edinburgh to Lauder, 5 miles ESE of Dalkeith, and 3⅞ N of Tynehead station. Tynehead itself and Fala Dam hamlet (2¾ miles SE of Pathhead) also belong to Crichton, which is bounded NE by Cranston and by Humbie in Haddingtonshire, SE by Fala, the Blackshiels section of Humbie, the Cakemuir section of Cranston, the Cowbraehill section of Borthwick, and the Falahill section of Stow, SW and W by the main body of Borthwick. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 4½ miles; its width, from E to W, varies between 3⅜ furlongs and 3½ miles; and its area is 4821½ acres, of which nearly ⅜ acre is water. Tyne Water, rising close to Tynehead station, meanders 3 miles north-north-eastward along all the western border; the interior is drained by several subaffluents of Humbie Water. The surface, sinking near Pathhead to close on 400 feet above sea-level, and to 600 at Costerton, attains 804 feet at a point 7 furlongs ESE of the church, and 900 upon Crichton Moss. The rocks belong mainly to the Carboniferous Limestone series, with a patch of basalt on the higher ground; limestone has been largely worked; and coal occurs, though not under conditions to be profitably mined. The soil over fully four-fifths of the area is rich and deep, accessible most of it to the plough, and yielding abundant crops; the high lands are sheltered by belts of thriving plantation. A rising-ground at Longfaugh, commanding a wide and beautiful prospect, is crowned by remains of a fort, supposed by some to be a Roman camp; but Crichton's chief antiquity is Crichton Castle, a magnificent massive ruin, which forms the grand feature in the landscape, as it rises from a projecting terreplein within a hundred yards or so of the top of the hill on the Tyne's right bank, ¼ mile S of the church. A Turstan de Creichton is one of the witnesses to the charter of foundation of Holyrood Abbey (1128); his most famous descendant was Sir William Crichton, the founder of both castle and church, who, as chancellor of Scotland, was alternately rival and friend of Sir Alexander Livingston, and who in 1440 at Edinburgh Castle beheaded the young Earl of Douglas and his brother—an act of treachery for which his own fortress was taken and dismantled by the Douglases. (See

Douglas Castle.) In 1445 Sir William was made Lord Crichton, the third holder of which title lost his estates in 1484 for joining Albany against James III. After four years' tenure by the minion Ramsay, they were granted in 1488 to Patrick Hepburn, first Earl of Bothwell, by whose great-grandson, Darnley's murderer, they were once more forfeited in 1567. Nine years later James VI. bestowed them on his ill-starred cousin, Francis Stewart, fifth Earl of Bothwell; and subsequently they passed through the hands of a dozen proprietors, from one of whom, Hepburn of Humbie (*c.* 1649), the Castle was nicknamed Humbie's Wa's, till at last they came to the Callendars. Queen Mary feasted in the castle hall, on occasion of the marriage here of her natural brother, Sir John Stewart; but Crichton's chief interest lies, with most readers, in the visit paid to it by 'Marmion.' Scott's lines describe the ruin faithfully:—

> 'Crichton! though now thy miry court
> But pens the lazy steer and sheep;
> Thy turrets rude, and totter'd keep,
> Have been the minstrel's loved resort.
> Oft have I traced within thy fort,
> Of mouldering shields the mystic sense,
> Scutcheons of honour or pretence,
> Quarter'd in old armorial sort,
> Remains of rude magnificence.
> Nor wholly yet has time defaced
> Thy lordly gallery fair;
> Nor yet the stony cord unbraced,
> Whose twisted knots, with roses laced,
> Adorn thy ruin'd stair.
> Still rises unimpair'd below
> The courtyard's graceful portico
> Above its cornice, row and row
> Of fair hewn facets richly show
> Their pointed diamond form.'

'Crichton,' he adds in the Notes, 'is a large ruinous castle on the banks of the Tyne, built at different times, and with a very different regard to splendour and accommodation. The oldest part of the building is a narrow keep or tower, such as formed the mansion of a lesser Scottish baron; but so many additions have been made to it, that there is now a large courtyard, surrounded by buildings of different ages. The eastern front of the court is raised above a portico, and decorated with entablatures bearing anchors. All the stones in this front are cut into diamond facets, the angular projections of which have an uncommonly rich appearance. The inside of this part of the building appears to have contained a gallery of great length and uncommon elegance. Access was given to it by a magnificent staircase, now quite destroyed. The soffits are ornamented with twining cordage and rosettes; and the whole seems to have been far more splendid than was usual in Scottish castles.' So that Crichton still offers a signal contrast to its grim square neighbour, Borthwick, even although, since Sir Walter's day, its courtyard has been encumbered by the fall of a huge portion of the massive north-eastern tower. Costerton House, 3½ miles ESE of Pathhead, at the eastern extremity of the parish, is the principal mansion, the seat of David Ainslie, Esq.; and the property is mostly divided among 5 heritors. Crichton is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £353, exclusive of manse and glebe. The collegiate church of SS. Mary and Kentigern, 1¾ mile SSW of Pathhead, was founded in 1449 for a provost, 8 prebendaries, a sacrist, and 2 singing boys. Second Pointed in style, it was to have been cruciform, but never received the nave, so now comprises a chancel, with sedilia; transepts, the northern of which is blocked up with an unsightly vault; and a massive, square, saddle-backed tower. The chancel, which, serving for parish church, contains 500 sittings, is disfigured by a gallery, and several of the windows have been blocked up; but the whole might at no great cost be restored to its pristine beauty. A public school, with accommodation for 209 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 183, and a grant of £174, 11s. Valuation (1882) £8343, including £532 for railway. Pop. (1801) 923, (1831) 1325, (1861) 1364, (1871) 1223, (1881) 1094.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 33, 1857-63. See Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1845); Sir Thos. Dick Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (new ed. 1874); and J. W. Small's *Leaves from my Sketch Books* (1880).

Crichup Linn. See Closeburn.

Criech. See Creich.

Crieff (Gael. *crubha*, 'haunch'), a town and a parish of central Perthshire. The town stands on ground ascending from the Earn's left bank, 100 to 400 feet above sea-level, at the terminus of the Crieff Junction and the Crieff & Methven branches of the Caledonian, opened respectively in 1856 and 1866. By road it is 6½ miles E by S of Comrie, and by rail 18 W of Perth, 108 SW of Aberdeen, 38 WSW of Dundee, 9 NNW of Crieff Junction, 26 NNE of Stirling, 62½ NNW of Edinburgh, and 56¼ NNE of Glasgow. Boldly resting on a sunny or southward slope, and sheltered from cold winds by pine-clad eminences, this 'Montpelier of Scotland' has long been famous for its pure, dry climate no less than for its exquisite surroundings. 'From every street,' to quote the *Beauties of Upper Strathearn*, 'a landscape of rare sweetness and beauty is disclosed. The valley, here widening to 10 or 15 miles, is studded E, S, and W, as far as the eye can reach, with mansions and villages, embowered in oak or pine woods. Here and there the Earn—no mean stream—is seen gliding along its winding course, now with the dash of a mountain torrent, and anon with the measured tread of a royal pageant, till the eastern view is lost under the receding slopes of the Ochils. On the N and NW the Grampians, with Ben Chonzie (3048 feet) for centre piece, rear their dark forms against the sky-line, in summer and autumn shining in their natural bloom.'

Charters were dated from Crieff so long ago as 1218, and for centuries it has been recognised as the capital of Strathearn, the seat of the great civil jurisdiction of the Earls Palatine till 1483, and of the criminal courts of the Stewards or Seneschals down to the abolition of heritable jurisdiction in 1748. The 'kind gallows of Crieff,' whence sometimes of a morning a score of plaids had dangled in a row, still stood at the western end of the town, when Scott came hither in 1796; and he notes in *Waverley* how the Highlanders would touch their bonnets to it, with the ejaculation—'God bless her nain sell, and the Tiel tamn you!' To this day may be seen the ponderous iron stocks, and near them an octagonal stone fleur-de-lis, 10 feet in height, the cross of the burgh of regality of Drummond (1688); whilst further to the eastward is the Cross of Crieff, transferred to its present position little more than a century since from the ancient barony of Trowan, and by some archæologists pronounced to be of Norman, by others of Runic, character (*Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, 1867). Other antiquities the town has none; for its massy Tolbooth of 1685, with cage and clock-tower and corbie-stepped gables, was demolished in 1842; and, though it gave shelter to the great Montrose, Crieff dwindled into a mere kirktown between 1483 and 1683. Then it began to revive, George Drummond of Milnab, afterwards provost of Edinburgh, giving off pieces of his lands in feu; but on 26 Jan. 1716, it was burned to the last house by 350 of the Chevalier's Highland adherents. For some years it lay in ruins; but from 1731 James Drummond, titular third Duke of Perth, bestirred himself in the work of repair and improvement, laying out James Square and extending the town westward, whilst founding a large linen factory. This was destroyed in the '45, when the loyal town narrowly escaped a second singeing, and the Drummond estates were forfeited to the Crown. By the commissioners, however, who managed them from 1752 to 1784,* bleaching, tanning,

* In 1784 the Drummond estates were conferred by George III. on Captain James Drummond, who claimed to be heir-male of Lord John Drummond, brother of the third Duke of Perth, and who, in 1797, was created Baron Perth. They now are held by his grand-daughter, Clementina Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, and Joint Hereditary Chamberlain of England, having been unsuccessfully claimed (1868-71) by George Drummond, Earl of Perth and Melfort, as nearest heir-male of the third Duke. See Drummond Castle, Perth, and Strathearn.

paper-making, and other industries were fostered to a height that bade fair to make Crieff an important industrial centre; and the woollen manufacture was added in 1812, about which time three whisky distilleries, with eight malting house, were also started. The last were all closed in 1828; and, generally speaking, Crieff's manufactures received a signal blow from the termination of the great war with France, as well as from changes in fashions, machinery, and modes of transit. Prospects brightened once more with the opening of the railway; and since 1856 Crieff has made rapid progress, so that, where scarcely thirty years ago villas and cottages ornées were 'almost totally wanting,' they now may be counted by dozens, and only within the last decade £200,000 has been expended on new buildings. Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy here passed the night of 9 Sept. 1803; and on 10 Sept. 1842 the Queen drove through the town, which has given birth to the poet David Mallet (1700-65), the chemist Prof. Thos. Thomson (1773-1852), and Prof. Jas. Gibson, D.D. (1799-1871).

The old Drummond Arms, where Prince Charles Edward, after reviewing his forces, held a stormy council of war (3 Feb. 1746), was recently feued to the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and premises for the bank and a large hotel have been built. The Royal, too, one of three other hotels, besides two temperance ones, has been greatly enlarged; but the chief hospice for tourists and invalids is Strathearn House, the large hydropathic establishment, erected in 1867 at a cost of £30,000, 1 mile NNE of the station. It stands 440 feet above sea-level, on the southern slope of the sheltering Knock, in grounds 70 acres in extent; and is a dignified Elizabethan structure, four stories high, and 345 feet long, with a turreted square tower and 200 apartments, of which the dining and drawing rooms are 84 feet long, 30 wide, and 15 and 30 high. It has Turkish and other baths in great variety; and its water-supply, 20,000 gallons per diem, is brought from springs, gathered in a reservoir an acre in extent, and 4 miles distant, and by Prof. Brazier of Aberdeen was reported to be one of the finest and purest waters he had ever examined. At or near the town are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the British Linen Co., Clydesdale, Commercial, North of Scotland, and Union Banks, a local savings' bank, an ugly town-house (1850), containing a mechanics library, a masonic lodge, a recreation ground (1880), gas-works, a commodious station (improved 1873), a cemetery, a bridge across the Earn (rebuilt 1867-68) three manufactories of woollen shirtings, blankets, tweeds, and plaidings, two chemical manure works, two tanneries, and one distillery. There are two Saturday papers published —the Liberal *Strathearn Herald* (1856) and the Liberal-Conservative *Crieff Journal* (1857). Tuesday is market-day, and fairs are held on the first Tuesday of every month; but the famous Michaelmas Tryst, where 30,000 black cattle would be sold by the Highlanders to English drovers for 30,000 guineas and upwards, was removed to Falkirk about 1770. MacKy, in his *Journey Through Scotland* (1723), has sketched its humours with a vigorous hand; and Robert Donn's Gaelic poem describes the home-sickness that came over him while counting of droves in its enclosures.

Nowhere is the great building activity of modern Crieff displayed more markedly than in its schools and churches. The ancient parish church of St Thomas was demolished in 1787, when forty gold coins of Robert I. were found in its Gothic walls. On its site arose the plain East church, with an ill-designed bell-tower; but this, in turn, in 1881 gave place to a goodly Gothic edifice in Strathearn Terrace, built at a cost of £4500, and seating 1000 worshippers. The West church, built as a chapel of ease in 1838, and raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1864, also contains 1000 sittings. In 1881 the Free church was rebuilt in Comrie Street, at a cost of £4500, exclusive of site; and, Scoto-Gothic in style, has 860 sittings and a massive tower, whose slated spire rises to 120 feet. The U.P. church (533 sittings) was rebuilt in 1837; St Fillan's Roman Catholic church (200 sittings) in 1871; and St Columba's Episcopal church (600 sittings) in 1877, the last at a cost of £6000, in the Early Decorated style, with a spire 130 feet high. There are, moreover, Baptist and Independent chapels. Thomas Morison, native of Muthill, and builder in Edinburgh, dying in 1826, left the residue of his fortune to accummulate to the value of £20,000, with which, in 1859, was founded Morison's Academy, a Scottish Baronial structure, standing in grounds 10 acres in extent, just to the N of the town, whilst St Margaret's College, at the E end of Crieff, was afterwards purchased by the seven trustees for the rector's residence and boarders. As remodelled in 1878, the Academy has a rector, English, mathematical, and modern languages masters, and a lady superintendent, and gives a liberal education to 120 boys and girls of the upper and middle classes. Taylor's Institution, under 6 managers, was founded by William Taylor of Cornton, tallow chandler in Crieff (d. 1841), for the children of the poor of the parish, and in 1859 was enlarged by addition of a female industrial school. It and the public school, with respective accommodation for 252 and 450 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 211 and 309, and grants of £170, 9s. and £247, 4s.

Having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act in 1864, Crieff is governed by a senior and a junior magistrate and 10 police commissioners. Its municipal constituency numbered 560 in 1882, when the burgh valuation amounted to £20,439, the revenue being £1098, including assessments. Pop. (1776) 1532, (1792) 2071, (1835) 3835, (1851) 3824, (1861) 3903, (1871) 4027, (1881) 4469, of whom 110 were in Muthill parish, and 3 in that of Monzievaird and Strowan.

The parish comprises two divisions, united by a strip 5 furlongs wide at the narrowest, and belonging—the southern to Strathearn, the northern to Glenalmond. The southern, containing the town, is bounded NE by Monzie and Fowlis-Wester, SE by Madderty and the Innerpeffray section of Monzie, S and SW by Muthill, and W by Monzievaird-Strowan; whilst the northern, containing Corriemuchloch hamlet, is almost enclosed by the main and outlying portions of Monzie and Fowlis-Wester. The utmost length of the whole is $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles from SSE to NNW, viz., from the Earn at Strageath Ferry to the summit of Beinn na Gainimh; the utmost width of the southern division is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E to W, of the northern $7\frac{5}{8}$ miles from SE to NW; and the area of the entire parish is 20,546¾ acres, of which 162 are water, and 90¾ lie detached within Fowlis-Wester. The Earn winds $4\frac{7}{8}$ miles south-eastward, roughly tracing all the Muthill boundary; and its tributary, Turret Water, flows 2 miles southward along the Monzievaird and Strowan border, which higher up is traced by Barvick Burn. The Shaggie Burn, another of the Turret's affluents, has here a west-south-westerly run of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and itself receives Keltie Burn, flowing $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the boundary with Monzie. Lastly, the Almond takes a winding east-south-easterly course of 10 miles in the northern division, during which it descends from 870 to 500 feet above sea-level. The surface, sinking at the SE corner to less than 100 feet, thence rises to 911 feet on the Knock of Crieff, 1196 on the Hill of Callander, and 2498 on Stonefield Hill; in the Glenalmond portion the chief elevations are Beinn na Gainimh (2367 feet), Meall Reamhar (2186), and Dun Mor (1520). The rocks are chiefly Old Red sandstone in the south, and clay-slate in the N; the soil near the town is a pretty rich loam, but elsewhere ranges from sandy or gravelly to stiff, reddish, tilly clay. With the exception of some 560 acres under wood, the whole almost of the Strathearn division is under cultivation; the Glenalmond portion, on the other hand, is everywhere Highland in character. Antiquities are the Roman camp of Fendoch, Clach-na-Ossian, a fort on Dun Mor, and a cairn on the opposite hill. Fern Tower is the principal mansion; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual

value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 32 of from £50 to £100, and 60 of from £20 to £50. Crieff is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £293. Valuation (1868) £17,926, 13s. 2d., (1882) £30,680, 15s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 2876, (1831) 4786, (1861) 4490, (1871) 4598, (1881) 4852.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869. See S. Korner's *Rambles round Crieff and Excursions into the Highlands* (Edinb. 1858); *Beauties of Upper Strathearn* (Crieff, 1854; 3d. ed. 1870); and *Crieff, its Traditions and Characters, with Anecdotes of Strathearn* (Edinb. 1881).

Crieff Junction, a station in Blackford parish, Perthshire, at the deflection of the Crieff Junction railway from the Caledonian, 2¼ miles SSW of Auchterarder, and 9 SSE of Crieff.

Criffel, a barren though verdant granitic mountain-group of SE Kirkcudbrightshire, commencing in Newabbey parish near the Nith, and running south-westward across Kirkgunzeon, Urr, and Colvend, down almost to the shore of the Solway Firth. It culminates in conical, peaked Knockendoch (1867 feet), 2¼ miles S by W of Newabbey village, and from this 'huge Criffel's hoary top,' as Wordsworth calls it, commands in clear weather a map-like view of the Solway's basin and the Cumberland mountains beyond, with far-away glimpses of Arran, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. 'Drayton,' says Dorothy Wordsworth, 'has prettily described the connection this neighbourhood has with Cumberland when he makes Skiddaw say—

> '"Scurfell from the sky,
> That Annandale doth crown, with a most amorous eye
> Salutes me every day, or at my pride looks grim,
> Oft threat'ning me with clouds, as I oft threat'ning him."'

According to a prophecy ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer, 'in the evil day coming safely shall nowhere be found except atween Criffel and the sea.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1867.

Crimond (anc. *Creichmont*, 'clay hill'), a hamlet and a coast parish of Buchan, NE Aberdeenshire. The hamlet, lying 2¼ miles inland, is 3 miles ESE of Lonmay station, 8¾ SE by S of Fraserburgh, and 9 NW of Peterhead, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the fishing hamlet of Rattray, formerly a royal burgh, 2 miles to the ENE, is bounded SW, NW, and N by Lonmay, NE and E by the German Ocean, and SE by St Fergus in Banffshire (detached). Its utmost length is 6⅝ miles from ENE to WSW, viz., from Rattray Head to a little beyond the Loch of Kininmonth; its width in an opposite direction varies between 1⅜ and 2⅞ miles; and its area is 6281½ acres, of which 243½ are water, and 148½ foreshore. The coast-line, 2⅜ miles in extent, includes the low, rocky, shelving promontory of Rattray Head; and elsewhere presents a broad band of flat beach, backed by bent-covered sand-hills. The interior rises abruptly from the shore to 106 feet above sea-level near the coastguard station, and, thence descending gradually towards the centre, ascends again gently southward and south-westward to 136 feet near South Mosstown, 228 at Upper Ridinghill, and 284 at Lochhills. Loch STRATHBEG, 2⅜ miles long, and from 2 to 4½ furlongs broad, lies on the northern border, and receives burns and runnels draining the interior; the Loch of Kininmouth (3 × 1 furl.), in the SW, has been recently drained. Streams of pure water are scarce, most being tainted with iron. Dark blue granite prevails in the E; red granite, generally in a crumbling condition, is found in the W; trap rock is also abundant; and limestone was at one time quarried. The soil near the coast is light and sandy; towards the centre is generally of a black loamy nature, resting on a clay bottom; and elsewhere is cold and wet. Nearly five-sevenths of the entire area are arable, less than one-eighth is pastoral, and plantations cover a considerable extent. Crimond estate belonged once to the Earls of Errol, whilst Logie was the seat of a branch of the Gordons; but both belong now to Ethel, daughter (b. 1869) of the late Sir Alex. Bannerman of CRIMONMOGATE. Logie was the scene of the fine old Jacobite song, *O. Logie o' Buchan*, believed to have been written about 1736 by George Halket, schoolmaster at Rathen; and at a spot called the Battle Fauld, tradition points out the grave of the hero of the famous ballad, *Sir James the Rose*. A circular mound, called Castle Hill, at the E end of Loch Strathbeg, was the site of a castle of Comyn, Earl of Buchan; and near it are the First Pointed ruins of St Mary's chapel of Rattray; whilst on the farm of Netherton of Logie is an ancient Caledonian circle in a high state of preservation. John Farquhar (1751-1826), known as 'the rich Farquhar of Fonthill,' was a native. Rattray House is the principal mansion; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 5 of less, than £100. Giving off a south-western portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Kininmonth, Crimond is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £296. The present church, at the hamlet, was built in 1812, and, containing 500 sittings, has a steeple and clock; its ruined predecessor, near the manse, ¾ mile N by W, is said to have been a prebend of St Machar's at Aberdeen in 1262, and bears date 1576. A public school, with accommodation for 142 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 98, and a grant of £84, 2s. Valuation (1881) £5997, 12s. 7d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 862, (1821) 900, (1841) 767, (1851) 893, (1871) 887, (1881) 827; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 815.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 97, 87, 1876.

Crimonmogate, a mansion in Lonmay parish, Aberdeenshire, 1⅝ mile W of Lonmay station. Grecian in style, with a hexastyle granite portico, it was built towards the middle of the present century at a cost of £10,000; in its finely-planted grounds is a granite obelisk to the memory of Patrick Milne, who bequeathed the estate to the Bannermans. The present owner, Sir George Bannerman of Elsick, tenth Bart. since 1682 (b. 1829; suc. 1877), holds 7660 acres in the shire, valued at £7745 per annum.

Crinan, a village, a sea-loch, and a canal, in Argyllshire. The village, called sometimes Port-Crinan, stands in Kilmartin parish, on the northern side of the sea-loch, not far from the W end of the canal, 5¼ miles WNW of Lochgilphead, under which it has a post office; at it are an excellent inn, a wharf and slip, and a lighthouse. The steamers, in the line of communication between Glasgow and Oban, call at it; and here the Queen and Prince Albert spent the night of 18 Aug. 1843 on board the royal yacht.—The sea-loch, extending 4½ miles north-westward, opens into the upper part of the Sound of Jura, adjacent to the mouth of Loch Craignish; and leads the way, round Craignish Point, to the passage, between Scarba and Luing islands, to the Firth of Lorn. Its head is narrow and tame; but most of its north-eastern side is rich in interesting features; and its mouth, 3 miles wide, between Craignish and Ardmore Points, with a group of islets in its own waters, and with the northern extremity of Jura in front, is strikingly picturesque.—The canal goes from the middle of the W side of Loch Gilp, 9 miles west-north-westward, to Loch Crinan, in the vicinity of Crinan village, and enables vessels of 200 tons burden, from the upper Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Lorn, to avoid the difficult and circuitous passage of 70 miles round the Mull of Kintyre. Projected by Sir John Rennie in 1793, at an estimated cost of £63,678, it was opened in 1801 at an actual cost of £141,810; and even then other loans had to be obtained, which by 1814 had burdened the Company with a debt of £67,810. It is cut chiefly through chlorite schist, traversed by trap dykes, and showing indications of great geognostic disturbance; and has eight locks between Loch Gilp and the summit-level (59 feet), and seven between that and Loch Crinan, thirteen of these locks being each 96 feet long and 24 wide, and the other two 108 feet long and 27 wide. The average depth of water is only 10 feet, the canal being fed by reservoirs on the hill above, whose bursting (2d Feb. 1859) washed away part of the banks and choked the channel for upwards of a mile with *débris*. The repairs took a sum of £12,000, which was disbursed

by Government. The canal is used chiefly by small coasting and fishing vessels, by goods steamboats plying between the Clyde and Inverness, and by an elegant, roomy, and well-appointed steamboat conveying passengers between large steamers at Ardrishaig and Port-Crinan. Since 1818 the canal has been managed by the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal. Its revenues arising from the tolls have, on the average, been barely sufficient to cover the current expenses of maintenance and repair. The receipts and expenditure, in most years, have been nearly equal, in the year ending 30th April 1864 being £3605 and £4545; in 1869, £4316 and £4394; in 1873, £4614 and £4727; in 1876, £5057 and £4341; in 1878, £5966 and £4381; and in 1879, £5730 and £4929, whilst the passages in the last-named year numbered 2668.

Cringletie, an estate, with a mansion, in Eddlestone parish, Peeblesshire, 3 miles NNW of Peebles. The mansion, standing on a finely-wooded plateau, to the right of Eddleston Water, was rebuilt in 1863 in the old Scotch manor-house style, and contains some fine family portraits by Gainsborough, Raeburn, and others. For more than two centuries it has been the seat of a branch of the Murrays, which has produced a gallant soldier and an eminent judge—Col. Alex. Murray (d. 1762), and Jas. Wolfe Murray, Lord Cringletie (1760-1836). The son and namesake of the latter (b. 1814) holds 5108 acres in the shire, valued at £2647 per annum.

Crocach. See CROKACH.

Crocketford, a village on the mutual border of Urr and Kirkpatrick-Durham parishes, Kirkcudbrightshire, near Achenreoch and Milton Lochs, 9 miles WSW of Dumfries. Founded by the Buchanites in 1787, it has a post office under Dumfries, and a public school; near it is Crocketford House.

Croe, a clear-flowing river of Glenshiel parish, SW Ross-shire, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 180 feet above sea-level, and running 5½ miles west-north-westward—latterly along the Kintail border—to the head of Loch Duich. It abounds in salmon and sea-trout, but is preserved.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Croftanrigh. See DALRY and EDINBURGH.

Crofthead. See NEILSTON.

Crofthead, a large mineral village in Whitburn parish, SW Linlithgowshire, 3⅜ miles S by W of Whitburn village, and 1½ mile ENE of Crofthead station on the Morningside section of the North British, this being 6¾ miles SSW of Bathgate. It has itself a Free church and a public school; and it practically forms one with Fauldhouse and Greenburn villages, lying 1 mile WSW and ¾ mile SW. See FAULDHOUSE.

Croftinloan, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 2 miles SE of Pitlochrie. Its owner, Admiral Jack Henry Murray (b. 1810), holds 110 acres in the shire, valued at £225 per annum.

Croftmartaig, a hamlet adjoining the village of ACHARN.

Croftness, a hamlet, with a Christian Knowledge Society's female school, in Glenlivet *quoad sacra* parish, Banffshire.

Crofts. See CROSSMICHAEL.

Crogo, a hamlet in the SE of Balmaclellan parish, NE Kirkcudbrightshire, 1¼ mile NNW of Corsock.

Croick, a *quoad sacra* parish in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire, whose church (1827), manse, and school stand in the Black Water's sequestered valley, 10 miles W of its station and post-town, Ardgay. It is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; the minister's stipend is £120, with a manse and a glebe worth each £5 a year. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881. See KINCARDINE.

Crokach, a loch in Assynt parish, Sutherland, 3 miles N of Lochinver. Lying 380 feet above sea-level, it is 1⅜ mile long, and from ½ furlong to 3 furlongs wide; is studded with thirteen islets; and contains fine, well-shaped trout.

Crokach, a loch in the SW corner of Reay parish, Sutherland, 5¼ miles W by N of Forsinard station. Lying 950 feet above sea-level, it contains two islets, and presents an irregular outline, with utmost length and breadth of 5½ and 4 furlongs.

Crolin. See CROULIN.

Crom, a loch on the mutual border of Fodderty and Kincardine parish, Ross-shire, 7½ miles NW of the head of Loch Glass. Lying 1720 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of ¾ mile and 3⅓ furlongs, and communicates with the river Carron.

Cromack. See CRAMMAG.

Cromal or **Cromwell's Mount,** a circular elevation in Ardersier parish, NE Inverness-shire, on the ridge of hill behind Campbeltown. It rises about 20 feet above the adjacent level of the ridge; is crowned by an ancient Caledonian fort, with a rampart 5 feet high and 360 feet in circumference; and commands a very extensive view, including parts of seven or eight counties.

Cromar, a sub-district of Aberdeenshire, on the N side of the middle reach of the river Dee. It comprehends the parishes of Coull, Tarland, and Logie-Coldstone, and a small part of Glenmuick.

Cromarty, the county town and a parish of Cromartyshire. A seaport and parliamentary burgh, the town lies low on the southern shore of the Cromarty Firth, 2 miles W by S of its Sutor-guarded entrance, 4¾ miles E by S of Invergordon by water and 8 by the shore-road and Invergordon ferry, 11¾ SSE of Tain, 9 NNE of Fortrose, and 19½ NNE of Inverness. For more than three centuries the sea has been steadily gaining on its site, so that where the old burgh stood is covered deep by each returning tide; but at a remote period the sea came higher up than now, and its ancient margin is marked by an eminence that, rising abruptly from the level to a height of 100 feet, next forms a tableland, and thence sweeps gently upward to the Southern Sutor. On the said eminence, right above the town, stood the old castle of the Urquharts, a massy, time-worn building, battlemented, stone-roofed, and six stories high. It was rased to the ground in 1772, and its place is occupied by Cromarty House; hard by, a column, 40 feet high, is surmounted by Handyside Ritchie's life-size statue (1859) of Cromarty's most celebrated son, the stonemason geologist and author, Hugh Miller (1802-56). Even before his day the antique gabled houses of 'Old Cromarty' had mostly disappeared; but their successors have in turn grown old, and the whole place presents an appearance of picturesque decay and desolation, 30 out of its 287 domiciles standing untenanted in 1881. The Bay of Cromarty forms one of the finest natural harbours in the world, and during winter storms ship after ship comes pressing into it for shelter. Thither they are guided by a lighthouse, whose fixed red light is visible for 13 nautical miles, and which was built on the Point in 1846 at a cost of £3203. From a commodious quay, constructed in 1785, and repaired and extended in 1880, goods valued at £25,000 were shipped to London in 1807. But by the railway the commerce of Easter Ross has been diverted to Invergordon; and fishing and fish-curing are now the only industries of Cromarty. It still is head of the fishery district between Findhorn and Helmsdale Loch, in which during 1880 there were cured 2223 barrels of white herrings, besides 1504 cod, ling, and hake,—taken by 298 boats of 2451 tons; the persons employed being 904 fishermen and boys, 8 fish-curers, 12 coopers, and 831 others, and the total value of boats, nets, and lines being estimated at £30,505. A brewery, a hemp and cloth factory, and one or two timber-yards have all been closed; two fairs have become extinct; but a weekly market is held, in name at least, on Tuesday. There are three churches—the 16th century parish church, described as 'a true Presbyterian edifice;' an Established Gaelic church, built about 1785; and a Free church: and Cromarty has besides a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Caledonian and Commercial Banks, 5 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, a neat town-hall (1782) with cupola and clock, a masonic lodge, and 3 benevolent societies. A royal burgh once, it was reduced in 1672 to the rank of a burgh of barony, but by the Reform Act of 1833 unites with the other five

Wick burghs in returning a member to Parliament; and, having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862, is governed by a provost, 9 councillors, and 9 police commissioners. Its parliamentary and municipal constituency numbered 83 in 1882, when its valuation amounted to £1922. Pop. (1801) 1993, (1831) 2215, (1851) 1988, (1861) 1491, (1871) 1476, (1881) 1352.

The parish, forming the north-eastern extremity of the Black Isle peninsula, is bounded N by Cromarty Firth, SE by the Moray Firth and Rosemarkie, SW by Rosemarkie, and W by Resolis. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 7⅜ miles; its width, from NW to SE, varies between 1¼ and 2½ miles; and its area is 7060 acres. The coast-line, 9½ miles long, presents for 3 miles to the Moray Firth a huge brown wall of beetling precipice, rising to 225 feet near M'Farquhar's Bed, and 463 at the Southern Sutor, whose highest knoll is termed the Gallow Hill, from its having been the place of execution. The northern shore, on the other hand, all along Cromarty Bay, is fringed by the level strip, already noticed, behind which the green bank slopes upwards to a height in places of 100 feet; further inland the surface ascends to the broad Ardmeanach ridge, attaining 241 feet near Newton, 477 near Bannan, and 548 near Glenurquhart. The Sutor, or 'Hill of Cromarty,' to quote Hugh Miller, 'is one of a chain belonging to the great Ben Nevis line of elevation; and, though it occurs in an Old Red sandstone district, is itself a huge primary mass, upheaved of old from the abyss, and composed chiefly of granitic gneiss and a red splintery hornstone. It contains also numerous veins and beds of hornblend rock and chlorite schist, and of a peculiar-looking granite, of which the quartz is white as milk, and the felspar red as blood.' In the cliff are two lines of caves—one hollowed by the waves long centuries ago, and another that the surf is still busy scooping out. Many of the former—as the Doocot or Pigeon Caves, and the inferior though better-known Dropping Cave—'are lined with stalactites, deposited by springs that, filtering through the cracks and fissures of the gneiss, find time enough in their passage to acquire what is known as a petrifying, though, in reality, only an incrusting quality.' Garnets are plentiful along the shore, where, too, are the Clach Malloch or Cursed Stone, an enormous granitic boulder, and five vast natural archways in the rocks. But for full exposition of Cromarty's sermons in stones the reader himself must turn to Hugh Miller's *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland* (1835) and *My Schools and Schoolmasters* (1854), which further record its memories of Macbeth, Thane of Cromarty; of Wallace's fabled defeat of the English, 4⅝ miles SW of the town; of the Chaplain's Lair; of the Black Years (1694-1701); of the Meal Mob (1741), etc. Towards the close of the 13th century one William Urquhart of Cromarty was heritable sheriff of the county; among his descendants was the all-but admirable Sir Thomas Urquhart (1613-60), translator of Rabelais, and author of 128½ folio quires of MS., wherein he discussed as many or more original inventions. That wily statesman, Sir Geo. Mackenzie of Tarbat (1630-1714), was created Viscount Tarbat in 1685 and Earl of Cromartie in 1703. His second son, Kenneth, who became a baronet in 1704, obtained the extensive estate of Cromarty; but *his* eldest son, Sir Geo. Mackenzie, member for the shire, was driven by bankruptcy to sell it in 1741 to William Urquhart of Meldrum. Five years later the earldom was attainted in the person of George, third Earl, for his part in the '45; nor was it revived till 1861, and then in favour of his fourth descendant, Anne Hay-Mackenzie, Duchess of Sutherland, with limitation to her second son, Francis, Viscount Tarbat. There are now in the parish 6 lesser landowners, 1 holding an annual value of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of from £20 to £50; but much the largest proprietor is Col. Geo. Wm. Holmes Ross of Cromarty House (b. 1825; suc. 1852). His estate extends over 7946 acres, of which 4112 are arable, 2625 in pasture, and 1209 under wood; its rental has been raised, by reclamations and other improvements, from £5144 in 1850 to £6128. The soil is principally loam, but clay abounds in some parts, and moorish soil in others; and the rent of an acre ranges from 10s. to 60s. The moorish land reclaimed at a cost of £20 per acre was previously under wood; on the other hand, all the available waste has been planted (pp. 107-111 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1877). Cromarty is in the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross; the living is worth £399. Prior to the Reformation there were six chapels within its bounds, three of which were dedicated to SS. Duthac, Bennet, and Regulus; but scarcely a vestige remains of any one of them; whilst a Red or Trinitarian priory, founded about 1271, has vanished utterly. In 1875-76 two new board schools were built at a cost of £6000 in the town and at Peddieston, 4¼ miles to the SW. With respective accommodation for 300 and 120 children, these had (1880) an average attendance of 164 and 40, and grants of £134, 8s. 6d. and £19, 5s. Pop. (1801) 2413, (1831) 2901, (1841) 2662, (1861) 2300, (1871) 2180, (1881) 2009.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878. See P. Bayne's *Life of Hugh Miller* (2 vols., 1871), and Wm. Fraser's *Earls of Cromartie: their Kindred, Country, and Correspondence* (2 vols., 1876).

Cromarty Bay, a southward expansion of Cromarty Firth, 4⅝ miles wide across a chord drawn west-by-southward from Cromarty to Newhall Point, the distance from that chord to the inmost recess of the shore being 1¼ mile. Its sandy south-western corner, offering at low-water a broad expanse of foreshore, is known as Udale Bay.

Cromarty Firth, the estuary of the river Conan, in Ross and Cromarty, commencing between Maryburgh and Dingwall, 5½ miles N of the head of Beauly Firth, and thence extending 19⅝ north-eastward and eastward to the Moray Firth, where its entrance, 7 furlongs broad, is guarded by the North and South Sutors, 400 and 463 feet high. Its width is 1⅜ mile near Kinnaird House, 1⅜ at Kiltearn manse, 1 at Balconie Point, 1⅞ at Alness Bay, ⅜ at Invergordon, and 7⅜ miles from the head of Udale Bay north-eastward to the head of Nigg Bay; but that of its channel nowhere exceeds 9 furlongs above Invergordon. On its right lie the parishes of Urquhart, Resolis, and Cromarty, on its left of Dingwall, Kiltearn, Alness, Rosskeen, Kilmuir Easter, Logie Easter, and Nigg; and it receives the Peffery, Aultgrande, and Alness rivers on its left side, which is closely followed by the Highland railway. Again we must turn to Hugh Miller for a description of the broad and deep lowest reach, as viewed from the Moray Firth in a clear morning of summer:—'The foreground is occupied by a gigantic wall of brown precipices, beetling for many miles over the edge of the firth, and crested by dark thickets of furze and pine. A multitude of shapeless crags lie scattered along the base, and we hear the noise of the waves breaking against them, and see the reflected gleam of the foam flashing at intervals into the darker recesses of the rock. The waters find entrance, as described by Buchanan, through a natural postern scooped out of the middle of this immense wall. The huge projections of cliff on either hand, with their alternate masses of light and shadow, remind us of the out-jets and buttresses of an ancient fortress; and the two Sutors, towering over the opening, of turrets built to command a gateway. The scenery within is of a softer and more gentle character. We see hanging woods, sloping promontories, a little quiet town, and an undulating line of blue mountains, swelling as they retire into a bolder outline and a loftier altitude, until they terminate, some 20 miles away, in snow-streaked, cloud-capped Ben Wyvis.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 93, 94, 1881-78.

Cromartyshire, a county, interlaced with Ross-shire, in the N of Scotland. It comprehends an ancient sheriffdom, hereditary in the family of Urquhart of Cromarty, and detached districts annexed in the latter part of the 17th century, at the instance of Viscount Tarbat, afterwards Earl of Cromarty. The ancient sheriffdom, or old shire, comprises Cromarty parish, the greater part of Resolis parish, and an undefined portion of the Mullbuy; and is usually stated to have a length of about

16 miles, a breadth of about 6½ or 7 miles, and an area of about 39,690 acres. The detached districts are a district surrounding Tarbat House, on the NE seaboard of Cromarty Firth; a district commencing on the Dornoch Firth a little E of Tain, and extending eastward to the Moray Firth in the vicinity of Geanis; two small tracts in Kincardine parish, adjacent to the river Carron; a district extending west-north-westward from the vicinity of Dingwall, and including Castle-Leod and part of Ben Wyvis; two tracts on the N of respectively Loch Fannich and Loch Nid; a tract along the S side of the middle and upper parts of Little Loch Broom; the large district of Coigach, lying between Loch Broom and Sutherland, and extending to Loch Enard and Rhu More promontory; and the Summer islands, lying in the N side of the mouth of Loch Broom. These eight are estimated to measure aggregately about 344 square miles, or 220,586 acres. The ancient valuation of the property was £12,896; but the modern valuation of the property, and all the other modern statistics, are merged into those of Ross-shire. The county has a court of lieutenancy of its own; but it has no sheriff or even sheriff-substitute of its own; and, as to its fiscal affairs, its parliamentary representation, and even its parochial distribution and its territorial character, with the exception only of Cromarty parish, it is always practically treated as simply a component part of Ross-shire.

Crombie, a small village and an ancient parish in the SW extremity of Fife. The village stands 1¼ mile S of Cairneyhill, and 3¼ miles SW of Dunfermline. The parish is now incorporated with Torryburn, comprising that part of it to the S of the Burn of Torry, and also certain detached lands, which, distant 7½ miles, are annexed *quoad sacra* to Saline. Its church stood on a commanding site, overlooking the Firth of Forth, and is now represented by some ruins.

Crombie, a burn in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire. It rises 2 miles N of Kingoldrum village; runs past that village; describes a semicircle toward the E; proceeds 1¾ mile west-south-westward; and falls into the river Melgum.

Crombie, a burn in the S of Inveraven parish, Banffshire, rising close to the Aberdeenshire border, at 2400 feet above sea-level, and running 7¼ miles north-north-westward to Livet Water at Tombae.

Crombie, a burn and an old castle in Marnoch parish, Banffshire. The burn, rising near the Ordiquhill border, runs 3 miles southward to the Deveron at Marnoch manse; and the castle stands on the right side of the burn, 1½ mile N of the said manse. Supposed to be very ancient, and looking to have been a place of some strength, it now consists of three stories, but formerly was much higher; and belongs now to the Earl of Seafield.

Crombie Point, a small headland, a small harbour, and a hamlet in Torryburn parish, SW Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 1½ mile SE of Torryburn village, and 1¾ W by N of Charlestown. The harbour is a calling place of the Granton and Stirling steamers.

Cromdale, a parish, chiefly in Elginshire, but partly also in Inverness-shire. In its Elginshire portion, on the Spey's right bank, is Cromdale station on the Strathspey section of the Great North of Scotland, 3 miles NE of Grantown station and 21 SW of Craigellachie Junction; near it are a post office under Grantown, a new public school (1877), the parish church (1809; 900 sittings), and a wire suspension footbridge (1881) over the Spey, 195 feet in span.

The parish, till 1870 mainly in Inverness-shire, contains also the town of Grantown; the station of Dava, at the NW border, 8½ miles NNW of Grantown; the station of Advie; and the station of Broomhill, 3¾ miles SSW of Grantown. It is bounded NW by Edinkillie; NE by Knockando; E by Inveraven, and SE by Kirkmichael, in Banffshire; S by Abernethy, and SW by Duthil, in Inverness-shire; and W by Ardclach, in Nairnshire. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 16 miles; its utmost breadth, from NW to SE, is 11⅜ miles; and its area is 64,253 acres, of which 899¼ are water. The Spey winds 20¾ miles north-eastward along the border and through the interior, descending in this course from about 680 to 480 feet above sea-level; and the Divie and Dorbock, feeders of the Findhorn, rise in the NW corner of the parish, the Dorbock issuing from Lochindorb, which, 2¼ miles long and from 1½ to 5 furlongs broad, lies at an altitude of 769 feet on the Edinkillie boundary. To the S of it lie Loch an t-Sithein (2¾ × 1 furl.), Lochan Dubh (1 × ½ furl.), and Loch Ruigh a' Bhuair (2 × 1 furl.). Chief elevations to the left or W of the Spey, from NE to SW, are Gallow Hill (1210 feet), Geal Charn (1487), Carn na h-Eige (1673), Larig Hill (1783), Creag a' Bharrain (1324), Carn an Loin (1798), Carn na Doire (1294), Carn Bad na Caorach (1557), Craig Tiribeg (1586), and Beinn Mhor (1545); whilst to the right, on the Banffshire and Inverness-shire border, rise Tom a Chait (1646 feet), Creag an Tarmachain (2121), Carn Eachie (2329), and Tom Biath (1163), these latter belonging to the heathy Cromdale Hills. Granite is a predominant rock; and limestone of prime quality abounds in places, and has been largely worked for both building and manure. The soil of the haughs along the Spey is very fertile; that of the other arable lands is generally thin and dry. Barely a tenth of the entire area is under the plough, and woods and plantations cover at least as much, the country round Grantown, and indeed the whole strath of the Spey, being finely adorned with trees. On May 1, 1690, the war in Scotland between James VII. and William of Orange was virtually ended by the affair of the Haughs of Cromdale, when, at a spot 2½ miles E by S of Cromdale station, the dragoons of Sir Thomas Livingstone surprised Buchan's sleeping Highlanders, 800 in number, slaying more than 300, and taking 100 prisoners. The ruined castle of Muckerach is separately noticed, as likewise is Castle-Grant, whose owner, Ian Charles Grant-Ogilvie, eighth Earl of Seafield (b. 1851; suc. 1881), is almost the sole proprietor. In the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray, Cromdale comprises the ancient parishes of Inverallan and Advie, and is now divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Inverallan and Cromdale, the latter being worth £298, with manse and glebe. Besides two schools in Grantown, four public schools—Achanarrow, Advie, Cromdale, and Dava—with respective accommodation for 70 90, 100, and 50 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 33, 34, 55, and 29, and grants of £40, 2s., £26, 11s., £35, 16s., and £36, 13s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £13,554, 2s., of which £1627, 18s. was in the Inverness-shire section. Pop. (1801) 2187, (1831) 3234, (1861) 3943, (1871) 3817, (1881) 3642, of whom 1166 were in Cromdale *quoad sacra* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 74, 75, 84, 85, 1876-77.

Cromlix, a barony in Dunblane parish, Perthshire, around Dunblane town. Cromlix Cottage, 4 miles N of Dunblane, is a seat of the Hon. Arthur Hay Drummond, the late Earl of Kinnoull's third son (b. 1833; suc. 1866), who owns 7465 acres in the shire, valued at £4240 per annum. The mineral wells of Cromlix are noticed in connection with Dunblane Hydropathic Establishment.

Cromore. See Erisort, Loch.

Cromwell Park, a village, with bleach-works, in Redgorton parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Almond, 1½ mile NW of Almondbank.

Cromwell's Fort. See Ayr and Inverness.

Cromwell's Mount. See Broxmouth.

Crona, two small flat islets of Assynt parish, Sutherland, 5 furlongs SW of Oldany island.

Cronberry, a village of recent origin in Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles NE by N of Lugar. It owes its origin to iron-works of the Eglinton Iron Co., and has a school in connection therewith. Pop. (1871) 997, (1881) 799.

Crook or **Creuch,** a summit (1446 feet) on the western border of Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire, ¾ mile from the Ayrshire border, and 5 miles S by W of Greenock.

Crook, a place on the N border of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, on the Bannock rivulet, 1½ mile ESE of Stirling. Miss Elizabeth Hamilton (1758-1816) resided at it whilst writing her *Cottagers of Glenburnie.*

Crook, an inn on the mutual border of Tweedsmuir and Drummelzier parishes, S Peeblesshire, standing, 746 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Tweed, 1½ mile NNE of Tweedsmuir church and 12 miles SSE of Biggar, under which it has a post office. A well-known hostelry in the old coaching days, it now is only a resort of anglers for the head-waters of the Tweed. Nether Oliver Dod (1673 feet) culminates ¾ mile to the WSW.

Crook, Forfarshire. See CRUICK.

Crookedholm, a village in Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Irvine, 1½ mile ESE of Kilmarnock town, and ¾ mile N of Hurlford Junction. At it are a public school and a worsted spinning-mill, in connection with carpet factories in Kilmarnock. Pop. (1861) 620, (1871) 770, (1881) 657.

Crook of Alves, a hamlet in Alves parish, Elginshire, 3½ furlongs N of Alves station.

Crook of Devon, a small old village in the Kinrossshire section of Fossoway parish, on the left bank of the Devon, at its sharp westward bend or crook, with a station on the Devon Valley section of the North British, 1½ mile ENE of Rumbling-Bridge, and 6 miles WSW of Kinross. It is a burgh of barony.

Crookston, an estate, with a ruined castle, on the E border of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire. The estate belonged in the 12th century to Robert de Croc, a gentleman of Norman ancestry, and passing by marriage in the 13th to the illustrious family of Stewart, was then united to the estates of Darnley, Neilston, Inchinnan, and Tarbolton. It was held by Henry, Lord Darnley (1546-67), who became the husband of Queen Mary; and in 1572 was granted to his younger brother Charles Stewart, fifth Earl of Lennox. Afterwards it passed through many hands to the Duke of Montrose, and was purchased from the second Duke in 1757 by Sir John Maxwell of Pollok. The castle stands on the summit of a wooded slope, overhanging the left bank of Levern Water, 3 furlongs above its influx to the White Cart, and 3¼ miles ESE of Paisley. Once a massive edifice, with centre, two lofty towers, and battlemented wings, surrounded by a rampart and a moat, it now consists of only one shattered tower, 50 feet high. John Wilson, Tannahill, Motherwell, Burns, and many anonymous poets have celebrated Crookston in verse; and most persons, though on little better authority than loose tradition, believe that it, not Wemyss, was the scene of Lord Darnley's betrothal to Queen Mary in 1565, and the place where they spent the days immediately after their marriage. A stately yew, known as 'the Crookston Tree,' standing a little to the E, and popularly regarded as having been a favourite haunt of the royal lovers, became eventually blasted and leafless, less from natural decay than in consequence of being hacked and hewn by relic-hunters for pieces to be converted into snuff-boxes and small ornamental articles, till it was eventually rooted up by Sir John Maxwell in 1817. Common tradition, too, asserts that Queen Mary from Crookston Castle viewed the battle of Langside,—a tradition adopted by Wilson in his poem of the *Clyde,* and by Sir Walter Scott, both in his novel of *The Abbot* and in his *History of Scotland;* but the castle is 3½ miles W by N of the battlefield, is completely hid from it by intervening heights, and, moreover, was in the rear, not of the Queen's army, but of the enemy.—*Ord. Sur.,* sh. 30, 1866. See David Semple's *Tree of Crocston: being a Refutation of the Fables of the Courtship of Queen Marie and Lord Darnley under the Yew Tree* (Paisley, 1876).

Crookston, an estate in Borthwick and Stow parishes, Edinburghshire. Its mansion, in the NE of Stow, stands on the left bank of Gala Water, 1¾ mile N of Fountainhall station, and is the seat of John Borthwick, Esq. (b. 1825; suc. 1846), who holds 9723 acres in Edinburgh and Berwick shires, valued at £5851 per annum. See BORTHWICK.

Croot, a loch (1¾ × ⅜ furl.) in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, near Barnshean Loch, and 3⅛ miles NE of Kirkmichael village.

Crosbol. See CRASPUL.

Crosby. See TROON and DUNDONALD.

Cross. See LUCE, Water of.

Cross. See BARVAS, Lewis.

Crossall, a small eminence in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, 1¾ mile ESE of Queensferry. It is surmounted by remains of an ancient stone cross, and, in pre-Reformation times, was a station of devotees on pilgrimage to Dunfermline.

Cross and Burness, a united parish in the N of Orkney, comprising the south-western and north-western limbs of Sanday island, and also, in its *quoad civilia* estate, the island of North Ronaldshay. It contains a post office of the name of Sanday, with money order and savings' bank departments, under Kirkwall; and, bordered on the E for 1¾ mile by Lady parish, is on all other sides surrounded by the sea. Cross, which forms the south-western section, terminates in a dismal moor of 200 acres, separating it from BURNESS. Well sheltered by Eday from westerly winds, it presents a diversified surface, which rises at two points to more than 300 feet above sea-level, and breaks down, at one of its heights, in a coast precipice perforated by curious caverns; a considerable lake is occasionally visited by flocks of wild swans. Burness, separated on the E from the greater part of Lady parish by Otterswick Bay, has flat shores and a verdant fertile surface. The rocks are sandstone, sandstone flag, and a little limestone. The neighbouring sea-waters produce enormous quantities of shell-fish. This parish is in the presbytery of North Isles and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £245. There are two parish churches, Cross, with 248 sittings, and Burness with 262. In May 1880, in making excavations for the foundations of an addition to the manse, it was discovered that the old building, lately demolished, had been standing on the ruins of an ancient broch. For schools and population see SANDAY.

Crossbasket, an estate, with a mansion, in the NE corner of East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, ¾ mile W by S of High Blantyre station.

Crossbost, a hamlet in Lochs parish, Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, on the northern shore of salt-water Loch Luirbost, 9 miles SSW of Stornoway, under which it has a post office. Near it are a new Free church (1881), and Luirbost public school.

Crosschain Hill. See FALA.

Crossfield Hill. See UNST.

Crossford, a village in the N of Lesmahago parish, Lanarkshire, near the left bank of the Clyde, immediately above the Nethan's influx, 4¾ miles NW by W of Lanark, under which it has a post office. At it are Free and U.P. churches; and near it are the ruins of CRAIGNETHAN. 'In 1686,' says honest Patrick Walker, 'many people gathered together about Crossford, where there were showers of bonnets, hats, guns, and swords, which covered the trees and ground; companies of men in arms marching along the water side; companies meeting companies all through other, and then all falling to the ground, and disappearing, and other companies appearing the same way. I went there three afternoons together, and, as I could observe, there were two of the people that were together saw, and a third that saw not; and though I could see nothing, yet there was such a fright and trembling upon those that did see, that was discernible to all from those that saw not,' etc. (Chambers's *Domestic Annals,* ii. 485). Pop. (1841) 431, (1861) 530, (1871) 543, (1881) 816.—*Ord. Sur.,* sh. 23, 1865.

Crossford, a village, with a public school, in Dunfermline parish, Fife, 1½ mile WSW of Dunfermline town.

Crossford. See GLENCAIRN, Dumfriesshire.

Crossgatehall, a hamlet in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles SSE of Inveresk station.

Crossgates, a village on the mutual border of Dunfermline and Dalgety parishes, Fife, with a station on the North British railway, 3½ miles ENE of Dunfermline. Inhabited chiefly by colliers, it is surrounded at near distances by extensive coal mines; adjoins lines of mineral railway, communicating with St David's harbour on Inverkeithing Bay; and has a post office, with

money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, 2 hotels, a U.P. church (1802; 531 sittings), and a public school, which, with accommodation for 160 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 124, and a grant of £91, 2s. Pop. (1841) 646, (1861) 1115, (1871) 1181, (1881) 1215.

Crossgates, a hamlet on the W border of Cults parish, Fife, 3 furlongs SW of Pitlessie.

Crossgellioch, a wild mossy moor in Carsphairn parish, N Kirkcudbrightshire. Three Covenanters, plain country men, when returning from a conventicle in the vicinity, in the winter of 1684, were met here by Claverhouse and a party of his men, and were summarily shot. Their bodies were buried on the moor; and, at a recent period, were found embalmed in the moss, 'shrouded in their hosen, in their coats, and in their bonnets, exactly as they fell.'

Crossgills, a hamlet in Ruthwell parish, S Dumfriesshire, 3 furlongs NW of Ruthwell station.

Crosshall, a colliery village in the SW of Polmont parish, Stirlingshire, 2¼ miles SSE of Falkirk.

Crosshall, an ancient monument in Eccles parish, Berwickshire, 1 mile N of Eccles village. It comprises a monolithic sandstone pedestal, 9 feet square and 2½ high, and a monolithic sandstone column, rising fully 10 feet from the pedestal, through which it passes deep into the ground, and carved in its N and S faces with curious sculptures. It is thought by some antiquaries to have been raised to the memory of a Percy of Northumberland, by others to have been erected after the second crusade, in the latter half of the 12th century, to the memory of the father of Sir John de Soulis. The place where it stands was formerly called Deadriggs, and is traditionally said to have been the scene of a bloody battle.

Crosshands, a village, with a public school, in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles NNW of Mauchline village.

Crosshill, a village in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Kirkoswald and Maybole parishes. The village stands on the left bank of Girvan Water, 3 miles SE of Maybole, and 2¾ NE of Kilkerran station. Chiefly consisting of a long regular street of one-story houses, running at right angles from the river, it has a post office under Maybole, with money order and savings' bank departments, a principal inn, an Established church (1838), a Free church, and a school. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1853, is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its two public schools, Crosshill and Kilkerran Hillside, with respective accommodation for 270 and 61 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 159 and 52, and grants of £125, 14s. and £39, 3s. Pop. of village (1841) 1163, (1861) 1107, (1871) 835, (1881) 740; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 1372, (1881) 1284, of whom 1006 were in Kirkmichael.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Crosshill, a south-eastern outbreak of Baillieston village, in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

Crosshill. See Govanhill.

Crosshill. See Strathaven.

Crosshouse, a village in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire, on Carmel Water, 2½ miles W of Kilmarnock, and 1 mile SSW of Crosshouse station. At it is the handsome Established church (1882; 450 sittings) of a *quoad sacra* parish, formed out of Kilmaurs and Dreghorn, and also a public school. Coal has long been wrought in the vicinity, and ironstone during the last 12 or 13 years. Pop. of village (1861) 468, (1871) 713, (1881) 631; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 2424.

Crosshouses, a hamlet in Kettle parish, Fife, 2 miles SE by E of Kettle village.

Cross Isle, a small island in Dunrossness parish, Shetland, off the mouth of Quendal Bay, 3½ miles WNW of Sunburgh Head.

Crosskirk, a place on the SW coast of Westray Island, Orkney, distant 1 mile from Westray manse. A pre-Reformation church here was used by Presbyterians till about 1776, and then became ruinous; its ancient burying-ground is still in use.

Crosslee, a hamlet in Stow parish, Edinburghshire, on the south-eastern verge of the county, near Gala Water and Bowland station, 3 miles S of Stow village, under which it has a post office.

Crosslee, a village in Houston parish, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of the Gryfe, 2½ miles NW of Johnstone station. A cotton mill, built here in 1793, was burned down about 1858; and the villagers now are mainly employed in the neighbouring oil-works of Clippens. Pop. (1861) 383, (1871) 379, (1881) 400.

Crossmichael, a village and a parish of central Kirkcudbrightshire. The village, pleasantly-seated on the left bank of the lake-like Dee, with a station upon the Glasgow and South-Western, 3¾ miles NW of Castle-Douglas, has an inn and a post office; but its cross, St Michael's, round which was held a Michaelmas fair, has long since disappeared.

Containing also Clarebrand hamlet and a north-western outskirt of Castle-Douglas, the parish is bounded NE by Kirkpatrick-Durham and Urr, SE by Buittle, S by Kelton, SW by Balmaghie, and NW by Parton. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 5⅝ miles; its breadth, from NE to SW, varies between 2¾ and 4½ miles; and its area is 10,148½ acres, of which 220¼ are water. The Dee winds 4½ miles south-south-eastward along all the boundary with Balmaghie, Urr Water 4½ along that with Kirkpatrick-Durham and Urr; and in the interior are Lochs Culgruft (2 × 1 furl.), Erncrogo (3 × 1½), Roan (3½ × 2⅜), and Smaddy (1 × ¾), with three or four tinier lakelets. The surface, which sinks along the Dee to less than 200, and along Urr Water to less than 100, feet above sea-level, has a general north-north-westerly rise, being studded by a number of low eminences, and culminating at 711 feet on the western shore of Loch Roan. The rocks are chiefly Silurian; and the soils of the arable lands, along the streams and among the hills, which in places are cultivated up to the top, are extremely various, including fine alluvium and rich loam, with some tilly clay, but chiefly presenting a sandy character. Near Glenlochar Bridge stood an abbey, whose history is utterly lost; and of six moats, the largest and best-defined is that of Crofts, which rises in several stages to a round grassy plat, 280 feet in diameter, and commands a beautiful prospect. Weapons and urns, supposed to be Roman, have been found; and a cairn at Blackerne yielded in 1756 a silver ring and an amber bead, now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. Mansions are Greenlaw, Glenlochar Lodge, Danevale Park, Mollance, and Ernespie; and 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 17 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 7 of from £20 to £50. Crossmichael is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £339. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1751, and contains 650 sittings; in the graveyard is a tombstone to 'William Graham, shot dead by a party of Claverhouse's troop, for his adherence to Scotland's Reformation Covenants, 1682.' There is also a U.P. church, near Castle-Douglas; and two public schools, Crossmichael and Clarebrand, with respective accommodation for 200 and 100 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 89 and 79, and grants of £96, 1s. 6d. and £88, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £10,725, (1882) £15,024, 4s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1084, (1831) 1325, (1861) 1536, (1871) 1492, (1881) 1343.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Crossmill. See Corsemill.

Crossmyloof, a village in the NW corner of Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire, 1 mile NE of Pollokshaws, and 1½ SSW of Glasgow, under which it has a post and telegraph office. At it are a public school, an Established mission station, and an extensive bakery, started in 1847. At a council of war here, according to a popular myth, Queen Mary, on the morning of the battle of Langside, laid a small crucifix on her hand, saying, 'As surely as that *cross* lies on *my loof*, I will this day fight the Regent,'—hence the name *Crossmyloof*. Pop. (1841) 587, (1861) 939, (1871) 988, (1881) 1195.

Crosspol, a bay in the S of Coll island, Argyllshire. It measures 2 miles across, but lies exposed to the S and

the SW, and is profusely studded with sunken rocks. A sandy beach, about a mile long, fringes it on the N, and is the chief feature of its kind in Coll.

Crossraguel, a ruined Clugniac abbey in Kirkoswald parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles SW of Maybole. It seems to have derived its name (Lat. *Crux Regalis*, 'king's cross') from a cross of St Oswald, King of Northumbria (*ob.* 643), but itself was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was founded about 1240 by Duncan, first Earl of Carrick, for Clugniacs of PAISLEY, from which it was made exempt in 1244. The last of its abbots, Quentin Kennedy, in 1562 held a famous dispute with John Knox at Maybole; he died in 1564, when a pension of £500 a year was conferred upon George Buchanan out of the abbey's revenues. Their bulk was granted to Allan Stewart, who, as commendator visiting the bounds of Crossraguel in 1570, was pounced on by Quentin's nephew, Gilbert, fourth Earl of CASSILLIS, and carried off to the sea-castle of DUNURE, there, in the Black Vault, to be 'roasted in sop' until he consented to subscribe 'a five-year tack and a nineteen-year tack and a charter of feu of all the lands of Crossraguel, with all the clauses necessar for the great King of Carrick to haste him to hell' (Chambers's *Dom. Ann.*, i. 65-67). To the Earl's desire, however, to turn it to his own account we probably owe the partial preservation of the abbey. Its ruins, Second Pointed in style, comprise some portions of the domestic buildings on the S side, the walls of the church, and the square chapter-house, with high arched roof upborne by a clustered pillar. The roofless church is a narrow aisleless oblong, measuring internally 160 by 25 feet, and divided nearly midway by a gabled wall, containing a doorway. The choir ends in a three-sided apse, and retains an aumbry, sedilia, and an altar tomb. See vol. ii. of Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland* (1791), and vol. i. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1845).

Crossroads. See GRANGE, Banffshire.

Crossroads. See DREGHORN, Ayrshire.

Croulin Isles, a group of islets in Applecross parish, Ross-shire, off the N side of the entrance of Loch Carron. Croulinmore, the largest of them, is 1 mile long.

Crovie, a fishing village in Gamrie parish, NE Banffshire, on the E side of Gamrie Bay, 1 mile NE of Gardenstown. Supposed to have been founded early in the 18th century, it stands in a rocky ravine, which is traversed by a brook; and it presents the gable end of its houses to the sea, the other end to a bank of the ravine. Pop. (1881) 258.

Crowbutt, a hamlet in Chirnside parish, Berwickshire, 1 mile NE of Chirnside village.

Crowlista. See UIG.

Croy, a station in the W of Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British, 1⅜ mile SSE of Kilsyth, and 11½ miles NE of Glasgow.

Croy, a hamlet on the NE border of Inverness-shire, and a parish partly also in Nairnshire. The hamlet lies 8 miles SW of Nairn and 3 S of Fort George station, which is 10½ miles NE of Inverness, and under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also Clephanton village, 6¼ miles SW of Nairn, comprises the ancient parishes of Croy and Dalcross, united in the latter part of the 15th century. Bounded N by Nairn parish, E by Cawdor, S by Moy and Daviot, and NW by Daviot and Petty, it has an utmost length, from NNE to SSW, of 10¼ miles; a varying width of 1¼ and 4⅝ miles; and a land area of 22,779 acres. This last includes the Leys or south-western division, which, severed from the main body by a strip (5 furlongs wide at the narrowest) of Daviot, is on all other sides surrounded by Inverness, its greatest length and breadth being 6½ and 1¾ miles. The river NAIRN winds 12⅜ miles north-eastward along the borders and through the interior of the main portion, from just below Daviot House to just above Rosefield; the Loch of the Clans (2 × 1 furl.) lies in the northern extremity, and on the Petty boundary is Loch Flemington (4½ × 1½ furl.). The beautiful strath of the Nairn here sinks from 400 to 100 feet above sea-level; but the surface generally is flat and forbidding in aspect, including the wide bleak moors of Clava and Culloden, and only in the south-eastern corner rising steeply to 1000 feet on Saddle Hill, 1027 on Creagan Glas, and 1787 on Beinn Buidhe Mhor. The rocks are variously granite, gneiss, Old Red sandstone, unconsolidated drift, and liassic limestone, the last of which has been calcined for economic purposes. The soil in the eastern division is of all descriptions, so interspersed with one another that scarcely two continuous acres can be found of the same quality; that of the western is also various, but forms, on the whole, a fine mixture of clay black land and sandy or gravelly material. Great improvements have been effected since 1845, hundreds of acres that once were barren moor having either been planted or brought under the plough. A remarkable ancient Caledonian monument, comprising two concentric circles of large stones, two large slabs within the inner circle, and a huge upright of conglomerate a few feet W of the outer, crowns a round gravel mound on the NW border of the parish; and remains of crannoges or ancient lake-dwellings, formed of alternate strata of stones, earth, and oak, and resting on oaken piles strongly fixed by transverse beams, were discovered at the draining of a lake in the eastern end of the parish. The Stones of Clava are separately noticed, as likewise are the battlefield of Culloden, the ruins of Dalcross Castle, and the four mansions, Cantray House, Holme Rose, Kilravock Castle, and Leys Castle. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and five of less, than £500. Croy is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray; the living is worth £384. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1767, and contains 527 sittings; a Free church stands 1 mile to the SSW. Two schools, Clava and Croy, with respective accommodation for 100 and 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 32 and 129, and grants of £36, 10s. and £129, 3s. 6d. Valuation (1880) £10,399, 19s. 2d., of which £3699, 1s. 6d. was in Nairnshire. Pop. (1801) 1601, (1831) 1664, (1861) 1873, (1871) 1841, (1881) 1709.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Cruach or **Stob na Cruaich,** a mountain (2420 feet) on the NW border of Perthshire, culminating 1⅜ mile NW of Loch Laidon.

Cruachan. See BEN CRUACHAN.

Cruachlussa (Gael. 'mountain of plants'). See KNAPDALE, NORTH.

Crucifield. See UNST.

Cruden (*croju* or *crush Dane*, according to the popular etymology), a coast parish of Buchan, NE Aberdeenshire, with a post office of its own name at Auchiries hamlet, 8¼ miles SSW of Peterhead, and 9¾ NE of its station and post-town, Ellon, with which it communicates daily by coach. It is bounded NW by Longside, NE by Peterhead, E by the German Ocean, S by Slains and Logie-Buchan, SW and W by Ellon. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7½ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 2⅞ and 6½ miles; and its area is 18,444⅛ acres, of which 164½ are foreshore and 14 water. Except for 2 miles of sands at Cruden Bay, the coast-line, 7½ miles long, is fringed with a range of stupendous cliffs, projecting the headlands of Hare Craig, Murdoch Head, and Wardhill, and indented by Long Haven, Yoag's Haven, North Haven, the BULLERS OF BUCHAN, Robie's Haven, and Twa Havens, whilst off them lie Dunbuy islet and a long sunken reef, the Scares of Cruden. The cliffs to the S, 100 feet high, consist of greenstone or basalt; and those to the N, at points attaining 200 feet, of reddish granite, with trap-dykes on the Blackhill. Inland the general surface sinks little below 100, and little exceeds 200, feet above sea-level; but rises to 281 at the Hill of Ardiffery, 354 at the Hill of Auquharney, 447 at the Corse of Balloch, 346 at Hillside of Aldie, and 374 near Newtown, the three last close to the Longside border. Cruden Water, rising just within Longside, winds 11 miles east-by-southward to the northern corner of Cruden Bay, dividing the parish into two nearly equal parts, and receiving the burns of

Lacca and Gask; its current has been utilised to drive a wool-mill at Auquharney and several meal-mills lower down. Great quantities of peat-moss lie along the northern boundary; and forests of oak and other hard-wood trees anciently occupied much of the area, but now are represented only by a few old trees, dwarfed by the sea-breeze that has stunted the clumps and plantations of Slains and Auquharney. Granite and trap are the prevailing rocks; and the former has been quarried along the northern cliffs, under great disadvantages of both working and transport. The neighbouring waters teem with fish; and at a cost of £8000 a new harbour has recently been formed at the village of Port Erroll, where Cruden Water falls into the bay; it consists of an outer and an inner basin, the latter 5400 square yards in area. On the plain skirting Cruden Bay Malcolm II. of Scotland is said to have defeated Canute, afterwards King of England, in 1014; but the battle is one of those which, in Dr Hill Burton's words, 'only find a local habitation and a name, along with the usual details, from late and questionable authority.' A mound, evidently artificial, and popularly called the Battery, crowns a height to the N of the Hawklaw, and to the SE of that mound are remains of what seems to have been a vitrified wall. Another artificial mound, the Moathill, a seat most probably of feudal justice, and an eminence, called Gallowhill, where criminals were executed, are on Ardiffery farm; whilst Highlaw, 1 mile from the coast, is crowned by a tumulus, said to have been used for beacon fires, and commanding a fine view over the low surrounding country, away to the Grampians. A 'Druidical circle,' ½ mile W of the parish church, was demolished in 1831; a necklace of jet and amber, three stone cists, flint implements, a rude old granite font, and other relics of antiquity, have been from time to time discovered; and the Bishop's Bridge over Cruden Water, near the church, was built in 1697 by the Right Rev. Dr Jas. Drummond of Brechin, and widened by the Earl of Erroll in 1763. Slains Castle, however, is the chief artificial feature in the parish, where 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Giving off portions to Ardallie, Blackhill, and Boddam *quoad sacra* parishes, Cruden is in the presbytery of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £300. The parish church, on the right bank of Cruden Water, 1 mile SSW of Auchiries, was built in 1776, and enlarged in 1834, when two round towers were added; it contains 820 sittings, and has a church-hall beside it. At Hatton, 1¾ mile WNW, stands the Free church (1844); and ¾ mile SSW is St James's Episcopal church (1843; 440 sittings), which, Early English in style, has a nave and chancel, a spire 90 feet high, an organ, and three stained-glass windows. Of St Olave's or Olaus' chapel, near the New Bridge, said to have been founded by Canute, the last remains were carried away for road-metal in 1837. Errol Episcopal school and the public schools of Auchiries, Bogbrae, Coldwells, and Hatton, with respective accommodation for 140, 102, 68, 90, and 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 87, 78, 72, 100, and 108, and grants of £50, 13s., £61, 18s., £54, £72, 16s., and £92, 3s. Valuation (1843) £8792, (1881) £16,072, 13s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1934, (1831) 2120, (1861) 2743, (1871) 3124, (1881) 3444.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Cruggleton, an ancient coast parish of SE Wigtownshire, united in the middle of the 17th century to Kirkmadrine and Sorbie, and now forming the south-eastern section of the present Sorbie. Its ruined Norman church, 3 miles S of Garliestown, belonged to Whithorn priory, and, consisting of nave and chancel, measures 67½ by 30 feet. Cruggleton Castle, 3 furlongs to the E, stood on a bold rocky headland, over 100 feet high, mid-way between Rigg or Cruggleton Bay and Port Allan. Supposed to have been built by Norsemen, it was long the seat of the Irish M'Kerlies; is said to have been captured by both Edward I. and Wallace; and after passing through many hands, came eventually to the Agnews. It is now represented by only an arch, the foundations of some walls, and distinct traces of a fosse.

Cruicksfield, an estate, with a mansion, in the S of Bunkle parish, Berwickshire, 4 miles NE of Dunse.

Cruick Water, a stream of NE Forfarshire, rising at the northern extremity of Fearn parish, and running 15¾ miles south-south-eastward and east-north-eastward through Fearn, Menmuir, and Stracathro, till it falls into the North Esk, 5 furlongs E of Stracathro church. A capital trouting stream, but possessed of little beauty, it descends from 1480 to 118 feet above sea-level, and becomes after heavy rains a voluminous and furious torrent, though dwindling to a mere rill in time of drought.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Cruikston. See Crookston.

Cruin. See Inchcruin.

Cruister, a hamlet near Sandwick, in Dunrossness parish, Shetland.

Cruivie, a ruined square tower on the lands of Straiton, in Logie parish, NE Fife, 2⅛ miles NNE of Logie church.

Crummag Head. See Crammag.

Crutherland, an estate, with a mansion, in Glasford parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of Calder Water, 2¾ miles SE of East Kilbride.

Cryston. See Chryston.

Cuan, a narrow sound separating Luing island from Seil island, in Kilbrandon and Kilchattan parish, Argyllshire. It has a very strong current, running at the rate of 7 or 8 miles an hour; and, in consequence of the church standing near it, gives name popularly to the parish.

Cuchullins or **Coolins**, a group of savagely picturesque mountains in Bracadale and Strath parishes, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Rising from the sea-shore to the E of Loch Brittle and N of Loch Scavaig, and extending north-eastward to Glen Sligachan, eastward to the valley of Strath, they occupy an area of about 35 square miles, and are a confused assemblage of barren heights, from 2000 to 3000 feet high, distinguishable, by striking differences in outline, feature, and colouring, into two great sections. The southern and larger of these consists of smooth, conoidal masses, that rise from a labyrinth of low ground—each separate from its fellow, nearly all streaked from summit to base with broad reddish sheets of *débris*, and many of them abrupt, acclivitous, and rounded like vast bare cones. The northern section, on the other hand, consists of singularly rugged and serrated ranges and masses of mountains, intersected by wild ravines, and shooting up in sharp and jagged peaks. It is mainly formed of hypersthene, whose dark metallic aspect is relieved by scarce one blade of vegetation; and, strongly attracting rain-clouds from the ocean, it often is lashed with storms. Always, even amid the blaze of summer sunshine, a region of desolation, without any play of colours, it looks under a wreathing of clouds to be little else than an assemblage of deep and horrible abysses, which the eye vainly endeavours to penetrate; dark Loch Coruisk lies in its very core. The loftiest peak is Scuir-na-Gillean (3183 feet), 4½ miles S of Sligachan inn; and six other summits are estimated to exceed 3000 feet above sea-level. See chaps. v. and vi. of Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (1865).

Cuckold-Le-Roi. See Cocklerue.

Cuen or **Loch nan Cuinne.** See Baden.

Cuff Hill. See Beith, Ayrshire.

Cuil, a bay in Appin, Argyllshire, opening from Loch Linnhe, 4¼ miles NE of Shuna island. With a semicircular outline, on a chord of 1¼ mile, it is engirt with a fine sandy beach, receives the river Duror, and is often frequented by large shoals of herrings.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Cuilhill, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles W of Coatbridge.

Cuillie or **Culaidh**, a loch in the upper part of Kildonan parish, Sutherland, 2½ miles SSW of Forsinard station. Rudely triangular in shape, it has an utmost length of 3 and 2 furlongs, and teems with trout.

Cuiltrannich, a hamlet in Kenmore parish, Perthshire, near the north-western shore of Loch Tay, 9 miles NE of Killin.

Cuilunum Moss, a hamlet in Port of Monteith parish, SW Perthshire, 1¾ mile WNW of Port of Monteith station.

Culag, a rivulet of Assynt parish, SW Sutherland, issuing from a lochlet 2 miles SE of the summit of Canisp, and thence running 8 miles west-north-westward to the head of Loch Inver, at Culag Hotel. It expands in its course into a series of eight or nine small lakes, which teem with trout, and in which, too, sea-trout and grilse are sometimes taken.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 107, 1881.

Culbin, a sandy desert on the southern coast of the Moray Firth, extending across the entire breadth of Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire, into Kinloss parish, Elginshire, and Auldearn parish, Nairnshire. Comprising some 9500 acres of what was once the very garden of Moray, it began to be overwhelmed with sand as far back as 1100, according to Boece; but the barony itself of Culbin was not destroyed till 1670-95, 'the which was mainly occasioned by the pulling up by the roots of bent, juniper, and broom bushes, which did loose and break the surface and scroof of the sand-hills.' Now all is covered with sand or sand-hills, to a depth in places of 100 feet. The worst parts lie immediately west of the lagoon and mouth of the Findhorn river, and these underwent so great a change as to shift the river's mouth nearly 2 miles eastward, and to overwhelm the ancient town and harbour of Findhorn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 94, 1876-78. See vol. iii., pp. 119, 120, of Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland* (1861).

Culblean, a hill range in the E of the Tullich section of Glenmuick parish, SW Aberdeenshire, 4 miles NE of Ballater. Extending about 5 miles south-by-eastward from Morven Hill to the vicinity of the Dee, it has an altitude of 1750 feet above sea-level, and at its southern end contains the curious natural excavation called the Vat. Here, on 30 Nov. 1335, the Scottish regent, Andrew Murray of Bothwell, defeated David, thirteenth Earl of Athole, who, setting his back to a rock, said it should flee as soon as he, and so fell, with many of his 3000 followers.

Culbockie, a village in Urquhart and Logie-Wester parish, Ross-shire, 9 miles ENE of Dingwall, under which it has a post office. At it stands a public school; and fairs are held here on the fourth Wednesday of April, the first Wednesday of July, the last Wednesday of October, and the second Wednesday of December.

Culburnie. See KILTARLITY.

Culchary. See CAWDOR.

Culcreuch, an estate, with a mansion, in Fintry parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion, standing 1¼ mile NNW of Fintry village and 5 miles E by S of Balfron, is a fine edifice, with beautiful grounds. Its present owner is Sir Geo. Home-Speirs, tenth Bart. since 1671 (b. 1832; suc. 1849), who in 1858 married the niece and heiress of the late Alex. G. Speirs, Esq. of Culcreuch, and who holds 7172 acres in the shire, valued at £2098 per annum. A large cotton factory, 5 furlongs SW of the mansion, near Newtown village, was erected by the proprietor of the estate about 1796.

Culdees Castle, a mansion in Muthill parish, Perthshire, standing on a commanding site, amid a fine park near the left bank of Machany Water, ⅔ mile WSW of Muthill station, and 4½ miles SSE of Crieff. Its owner, Rt. Thos. Napier Speir of BURNBRAE, holds 1619 acres in Perthshire, valued at £1972 per annum.

Culduthel, a hamlet, with a public school, in the parish of Inverness, 3 miles S by E of Inverness town, under which it has a post office.

Culhorn House, a seat of the Earl of Stair in Stranraer parish, Wigtownshire, 1¾ mile SE of Stranraer town. Built for a barracks, it is a large clumsy brick edifice, but stands amid finely-wooded policies.

Culkein. See ASSYNT.

Cullalo Hills. See ABERDOUR and AUCHTERTOOL, Fife.

Cullean. See COLZEAN.

Cullen, a coast town and parish of Banffshire. A seaport and royal and parliamentary burgh, the town is situated on Cullen Bay, at the mouth of the Burn of Deskford, 5¾ miles W by N of Portsoy station, with which it communicates thrice a day by omnibus, and which is 2¾ miles NNW of Tillynaught Junction, 8¾ W by N of Banff, 18 NNE of Grange Junction, and 61¾ NW of Aberdeen. Its mean-looking Old Town, standing a little inland, about the year 1822 was utterly demolished, to make way for improvements at Cullen House; a somewhat ancient part, called Fishertown or Seatown, on the shore, has a very irregular appearance, and is inhabited chiefly by fisher-folk. Close to the eastern extremity of Seatown, but on much higher ground, is the New Town, which, built in 1822 and subsequent years in lieu of the demolished Old Town, presents a regular and pleasant aspect, with its open market-place and its three streets, respectively 300, 400, and 550 yards long, and which at first was planned to be fully double its existing size. It enjoys the most charming environs, in the sweep of its crescent bay, in the rocky grandeur of the neighbouring coast, and in the lawns and woods of Cullen House, away to the conical BIN HILL of Cullen (1050 feet), 2¾ miles to the SW. At the town itself are a post office, under Fochabers, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Union and North of Scotland Banks, 6 insurance agencies, gas-works, a public library, a news-room, and 3 hotels, to one of which, built in 1829, a town-hall is conjoined, with council, court, and ball rooms. The cruciform parish church, St Mary's, 5 furlongs SSW of the town, was founded by King Robert I., and made collegiate in 1543 for a provost, 6 prebendaries, and 2 singing boys, by Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Deskford, whose recumbent effigy surmounts a large and richly-ornamented tomb in a mural recess; as enlarged by an aisle about 1798, it contains 800 sittings. Other places of worship are Seafield chapel of ease (1839; 450 sittings), a Free church, and an Independent chapel; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 300 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 348, and a grant of £329, 4s. In the cemetery is a grey granite obelisk, 14 feet high, erected in 1876 to the memory of Provost Smith. The Castlehill, an eminence overhanging the sea, is crowned by remains of an ancient fort, whence vitrified stones have been extracted; but whether this is the royal castle where died Elizabeth, the Bruce's queen, or whether it stood nearer Cullen House, is doubtful. The eminent physician, Sir James Clark, Bart. (1788-1870), was a native of Cullen. Its harbour was formed in 1817, and enlarged in 1834, by the Earl of Seafield, at a cost of more than £10,000. With a depth at the pier-head of 8½ feet at neap, and of 12 at spring tides, it is one of the best artificial havens in the Moray Firth. The chief imports are coals, salt, and staves; and exports are herrings, dried fish, oats, potatoes, and timber. The catching and curing of fish is the staple industry; and there are also a boat-building yard, a rope and sail works, a woollen factory, and a brewery. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the third Friday of May and the first Friday of November. Dating its burgh privileges from the reign of William the Lyon (1165-1214), Cullen is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, a billet master, and 6 other councillors; with ELGIN, Banff, Macduff, Peterhead, Kintore, and Inverurie, it returns a member

Seal of Cullen.

to parliament. Its parliamentary and municipal constituency numbered 322 in 1882, when the burgh valuation amounted to £3615, whilst the corporation revenue was £67. Pop. (1841) 1423, (1851) 1697, (1861) 1821, (1871) 2056, (1881) 2033.

The parish of Cullen, triangular in shape, is bounded N by the Moray Firth, E by Fordyce, and SW by Rathven. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 1⅝ mile; its utmost width, from E to W, is 1¼ mile; and its area is 925 acres, of which 38¾ are foreshore, and 15 water. The coast-line, 1¼ mile long, presents a bold rocky front to the Bay of Cullen, which is 2½ miles wide across a chord drawn from Scar Nose to Logie Head, and which from that chord measures 7 furlongs to its innermost recess. Three singular masses of rock here have been named the Three Kings of Cullen, most likely after the Magi, or Three Kings of Cologne—Caspar, Melchior, and Balthazar—whose skulls are shown in the cathedral there. The deep-channelled Burn of Deskford, otherwise known as Cullen Water (Gael. *cul-an*, 'back-lying water'), flows 2¼ miles north-north-westward along all the Rathven border; and the surface attains 143 feet above sea-level at the cemetery, and 211 towards the centre. A bed of stratified quartz, reposing conformably on a thick stratum of compact greywacke, underlies all the parish; Old Red sandstone forms two of the Three Kings, ½ mile W of which are two patches of New Red sandstone, on disrupted greywacke and beneath beds of drift; and in the S is fine lias clay, well marked by lias fossils. The soil near the shore is a mixture of sand and gravel, and elsewhere ranges from strong clay or light loam to a fine rich loam incumbent on a soft clay bottom. Cullen House, near the parish church, is a huge pile erected at various periods; the whole, as remodelled and enlarged in 1861 by the late Mr David Bryce, is a noble specimen of Scottish Baronial architecture. It crowns a steep rock on the right bank of the Burn of Deskford, across which a one-arch bridge of 82 feet span leads to the grounds and park, which, beautiful with streams and lakelets, trim lawns and stately groves, extend far into Rathven parish, and among whose adornments is a graceful temple, commanding a splendid view over the neighbouring sea. The house itself is rich in works of art; and its charter-room contains a valuable series of documents, extending back three centuries from 1705. Sir Walter Ogilvie, Knight, of Auchleven, younger brother of that Sir John Ogilvie who received a grant of the castle of Airlie, towards the middle of the 15th century married Margaret, sole daughter and heiress of Sir John Sinclair of Deskford and Findlater, and thereby acquired the said estates. His seventh descendant was in 1638 created Earl of Findlater. That title expired with James, seventh Earl, in 1811; and Cullen now is held by Ian Charles Grant-Ogilvie, eighth Earl of Seafield since 1701 (b. 1851; suc. 1881), who owns 48,946 acres in Banffshire, valued at £34,260 per annum. (See also Castle-Grant.) Three lesser proprietors hold each an annual value of from £50 to £100, and 23 of from £20 to £50. Cullen is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £226. Valuation, exclusive of burgh (1882), £1217, 4s. 10d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 1076, (1831) 1593, (1861) 1975, (1871) 2215, (1881) 2187. *Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Cullenoch, the ancient name of Laurieston, a village in Balmaghie parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 miles WNW of Castle-Douglas. It was the meeting-place of the Kirkcudbrightshire war committee of the Covenanters, constituted in 1640.

Cullen of Buchan. See Gamrie.

Cullen Park, a mansion in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, close to Strathaven.

Cullen Water. See Deskford, Burn of.

Cullerley. See Echt.

Cullicudden, a hamlet and an ancient parish in Resolis parish, Ross-shire. The hamlet lies on the SE shore of Cromarty Firth, 4½ miles WSW of Invergordon, and 25½ N of Inverness; at it are a public school and a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments. The parish, united to Kirkmichael subsequent to 1688, now forms the western district of Resolis. A fragment of its church is still standing. A quarry of sandstone suited for many kinds of public buildings, and varying in colour from red to deep yellow, has long been worked in the vicinity of the hamlet.

Cullin. See Cuchullin.

Cullisaid or **Cuil na Sith**, a loch in the SE of Tongue parish, Sutherland. Lying 390 feet above sea-level, it measures 7½ furlongs by 1, and sends off a stream 1⅝ mile east-north-eastward to the head of Loch Loyal.

Cullivoe, a hamlet and a bay in North Yell parish, Shetland, 40 miles N of Lerwick, under which the hamlet has a post and telegraph office.

Culloden (Gael. *cul-oitir*, 'back-lying coast-ridge'), an estate and a battlefield on the NE verge of Inverness-shire, in the parishes of Inverness, Croy, Daviot-Dunlichity, and Petty. Culloden House stands 1¼ mile SE by S of Culloden station on the Highland railway, this being close to the Firth of Beauly and 3¼ miles ENE of Inverness. Backed by plantations, it commands a magnificent view, and 'has been renewed in an elegant style' since 1746, when our engraving shows it to have been a plain four-storied edifice, with battlemented front and central bell-turret. Within it hang portraits of 'Grey' Duncan Forbes (1572-1654), M.P. and provost of Inverness, who bought the estate from the laird of M'Intosh in 1626; of his great-grandson and namesake, the celebrated Lord President of the Court of Session (1685-1747); and of many others of the line—'a cluster,' Hill Burton observes, 'of open, handsome, and ingenuous countenances.' The present and tenth laird, also a Duncan Forbes (b. 1851; suc. 1879), holds 5655 acres, valued at £4553 per annum.

About 1¾ mile ESE of the mansion is the battlefield, Culloden or Drummossie Muir, a broad, flat, sandstone ridge that from 500 feet above sea-level sinks gently to 300 feet along the left bank of the river Nairn, across which rise the steeper heights of Croy and Dalcross parish—Saddle Hill (1000 feet), Creagan Glas (1027), and Beinn Bhuidhe Mhor (1797). Planting and culture have somewhat changed its aspect, so that now it is but an opening in a wood,—an opening the size of a park of 6 or 8 acres,—traversed by a carriage road from Inverness to Nairn, and studded with grassy mounds that mark the graves of the slain. In the summer of 1881 these graves were cared for by the present proprietor, one stone being inscribed with the names of the clans M'Gillivray, M'Lean, and M'Lauchlan, whilst there are separate stones for Clan Stewart of Appin, Clan Cameron, and Clan M'Intosh, and two graves are marked 'Clans mixed.' Then on a new 'Great Cairn,' 20 feet in height, a slab has been placed, with this legend:—'The Battle of Culloden was fought on this moor, 16th April 1746. The graves of the gallant Highlanders who fought for Scotland and Prince Charlie are marked by the names of their clans.'

The invasion of England over and the battle of Falkirk won, the Highland army, from besieging Stirling Castle, retired to Inverness, where, on 12 April 1746, news reached them, scattered and disorganised, that the Duke of Cumberland had marched from Aberdeen. Fording the deep and rapid Spey, he on the 14th entered Nairn, where the Prince's outposts halted till he was within a mile of the town, beginning their retreat in sight of the British army. Next day, the Duke's birthday, the royal camp was a scene of festivity, provisions being plentifully supplied by a fleet of storeships that had followed along the coast; but the Prince, enjoying no such advantage, found himself forced to hasten the issue of the contest by a third appeal to arms. It was therefore resolved in a council of war to attack the enemy's camp in the night, and thus to compensate, so far as might be, for inferiority of numbers, and yet more for the want of cavalry and cannon. But as a surprise, to be successful, must be effected with speed and concert, it is manifest that prompt obedience and accurate calculation are indispensable. The Highlanders did not finish their preparations till the evening was far advanced,

and, the night being very dark, they could not complete their march until it was too late to hazard an onset with any prospect of advantage. Orders were therefore given for a retreat, and the wearied clansmen, retracing their steps under a load of melancholy and suspicion, resumed their original ground on Culloden Muir. In the opinion of the wisest among Charles's officers, his army, after a march at once so harassing and discouraging, should have taken up a position beyond the river Nairn, where the bank was high and inaccessible to cavalry. But to such reasonable proposals he turned a deaf ear, being moved by a romantic notion that it was unworthy of him to retire in the presence of an enemy, or even to avail himself of any superiority that might be attained by the judicious choice of a field of battle. He would rather await the onset of the Duke of Cumberland, who, profiting by the experience of Cope and Hawley, made his dispositions with much more skill and foresight than had been shown at Prestonpans or Falkirk.

Before commencing the march, written instructions, which had been communicated to the commanders of the different regiments, were read at the head of every company in the line. They ran, that if those to whom the charge of the train or baggage horses was entrusted should abscond or leave them, they should be punished with instant death; and that if any officer or soldier misconducted himself during the action, he should be sentenced. The infantry marched in three parallel divisions or columns, of five regiments each, headed by General Huske on the left, Lord Sempill on the right, and General Mordaunt in the centre. The artillery and baggage followed the first column on the right; and the dragoons and horse, led by Generals Hawley and Bland, were on the left, forming a fourth column. Forty of Kingston's horse and Argyllshire men led the van.

The charge of ranging the Highland army in line of battle on this important occasion was entrusted to O'Sullivan, who acted in the double capacity of adjutant and quartermaster-general. This officer, in the opinion of Lord George Murray, a high authority certainly, was utterly unfit for such a task, and committed gross blunders on every occasion of moment. In the present instance, he did not even visit the ground where the army was to be drawn up, and committed a 'fatal error' in omitting to throw down some park walls on the left of the English army, which being afterwards taken possession of by the Duke of Cumberland, it was found impossible to break the English lines from the destructive flank-fire opened therefrom on the right of the Highland army, as it advanced to the attack. While the Duke of Cumberland was forming his line of battle, Lord George Murray was very desirous to advance and demolish these walls; but as such a movement would have broken the line, the officers about him considered that the attempt would be dangerous, and he therefore did not make it.

The Highland army was drawn up in three lines. The first, or front line, consisted of the Athole brigade, which had the right, the Camerons, Stewarts of Appin, Frasers, M'Intoshes, M'Lauchlans, M'Leans, John Roy Stewart's regiment, and Farquharsons, united into one regiment; the M'Leods, Chisholms, M'Donalds of Clanranald, Keppoch, and Glengarry. The three M'Donald regiments formed the left. Lord George Murray commanded on the right, Lord John Drummond in the centre, and the Duke of Perth on the left, of the first line. There had been, a day or two before, a violent contention among the chiefs about precedency of rank. The M'Donalds claimed the right as their due, in support of which claim they stated, that as a reward for the fidelity of Angus M'Donald, Lord of the Isles, in protecting Robert the Bruce for upwards of nine months in his dominions, that prince, at the battle of Bannockburn, conferred the post of honour, the right, on the M'Donalds,—that this post had ever since been held by them, unless when yielded from courtesy, as to the chief of the M'Leans at the battle of Harlaw. Lord George Murray, however, maintained that, under the

Marquis of Montrose, the right had been assigned to the Athole men, and he insisted that that post should now be conferred upon them. In this unseasonable demand, Lord George is said to have been supported by Lochiel and his friends. Charles refused to decide a question with the merits of which he was imperfectly acquainted; but, as it was necessary to adjust the difference immediately, he prevailed upon the commanders of the M'Donald regiments to waive their pretensions in the present instance. The M'Donalds in general were far from being satisfied with the complaisance of their commanders, and, as they had occupied the post of honour at Prestonpans and Falkirk, they considered their deprivation of it on the present occasion ominous. The Duke of Perth, while he stood at the head of the Glengarry regiment, hearing the murmurs of the M'Donalds, said, that if they behaved with their wonted valour they would make a right of the left, and that he would change his name to M'Donald; but the haughty clansmen paid no heed to him.

The second line of the Highland army consisted of the Gordons under Lord Lewis Gordon, formed in column on the right, the French Royal Scots, the Irish piquets or brigade, Lord Kilmarnock's foot guards, Lord John Drummond's regiment, and Glenbucket's regiment in column on the left, flanked on the right by Fitz-James's dragoons, and Lord Elcho's horse-guards, and on the left by the Perth squadron, under Lords Strathallan and Pitsligo, and the Prince's body-guards under Lord Balmerino. General Stapleton had the command of this line. The third line, or reserve, consisted of the Duke of Perth's and Lord Ogilvy's regiments, under the last-mentioned nobleman. The Prince himself, surrounded by a troop of Fitz-James's horse, took his station on a very small eminence behind the centre of the first line, from which he had a complete view of the whole field of battle. The extremities of the front line and the centre were each protected by four pieces of cannon.

The English army continued steadily to advance in the order already described, and, after a march of eight miles, formed in line of battle, in consequence of the advance guard reporting that they perceived the Highland army at some distance making a motion towards them on the left. Finding, however, that the Highlanders were still at a considerable distance, and that the whole body did not move forward, the Duke of Cumberland resumed his march, and continued to advance till within a mile of the enemy, when he ordered a halt, and, after reconnoitring the position of the Highlanders, re-formed his army for battle in three lines, and in the following order.

The first line consisted of six regiments, viz., the Royals (the 1st), Cholmondeley's (the 34th), Price's (the 14th), the Scots Fusileers (the 21st), Monro's (the 37th), and Barrel's (the 4th). The Earl of Albemarle had the command of this line. In the intermediate spaces between each of these regiments were placed two pieces of cannon, making ten in all. The second line consisted of five regiments, viz., those of Pulteney (the 13th), Bligh (the 20th), Sempill (the 25th), Ligonier (the 48th), and Wolfe's (the 8th), and was under the command of General Huske. Three pieces of cannon were placed between the exterior regiments of this line and those next them. The third line or *corps de reserve*, under Brigadier Mordaunt, consisted of four regiments, viz., Battereau's (the 62d), Howard's (the 3d), Fleming's (the 36th), and Blakeney's (the 27th), flanked by Kingston's dragoons (the 3d). The order in which the regiments of the different lines are enumerated is that in which they stood from right to left. The flanks of the front line were protected on the left by Kerr's dragoons (the 11th), consisting of three squadrons, commanded by Lord Ancrum, and on the right by Cobham's dragoons (the 10th), consisting also of three squadrons, under General Bland, with the additional security of a morass, extending towards the sea; but, thinking himself quite safe on the right, the Duke afterwards ordered these last to the left, to aid in

an intended attack upon the right flank of the Highlanders. The Argyll men, with the exception of 140, who were upon the left of the reserve, remained in charge of the baggage.

The dispositions of both armies are considered to have been well arranged; but both were better calculated for defence than for attack. The arrangement of the English army is generally considered to have been superior to that of the Highlanders; as, from the regiments in the second and third lines being placed directly behind the vacant spaces between the regiments in the lines before them, the Duke of Cumberland, in the event of one regiment in the front line being broken, could immediately bring up two to supply its place. But this opinion is questionable, as the Highlanders had a column on the flanks of the second line, which might have been used either for extension or *échelon* movement towards any point to the centre, to support either the first or the second line.

In the dispositions described, and about the distance of a mile from one another, did the two armies stand for some time, each expecting the other to advance. Whatever may have been the feelings of Prince Charles on this occasion, those of the Duke of Cumberland appear to have been far from enviable. The thoughts of Prestonpans and Falkirk could not but raise in him direful apprehensions for the result of a battle affecting the very existence of his father's crown; and that he placed but a doubtful reliance upon his troops is evident from a speech which he now made to his army. He said that they were about to fight in defence of their king, religion, liberties, and property, and that if only they stood firm he had no doubt he should lead them on to certain victory; but that as he would much rather be at the head of one thousand brave and resolute men than of ten thousand mixed with cowards, if there were any amongst them, who, through timidity, were diffident of their courage, or others, who, from conscience or inclination, felt a repugnance to perform their duty, he begged them to retire immediately, and promised them free pardon for so doing, since by remaining they might dispirit or disorder the other troops, and bring dishonour and disgrace on the army under his command.

As the Highlanders remained in their position, the Duke of Cumberland again put his army in marching order, and, after it had advanced, with fixed bayonets, within half a mile of the front line of the Highlanders, it again formed as before. In this last movement the English army had to pass a piece of hollow ground, which was so soft and swampy, that the horses which drew the cannon sank; and some of the soldiers, after slinging their firelocks and unyoking the horses, had to drag the cannon across the bog. As by this last movement the army advanced beyond the morass which protected the right flank, the Duke immediately ordered up Kingston's horse from the reserve, and a small squadron of Cobham's dragoons, which had been patrolling, to cover it; and to extend his line, and prevent his being outflanked on the right, he also at the same time ordered up Pulteney's regiment (the 13th), from the second line to the right of the Royals; and Fleming's (the 36th), Howard's (the 3d), and Battereau's (the 62d), to the right of Bligh's (the 20th) in the second line, leaving Blakeney's (the 27th) as a reserve.

During an interval of about half an hour some manœuvring took place, in attempts by each army to outflank the other. Meanwhile a heavy shower of sleet came on, which, though discouraging to the Duke's army, from the recollection of the untoward occurrence at Falkirk, was not considered very dangerous, as they had now the wind at their backs. To encourage his men, the Duke of Cumberland rode along the lines addressing himself hurriedly to every regiment as he passed. He exhorted his men to rely chiefly upon their bayonets, and to allow the Highlanders to mingle with them, that they might make them 'know the men they had to deal with.' After the changes mentioned had been executed, His Highness took his station behind the Royals, between the first and the second line, and almost in front of the left of Howard's regiment, waiting for the expected attack. Meanwhile, a singular occurrence took place, characteristic of the self-devotion which the Highlanders were ready on all occasions to manifest towards the Prince and his cause. Conceiving that by assassinating the Duke of Cumberland he would confer an essential service on the Prince, a Highlander resolved, at the certain sacrifice of his own life, to make the attempt. With this intention he entered the English lines as a deserter, and, being granted quarter, was allowed to go through the ranks. He wandered about with apparent indifference, eyeing the different officers as he passed along, and it was not long till an opportunity occurred, as he conceived, for executing his fell purpose. The Duke having ordered Lord Bury, one of his aides-de-camp, to reconnoitre, his lordship crossed the path of the Highlander, who, mistaking him, from his dress, for the Duke (the regimentals of both being similar), instantly seized a musket from the ground, and discharged it at his lordship. He missed his aim, and a soldier, who was standing by, shot him dead on the spot.

The advance of Lord Bury to within a hundred yards of the insurgents appears to have been considered by the Highlanders as the proper occasion for beginning the battle. Taking off their bonnets, they set up a loud shout, which being answered by the royal troops with a huzza, the Highlanders about one o'clock commenced a cannonade on the right, which was followed by the cannon on the left; but the fire from the latter, owing to the want of cannoneers, was, after one round, discontinued. The first volley from the right seemed to create some confusion on the left of the royal army, but so badly were the cannon served and pointed, that though the cannonade was continued upwards of half an hour, only one man in Bligh's regiment, who had a leg carried off by a cannon-ball, received any injury. After the Highlanders had continued firing for a short time, Colonel Belford, who directed the cannon of the Duke's army, opened fire from the cannon in the front line, at first aiming chiefly at the horse, probably either because from their conspicuous situation they offered a better mark than the infantry, or because it was supposed that Charles was among them. Such was the accuracy of the aim taken by the royal artillery, that several balls entered the ground among the horses' legs and bespattered the Prince with the mud that they raised; and one of them struck the horse on which he rode two inches above the knee. The animal became so unmanageable, that Charles was obliged to change him for another, and one of his servants, who stood behind with a led horse in his hand, was killed on the spot. Observing that the wall on the right flank of the Highland army prevented him from attacking on that point, the Duke ordered Colonel Belford to continue the cannonade, with the view of provoking the Highlanders and drawing them on to attack. They, on the other hand, endeavoured to lure the royal army forward, and sent down several parties by way of defiance. Some of these approached three several times within a hundred yards of the right of the enemy, firing their pistols and brandishing their swords; but with the exception of the small squadron of horse on the right, which advanced a little, the line remained immovable.

Meanwhile, Lord George Murray, observing that a squadron of the English dragoons and a party of foot, consisting of two companies of the Argyllshire men, and one of Lord Loudon's Highlanders, had detached themselves from the left of the royal army, and were marching down towards the river Nairn, conceived that it was their intention to flank the Highlanders, or to come upon their rear when engaged in front, so directed Gordon of Avochy to advance with his battalion, and prevent the foot from entering the enclosure. But before this battalion could reach them, they had broken into it, and throwing down part of the east wall, and afterwards a piece of the west wall in the rear of the second line, made a free passage for the dragoons, who formed in the

rear of the Prince's army. Upon this, Lord George ordered the guards and Fitz-James's horse to form opposite to the dragoons to keep them in check. Each party stood upon one side of a ravine, the ascent to which was so steep, that neither could venture across in presence of the other with safety. The foot remained within the enclosure, and Avochy's battalion was ordered to watch their motions.

It was now high time for the Highlanders to come to a close engagement. Lord George had sent Colonel Kerr to the Prince, to know if he should begin the attack; the Prince ordered him to do so, but his lordship, for some reason or other, delayed advancing. It is probable he expected that the Duke would come forward, and that by remaining where he was, and retaining the wall and a small farmhouse on his right, he would avoid the risk of being flanked. Perhaps he waited for the advance of the left wing, which, being not so far forward as the right, was directed to begin the attack, and orders had been sent to the Duke of Perth to that effect; but the left remained motionless. Anxious for the attack, Charles sent a fresh order by an aide-de-camp to Lord George Murray, but his Lordship never received it, as the bearer was killed by a cannon-ball while on his way to the right. He sent a message about the same time to Lochiel, desiring him to urge upon Lord George the necessity of an immediate attack.

Galled beyond endurance by the fire of the English, which carried destruction among the clans, the Highlanders grew clamorous, and called aloud to be led forward without further delay. Unable any longer to restrain their impatience, Lord George had just resolved upon an immediate advance; but before he had time to issue the order along the line, the M'Intoshes, with a heroism worthy of that brave clan, rushed forward enveloped in the smoke of the enemy's cannon. The fire of the centre field-pieces, and a discharge of musketry from the Scotch Fusileers, forced them to incline a little to the right; but all the regiments to their right, led on by Lord George Murray in person, and the united regiment of the M'Lauchlans and M'Leans on their left, coming down close after them, the whole moved forward together at a pretty quick pace. When within pistol-shot of the English line, they received a murderous fire, not only in front from some field-pieces, which for the first time were loaded now with grape, but in flank from a side battery supported by the Campbells, and Lord Loudon's Highlanders. Whole ranks were swept away by the terrible fire of the English. Yet, notwithstanding the carnage in their ranks, the Highlanders continued to advance, and, after giving their fire close to the English line, which, from the density of the smoke, was scarcely visible even within pistol-shot, the right wing, consisting of the Athole Highlanders and the Camerons, rushed onward sword in hand, and broke through Barrel's and Monroe's regiments, which stood on the left of the first line. These regiments bravely defended themselves with their spontoons and bayonets; but such was the impetuosity of the onset, that they would have been cut to pieces had they not been supported by two regiments from the second line, on whose approach they retired behind the regiments on their right, after sustaining a loss in killed and wounded of upwards of 200 men. After breaking through these two regiments, the Highlanders hurried forward to attack the left of the second line. They were met by a tremendous fire of grape from the three field-pieces on the left of the second line, and by a discharge of musketry from Bligh's and Sempill's regiments, which carried havoc through their ranks, and made them at first recoil; but, maddened by despair, and utterly regardless of their lives, they rushed upon an enemy whom they felt but could not see amid the cloud of smoke in which the assailants were wrapped. By the Stewarts of Appin, the Frasers, the M'Intoshes, and the other centre regiments, a charge as fierce was made on the foe before them, driving them back upon the second line, which they also attempted to break; but, finding themselves unable, they gave up the contest, not, however, until numbers had been cut down at the cannon's mouth. While advancing towards the second line, Lord George Murray, in attempting to dismount from his horse, which had become unmanageable, was thrown; but, recovering himself, he ran to the rear and brought up two or three regiments from the second line to support the first; but though they gave their fire, nothing could be done,—all was lost. Unable to break the second line, and terribly cut up by the fire of Wolfe's regiment, and by Cobham's and Kerr's dragoons, who had formed *en potence* on their right flank, the right wing also gave up the contest, and, turning about, cut their way back, sword in hand, through those who had advanced and formed on the ground they had passed over in charging to their front.

CULLODEN

In consequence of the unwillingness of the left to advance first as directed, Lord George Murray had sent the order to attack from right to left; but, hurried by the impetuosity of the M'Intoshes, the right and centre did not wait till the order, which required some minutes in the delivery, had been communicated along the line. Thus the right and centre had considerably the start, and, quickening their pace as they went along, had closed with the front line of the English army before the left had got half way over the ground that separated the two armies. The difference between the right and centre and the left was rendered still more considerable from the circumstance, as noted by an eye-witness, that the two armies were not exactly parallel to one another, the right of the Prince's army being nearer the Duke's than the left. Nothing could be more unfortunate for the Prince than this isolated attack, as it was only by a general shock on the whole of the English line that he had any chance of victory.

The clan regiments on the left of the line, fearful that they would be flanked by Pulteney's regiment and the horse which had been brought up from the *corps de reserve*, held back. After receiving the fire of the regiments opposite to them, they answered it by a general discharge, and drew their swords for the attack; but, observing that the right and centre had given way, they turned their backs and fled without striking a blow. Stung to the quick by the misconduct of the M'Donalds, the gallant Keppoch advanced with drawn sword in one hand and pistol in the other; but he had not gone far when a musket-shot brought him down. He was followed by Donald Roy M'Donald, formerly a lieutenant in his own regiment, and now a captain in Clanranald's, who, on Keppoch's falling, entreated him not to throw away his life, assuring him that his wound was not mortal, and that he might easily join his regiment in the retreat; but—with the exclamation, 'My God! have the children of my tribe forsaken me?'—Keppoch refused to listen to the solicitations of his clansman, and, after recommending him to look to himself, and receiving another shot, he fell to rise no more.

Fortunately for the Highlanders, the English army did not follow up the advantage it had gained by an immediate pursuit. Kingston's horse at first chased the M'Donalds, some of whom were almost surrounded by them; but they were kept in check by the French piquets. The dragoons on the left of the English line were in like manner kept at bay by Ogilvy's regiment, which faced about upon them several times. After these ineffectual attempts, the English cavalry on the right and left met in the centre; and, the front line having dressed its ranks, orders were issued for the whole to advance in pursuit.

Charles, who, from the small eminence on which he stood, had observed with the deepest concern the defeat and flight of the clans, was about to advance to rally them, contrary to the earnest entreaties of Sir Thomas Sheridan and others, who assured him that he would not succeed. All their expostulations would, it is said, have failed, had not General O'Sullivan laid hold of the bridle of Charles's horse, and led him off the field. It was, indeed, full time to retire, as the whole army was now in full retreat, followed by Cumberland's forces.

To protect the Prince and secure his escape, most of his horse assembled about his person; but there was little danger, as the victors advanced very leisurely, and confined themselves to cutting down defenceless stragglers who fell in their way. After leaving the field, Charles put himself at the head of the right wing, which retired in such order that the cavalry sent to pursue could make no impression on it.

At a short distance from the field of battle, Charles separated his army into two parts. One of these divisions, consisting, with the exception of the Frasers, of the whole of the Highlanders and the low country regiments, crossed the river Nairn, and proceeded towards Badenoch; the other, comprising the Frasers, Lord John Drummond's regiment, and the French piquets, took the road to Inverness. The first division passed within pistol-shot of the body of English cavalry which, before the action, had formed in the rear of the Highland army, without the least interruption. An English officer, who had the temerity to advance a few paces to seize a Highlander, was instantly cut down by him and killed on the spot. The Highlander, instead of running away, deliberately stooped down, and, pulling out a watch from the pocket of his victim, rejoined his companions. From the evenness of the ground over which it had to pass, the smaller body of the Prince's army was less fortunate, as it suffered considerably from the attacks of the Duke's light horse before it reached Inverness. Numerous small parties, which had detached themselves from the main body, fell under the sabres of the cavalry; and many of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, who, from motives of curiosity, had come out to witness the battle, were slaughtered without mercy by the ferocious soldiery, who, from the similarity of garb, were perhaps unable to distinguish them from Charles's troops. This indiscriminate massacre continued all the way from the field of battle to a place called Mill-burn, within a mile of Inverness. Not content with the profusion of bloodshed in the heat of action and during the pursuit, the infuriated soldiery, provoked by their disgraces at Prestonpans and Falkirk, traversed the field of battle, and massacred in cold blood the maimed and dying. Even some officers, whose station in society, apart altogether from feelings of humanity, to which they were utter strangers, should have made them superior to this vulgar triumph of base and illiberal minds, joined in the work of assassination. To extenuate the atrocities committed in the battle, and the subsequent slaughters, a forged regimental order, bearing to be signed by Lord George Murray, by which the Highlanders were enjoined to refuse quarter to the royal troops, was afterwards published, it is said under the auspices of the Duke of Cumberland; but the deception was easily seen through. As no such order was alluded to in the official accounts of the battle, and as, at the interview which took place between the Earl of Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino, on the morning of their execution, both these noblemen stated their entire ignorance of it, no doubt whatever can exist of the forgery. The conduct of Charles and his followers, who never indulged in any triumph over their vanquished foes, but always treated them with humanity and kindness, high as it is, stands higher still in contrast with that of the royal troops and their commander.

From the characteristic bravery of the Highlanders, and their contempt of death, it is likely that some of those who perished, as well on the field after the battle as in the flight, did not yield their lives without a desperate struggle; and history has preserved one case of individual prowess, in the person of Golice Macbane, that deserves to be recorded. This man, who is represented to have been of the gigantic stature of 6 feet 4½ inches, was beset by a party of dragoons. Assailed, he set his back against a wall, and, although covered with wounds, defended himself with target and claymore against the onset. Some officers, who observed the unequal conflict, were so struck with the desperate bravery of Macbane, that they gave orders to save him;

but the dragoons, exasperated by his resistance, and the dreadful havoc he had made among their companions, thirteen of whom lay dead at his feet, would not desist till they had cut him down.

According to the official accounts published by the government, the royal army had only 50 men killed, and 259 wounded, including 18 officers, 4 of whom were killed. Lord Robert Kerr, second son of the Marquis of Lothian, and captain of grenadiers in Barrel's regiment, was the only person of distinction killed; he fell covered with wounds, at the head of his company, when the Highlanders attacked his regiment. The loss on the opposite side was never ascertained with any degree of precision. The number of the slain is stated, in some publications of the period, to have amounted to upwards of 2000 men, but these accounts are exaggerated. The loss could not, however, be much short of 1200 men. The Athole brigade alone lost more than the half of its officers and men, and some of the centre battalions came off with scarcely a third of their men. The M'Intoshes, who were the first to attack, suffered most. With the exception of three only, all the officers of this brave regiment, including M'Gillivray of Drumnaglass, its colonel, the lieutenant-colonel, and major, were killed in the attack. All the other centre regiments also lost several officers. M'Lauchlan, colonel of the united regiment of M'Lauchlan and M'Lean, was killed by a cannon-ball in the beginning of the action, and M'Lean of Drimmin, who, as lieutenant-colonel, succeeded to the command, met a similar fate from a random shot. He had three sons in the regiment, one of whom fell in the attack, and, when leading off the shattered remains of his forces, he missed the other two, and, in returning to look after them, received the fatal bullet. Charles Fraser, younger of Inverallochie, lieutenant-colonel of the Fraser regiment, and, in the absence of the Master of Lovat, commander of it on this occasion, was also killed. When riding over the field after the battle, the Duke of Cumberland observed this brave youth lying wounded. Raising himself upon his elbow, he looked at the Duke, who, offended at him, said to one of his officers: 'Wolfe, shoot me that Highland scoundrel who thus dares to look on us with so insolent a stare.' Wolfe, horrified at the inhuman order, replied that his commission was at his royal highness's disposal, but that he would never consent to become an executioner. Other officers refusing to commit this act of butchery, a private soldier, at the command of the Duke, shot the hapless youth before his eyes. The Appin regiment had 17 officers and gentlemen slain, and 10 wounded; and the Athole brigade, which lost fully half its men, had 19 officers killed and 4 wounded. The fate of the heroic Keppoch has been already mentioned. Among the wounded, the principal was Lochiel, who was shot in both ankles with grape-shot at the head of his regiment, after discharging his pistol, and while in the act of drawing his sword. On falling, his two brothers, between whom he was advancing, raised him up, and carried him off the field in their arms. To add to his misfortunes, Charles also lost a considerable number of gentlemen, his most devoted adherents, who had charged on foot in the first rank.

Lord Strathallan was the only person of distinction that fell among the low country regiments. Lord Kilmarnock and Sir John Wedderburn were taken prisoners. The former, in the confusion of the battle, mistook, amidst the smoke, a party of English dragoons for Fitz-James's horse, and was taken. Having lost his hat, he was led bare-headed to the front line of the English infantry. His son, Lord Boyd, who held a commission in the English army, unable to restrain his feelings, left the ranks, and, going up to his unfortunate parent, took off his own hat, placed it on his father's head, and returned to his place without uttering a word.

At other times, and under different circumstances, a battle like that of Culloden would have been regarded as an ordinary occurrence, of which, when all matters were duly considered, the victors could make small boast. The Highland army did not exceed 5000 fight-

ing men; and when it is considered that they had been two days without sleep, were exhausted by the march of the preceding night, and had scarcely tasted food for forty-eight hours, the wonder is that they fought so well as they did, against an army almost double in point of numbers, and labouring under none of the disadvantages to which, in a more especial manner, the overthrow of the Highlanders is to be ascribed. Nevertheless, as the spirits of the great majority of the nation had been sunk to the lowest state of despondency by the reverses of the royal arms at Prestonpans and Falkirk, this unlooked-for event was hailed as one of the greatest military achievements of ancient or modern times; and the Duke of Cumberland, who had, in consequence, an addition of £25,000 per annum made to his income by parliament, was regarded as the greatest hero of ancient or modern times. In its consequences, as entirely and for ever destructive of the claims of the unfortunate house of Stuart, the battle was one of the most important ever fought. Though vanquished, the Highlanders retired from the field with honour, and free from that foul reproach which has fixed an indelible stain upon the memories of the victors.

After the carnage of the day had ceased, the brutal soldiery, who, from the fiendish delight which they took in sprinkling one another with the blood of the slain, 'looked,' as stated by one of themselves, 'like so many butchers rather than an army of Christian soldiers,' dined on the field of battle. After his men had finished their repast, the Duke of Cumberland marched forward to take possession of Inverness, and on his way received a letter, which had been addressed to General Bland, signed by six of the French officers in the insurgent army, offering in behalf of themselves and their men to surrender unconditionally to His Royal Highness. As he was about to enter the town he was met by a drummer, who brought him a message from General Stapleton, offering to surrender and asking quarter. On receiving this communication, the Duke ordered Sir Joseph Yorke, one of his officers, to alight from his horse, and pencil a note to General Stapleton, assuring him of fair quarter and honourable treatment. The town was then taken possession of by Captain Campbell, of Sempill's regiment, with his company of grenadiers.

Notwithstanding the massacres which were committed immediately after the battle, a considerable number of wounded Highlanders still survived, some of whom had taken refuge in a few cottages adjoining the field of battle, while others lay scattered among the neighbouring inclosures. Many of these men might have recovered if ordinary attention had been paid to them; but the stern Duke, considering that those who had risen in rebellion against his father were not entitled to the rights of humanity, entirely neglected them. But, barbarous as such conduct was, it was only the prelude to enormities of a still more revolting description. At first the victors conceived that they had completed the work of death by killing all the wounded they could discover; but when they were informed that some still survived, they resolved to despatch them. A Mr Hossack, who had filled the situation of provost of Inverness, and who had, under the direction of President Forbes, performed important services to the government, having gone to pay his respects to the Duke of Cumberland, found Generals Hawley and Huske deliberating on this inhuman design. Observing them intent upon their object, and actually proceeding to make out orders for killing the wounded Highlanders, he ventured to remonstrate against such a barbarous step. 'As his majesty's troops have been happily successful against the rebels, I hope,' he said, 'your excellencies will be so good as to mingle mercy with judgment.' Hawley, in a rage, cried out, 'D—n the puppy! does he pretend to dictate here? Carry him away!' Another officer ordered Hossack to be kicked out, and the order was obeyed with such instantaneous precision, that the ex-provost found himself at the bottom of two flights of steps almost in a twinkling.

In terms of the cruel instructions alluded to, a party was despatched from Inverness the day after the battle to put to death all the wounded they might find in the inclosures adjoining the field of Culloden. These orders were fulfilled with a punctuality and deliberation that is sickening to read of. Instead of despatching their unfortunate victims on the spot where they found them, the soldiers dragged them from the places where they lay weltering in their gore, and, having ranged them on some spots of rising ground, poured in volleys of musketry upon them. Next day parties were sent to search all the houses in the neighbourhood of the field of battle, with instructions to carry thither all the wounded Highlanders they could find and despatch them. Many were in consequence murdered; and the young laird of M'Leod was heard frankly to declare, that on this occasion he himself saw seventy-two persons killed in cold blood. The feelings of humanity were not, however, altogether obliterated in the hearts of some of the officers, who spared a few of the wounded. In one instance the almost incredible cruelty of the soldiery was strikingly exemplified. At a short distance from the field of battle there stood a small hut, used for sheltering sheep and goats in cold and stormy weather, into which some of the wounded had crawled. On discovering them the soldiers immediately secured the door, to prevent egress, and thereupon set fire to the hut in several places, and all the persons within, to the number of between thirty and forty, perished in the flames.

Another instance of fiendish cruelty occurred the same day. Almost immediately after the battle, nineteen wounded officers of the Highland army, unable to follow their retiring companions, secreted themselves in a small plantation near Culloden House. Thence they were afterwards carried to the courtyard of the mansion, where they remained two days in great torture weltering in their blood, and without the least medical aid or attention but such as they received from the President's steward, who, at the hazard of his own life, alleviated the sufferings of his unhappy countrymen by several acts of kindness. These wretched sufferers were now tied with ropes by the brutal soldiery, thrown into carts, and carried out to a park wall at a short distance from Culloden House. Dragged out of the carts, they were ranged in order along the wall, and were told by the officer in command of the party to prepare for death. Such of them as retained the use of their limbs fell down upon their knees in prayer; but they had little time allowed them to invoke mercy, for in a minute the soldiers received orders to fire, and, from a distance of only two or three yards, the unfortunate gentlemen were almost all instantly shot dead. To complete the butchery, the soldiers were ordered to club their muskets and dash out the brains of such as showed any symptoms of life, an order which, horrible to tell, was actually fulfilled. A gentleman named John Fraser, who had been an officer in the Master of Lovat's regiment, alone survived. He had received a ball, and, being observed to be still alive, was struck on the face by a soldier with the butt end of his musket. Though one of his cheek-bones and the upper part of his nose were broken, and one of his eyes dashed out by the blow, he still lived, but the party, thinking they had killed him, left him for dead. He would probably have expired, had not the attention of Lord Boyd, son of the Earl of Kilmarnock, when riding past, been fortunately attracted by the number of dead bodies lying together. Espying, at a little distance from the heap, one body stirring, his lordship went up, and having ascertained from the mouth of the sufferer who he was, ordered his servant to carry Mr Fraser to a cottage near at hand, where he lay concealed for three months. He lived several years afterwards, but was a cripple for life.

See *The Culloden Papers*, 1625-1748 (1815); Hill Burton's *Life of Duncan Forbes* (1848), and vol. viii., pp. 486-496, of his *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876); Robert Chambers's *History of the Rebellion* (1847); and Alex. Charles Ewald's *Life and Times of Prince Charles Stuart* (2 vols., 1876).

Cullow, a farm in the parish and near the hamlet of

Cortachy, NW Forfarshire, 5 miles N of Kirriemuir. A sheep fair is held here on the last Friday of April.

Cully. See CALLY.

Cullykhan, a romantic ravine in the E of Gamrie parish, Banffshire, traversed by a brook, and descending to the sea, near Troup House.

Culmallie. See GOLSPIE.

Culquhanny. See COLQUHONY.

Culrain, a station in Kincardine parish, N Ross-shire, on the Highland railway, 3 miles NW of Ardgay, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Near it is Culrain Lodge.

Culross (Gael. 'back or neck of the peninsula'), a small town and a parish in the detached district of Perthshire. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the town

Seal of Culross.

stands on the Firth of Forth, 2½ miles SSE of East Grange station, this being 6 miles W by N of Dunfermline, and 7¾ ESE of Alloa. It occupies the face of a brae, amid gardens and fruit-trees, and, as seen from the Firth, has a pleasing and picturesque aspect; but, once a place of importance, it has fallen into great decay. It had a Cistercian abbey which possessed much wealth, and worked large neighbouring coal mines; it conducted so great a trade in salt and coal that sometimes as many as 170 foreign vessels lay off it simultaneously in the Firth, to receive the produce of its salt-pans and its mines; it carried on a great manufacture of the round iron baking-plates called girdles, which, as noticed in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian,* rendered its hammermen pre-eminently famous; and it acquired, towards the close of the 18th century, extensive works for the extraction of tar, naptha, and volatile salt from coal. It lost, however, all these sources of prosperity, and with them its proper characteristics as a town; and it now is an old-world, sequestered place, whose chief attractions are its beautiful surroundings and various architectural antiquities, of which the 'Palace,' a house near the middle of the village, bearing dates 1597 and 1611, is one of the most interesting. Its abbey, dedicated to SS. Mary, Andrew, and Serf, was founded in 1217 by Malcolm, Earl of Fife, and, with the lands belonging to it, was granted to Sir James Colville, who, in 1609, was created Lord Colville of Culross. The aisleless choir, First Pointed in style, remains of the abbey church, together with a fine, lofty, and very perfect western tower, originally central, of early Second Pointed character; and the former, as modernised about 1824, serves as the parish church, containing nearly 700 sittings. The rest of the abbey is in ruins. A recess on the N side of the church is the burial-place of the Bruce family, and shows white alabaster effigies of Sir George Bruce (*ob.* 1625), his lady, and their eight children, and a niche for the silver casket in which was enshrined the heart of Edward, Lord Bruce, who fell in a duel near Bergen-op-Zoom in 1613. Culross Abbey House, in the near vicinity of the church, was built in 1608 by Edward, Lord Bruce of Kinloss; and, bought from the Earl of Dundonald by Sir Robert Preston, by him was nearly demolished, and afterwards rebuilt in 1830, being now a spacious edifice, delightfully situated, commanding an extensive prospect of the basin of the Forth, and having in its policies a noble medlar tree and a Spanish chestnut, 80 feet high, and 19⅛ in girth at 1 foot from the ground. It again belongs to the Bruces in the person of the Earl of Elgin, who holds in Perthshire 232 acres, valued at £1871 per annum. (See BROOMHALL.) The ancient parish church, ½ mile W by N of the abbey, was formally superseded by the abbey church in 1633, and is now represented by some ruins of Norman or First Pointed origin, with several interesting tombstones. At the E end of the town are vestiges of a chapel, built in 1503 by Robert Blackadder, Archbishop of Glasgow, and dedicated to St Mungo or Kentigern, who is commonly stated to have been educated by St Serf at the monastery of Culross, against which Skene maintains that Kentigern died in extreme old age in 603, and that Servanus did not found the church of Culross till between the years 697 and 706 (*Celt. Scotland,* ii. 31, 184, 257). Anyhow an Episcopal church, Transition Norman in style, with nave, apse, N organ chamber, and bell-gable, containing a chime of three bells, was dedicated to St Serf in 1876. There are also a Free church and an endowed school, called Geddes' Institution, which, rebuilt by the late Miss Davidson at a cost of £1500, gives education to twenty boys and girls, and possesses one free Edinburgh bursary. A public school, with accommodation for 140 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 103, and a grant of £92, 7s. 6d. To the E of the town are remains of a hospital founded for six aged women in 1637 by the first Earl of Elgin, the recipients of whose charity now live in a modern building erected by Sir Robert Preston. Charities of considerable value were instituted also by Dr Bill, Sir Robert Preston, and Miss Halkerston of Carskerdo. The town has a post office under Alloa, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, 2 inns, a plain town-house, and a fair on the third Tuesday of July. Erected into a burgh of barony in 1484, and into a royal burgh in 1588, it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 4 councillors; and unites with STIRLING, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Queensferry in returning a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency numbered 59 in 1882, when the annual value of real property amounted to £1647, while the corporation revenue for 1881 was £51. Pop. (1851) 605, (1861) 517, (1871) 467, (1881) 373. Houses (1881) 96 inhabited, 22 vacant.

The parish, containing also the villages of Blairburn, Comrie, and Low Valleyfield, is bounded NW by Clackmannan, NE and E by Saline, Carnock, and Torryburn in Fife, S by the Firth of Forth, SW and W by Tulliallan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 4 miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1⅜ and 3¾ miles; and its area is 8949 acres, of which 1311⅛ are foreshore and 54 water. The surface rises abruptly from the shore to 250 feet above sea-level behind Low Valleyfield, and undulates thence, in gentle inequalities, throughout most of the parish, attaining 317 feet near Mounteclaret in the N, but nowhere forming anything that deserves to be called a hill. Bluther and Grange Burns are the chief streams. The rocks are mainly carboniferous; but, with the exception of Blairhall, the once extensive collieries are now too much exhausted to afford a profitable return. One pit near Culross Abbey House was carried almost a mile beneath the Firth, communicating there by a sea-shaft with an insulated wharf for the shipping of its coal; and was reckoned one of the greatest wonders in Scotland, but was drowned by the great storm of March 1625. Tradition relates that James VI., revisiting his native country in 1617, and dining at the Abbey House, expressed a desire to see this mine; that he was brought by his host, Sir George Bruce, to the said wharf; and that, on seeing himself surrounded by the waves, he raised his customary cry of

'Treason.' Whereon Sir George, pointing to an elegant pinnace moored at the wharf, offered him the choice of going ashore in it, or of returning by the way he came; and the King, preferring the shortest way, was taken directly ashore, expressing much satisfaction at what he had beheld (Forsyth's *Beauties of Scotland*, 1805). Ironstone occurs in thin seams between beds of clay slate, in different places, though not plentifully enough to defray the expense of working; and a bed of limestone 18 feet thick is found in one place at an awkward inclination. Fire-clay also occurs, and has been used for pottery. The soil, for the most part argillaceous, is mixed in many places with sand, and rests commonly on masses of sandstone or shale. Natives were Robert Pont (1529-1606), churchman and senator of the College of Justice; Henry Hunter, D.D. (1741-1802), a distinguished divine; and Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860), author of *Autobiography of a Seaman*. The principal mansions are Culross Abbey, Culross Park, Valleyfield, Comrie Castle, Blair Castle, Brankston Grange, Balgownie Lodge (old but modernised), and DUNIMARLE Castle, whose ancient predecessor was the traditional scene of the murder of Lady Macduff and her children. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, and 16 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife, Culross has been a collegiate charge since about 1640, when the town was at the height of its prosperity; the stipend of each minister is on an average £200. Valuation (1871) £9328, 4s. 6d., (1882) £6855, 11s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 1502, (1831) 1488, (1861) 1423, (1871) 1354, (1881) 1130.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869. See *The Legends and Commemorative Celebrations of St Kentigern* (Edinb. 1872); the Rev. A. W. Hallen's 'Notes on the Secular and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Culross,' in vol. xii. of *Procs. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1878); and D. Beveridge's *Culross and Tulliallan* (Edinb. 1882).

Culroy, a hamlet in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles N of Maybole town.

Culsalmond, a hamlet and a parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The hamlet—a farm-house, the church, and the manse—stands at 600 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Ury, 4½ miles NNE of its post-town and station, Insch, this being 27½ miles NW of Aberdeen.

Containing also Colpy post-office hamlet, and bounded N by Forgue, NE by Auchterless, E by Rayne, S by Oyne, SW and W by Insch, the parish has an utmost length from N to S of 5 miles, a varying width from E to W of 1⅝ and 3⅝ miles, and an area of 6995 acres, of which 1 is water. The drainage is carried south-south-eastward by the upper URY; and the surface, sinking in the S to 310 feet above sea-level, thence rises northward to 431 feet at Little Ledikin, 521 near Mellenside, 607 at Fallow Hill, 1078 at the wooded Hill of Skares, and 1249 at the Hill of Tillymorgan. A fine blue slate was quarried prior to 1860; and a vein of ironstone, extending across the parish from Rayne to Insch, was proved, by specimens sent to Carron works, to contain a large proportion of good iron. A subterranean moss, in some parts more than 8 feet deep, occurs on Pulquhite farm; and a strong mineral spring, said to be beneficial in scrofulous complaints, is at Saughen-loan. The soil is mainly a yellowish clay loam, lighter and mixed with fragments of slate on the uplands, and at Tillymorgan giving place to moss and inferior clay. Plantations cover a considerable area. Cairns were at one time numerous; two stone circles have left some traces on Colpy farm; two sculptured standing-stones (figured in Dr John Stuart's great work, 1866) are on the lands of Newton; and stone coffins, flint implements, etc., have been from time to time discovered. Newton and Williamston are the principal mansions; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 3 of less, than £100. Culsalmond is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £220. The parish church, an old building, was the scene of one of those contests that led to the Disruption; and the neighbouring Free church, Early English in style, with a tower, was erected in 1866 at a cost of £2000, its predecessor from 1843 having been a mere wooden shed, in the 'deep hollow of Caden.' There are also an Independent church and Tillymorgan Episcopal chapel (1851); whilst Culsalmond public school (rebuilt 1876) and Tillymorgan Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 150 and 64 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 100 and 43, and grants of £61, 8s. and £33, 13s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £6415, 16s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 730, (1831) 1138, (1861) 1165, (1871) 896, (1881) 828.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Culsh. See DEER, NEW.

Culter, a station, an estate, and a rivulet on the SE border of Aberdeenshire. The station is on the Deeside railway, within Peterculter parish, near the influx of Culter rivulet to the river Dee, 7¾ miles WSW of Aberdeen. The estate is mainly in Peterculter parish, partly in Drumoak, and from the 13th century till 1726 belonged to a branch of the Cummings. Culter House here, 1 mile NE of the station, is a large old mansion, said to have been built by Sir Alexander Cumming, who, in 1695, was created a Baronet, and whose son, Sir Archibald (1700-75), for a time was ruler of the Cherokees. It now is a seat of Rt. Wm. Duff, Esq. of Fetteresso and Glassaugh, who, born in 1835, has sat for Banffshire since 1861, and who owns 1588 acres in the shire, valued at £1747 per annum. The rivulet, rising on the W border of Cluny parish, meanders 10 miles eastward, through Cluny and on Cluny's boundaries with Midmar and Echt; expands into Loch Skene, on the mutual boundary of Echt and Skene; and proceeds thence 4 miles south-eastward, partly on the same boundary partly through Peterculter, to the Dee. Its lower reaches, with features of lake and linn, steep banks and wooded cliffs, bridges and mills, present a series of romantic scenes. See PETERCULTER.

Culter, a village in the upper ward and the E of Lanarkshire, and a parish partly also in Peeblesshire. The village stands upon Culter Water, 2¾ miles SSW of Biggar, and 1⅝ mile SSE of Culter station on the Peebles branch of the Caledonian, this being 1⅝ mile W by N of Symington Junction, and 17¼ miles W by S of Peebles. It chiefly consists of neat houses, embowered among shrubs and trees; at it are the parish church, a public school, and a post office under Biggar; whilst a Free church stands 1 mile to the N.

The parish is bounded N by Biggar and Skirling, E by the Kilbucho and Glenholm portions of Broughton, SE by Drummelzier, SW by Crawford and Lamington, and NW by Symington. In shape resembling a rude triangle with southward apex, it has an utmost length from N by W to S by E of 7¾ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 3⅝ miles, and an area of 11,932½ acres, of which 48⅝ are water, and 1713 belong to Peeblesshire, being also, however, claimed for BROUGHTON. The CLYDE winds 2⅝ miles north-north-eastward along all the Symington border; and its affluent Culter Water, formed by three head-streams in the southern extremity of the parish, runs 6¾ miles northward and north-westward, first through a narrow glen, where it makes some romantic falls, and next across a finely-wooded, cultivated plain. The surface sinks near Culter station, at the NW corner of the parish, to 665 feet above sea-level, thence rising eastward to 1345 feet on the Hartree Hills, and southward to 820 near Cornhill, 745 at Highfield, 939 at Nether Hangingshaw, 1187 on Snaip Hill, 1596 on Turkey Hill, 1880 on *Scawdmans Hill, 2087 on *King Bank Head, 1578 on Ward Law, 2454 on *Culter Fell, 1769 on Woodycleuch Dod, 1679 on Knock Hill, 1874 on Snowgill Hill, and 2141 on *Hillshaw Head, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the Peeblesshire border. The northern district, including the Peeblesshire section, comprises a considerable portion of the broad dingle extending from the Clyde in the neighbourhood of Symington eastward to the lower reach of Biggar Water; with its mansions, lawns, and groves, it presents an aspect more like that of a rich English level than like that of a Scottish hill region. The southern district exhibits a striking con-

trast to the northern, a long range of green hills, partly planted and parked, rising steeply from the plains and gradually merging into heathy mountains, the 'divide' between Clydesdale and Tweeddale. The rocks include some Devonian conglomerate, but are mainly Silurian; whilst the soil over most of the lower grounds is a sandy loam, in the eastern part of the Peeblesshire section inclines to clay, and on the braes and hills is light and dry. About one-third of the area is either regularly or occasionally in tillage, and upwards of 400 acres are under wood. The antiquities include five circular camps, two tumuli, the remains of Cow Castle near the eastern border, and, in the Peeblesshire portion, the site of Hartree Tower. Culter Allers House, near the village, a Scottish Baronial edifice of 1882, is the seat of John Menzies Baillie, Esq. of Culter Allers (b. 1826; suc. 1880), who owns 4648 acres in the shire, valued at £2010 per annum; and other mansions, separately noticed, are Birthwood, Cornhill, Culter Mains, and Hartree. In all, 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and 4 of less, than £500. Culter is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £290. The parish church, built in 1810, contains 300 sittings; and the Free church, dating from 1843, was restored in 1874 at a cost exceeding £900. The public school, with accommodation for 89 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 66, and a grant of £64, 11s. Valuation (1882) £8941, 7s. 6d., of which £2141, 14s. 6d. was in Peeblesshire. Pop. (1801) 369, (1831) 497, (1861) 665, (1871) 593, (1881) 574.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Culterculen, a village, with a public school, in Foveran parish, Aberdeenshire, 1¼ mile E by S of Udny station, and 15 miles N by W of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office.

Culter Mains, an estate, with a mansion, in Culter parish, Lanarkshire, 3½ miles SW of Biggar.

Cultoquhey, an estate, with a mansion, on the W border of Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire. The mansion stands 2½ miles NE of Crieff, and is a graceful edifice in the Tudor style, after designs by Smirke. The property of the Maxtones since 1410 and earlier, the estate is now held by Jas. Maxtone Graham, Esq. (b. 1819; suc. 1846), the thirteenth in unbroken male descent, who assumed the name of Graham on succeeding in 1859 to the lands of Redgorton, and who owns 2519 acres in the shire, valued at £3117 per annum.

Cults, a parish of central Fife, containing to the W the post-office village of PITLESSIE, 4½ miles SW of Cupar and 2½ E of its station and post-town, Ladybank, this being 28¼ miles N by E of Edinburgh. Bounded N by Monimail and Cupar, E by Ceres, S by Kettle, and W by Kettle and Collessie, it has an utmost length from N to S of 2½ miles, a varying width from E to W of 9 furlongs and 2⅝ miles, and an area of 2925 acres, of which 95 lie detached, and 1 is water. The EDEN winds 3 miles north-eastward along the Collessie and Cupar borders and through the interior; where it quits the parish in the furthest N, the surface sinks to close on 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 698 feet near Brotus in the SW and 622 at Walton Hill, which latter, however, culminates just within Ceres. The rocks are chiefly carboniferous; and sandstone and limestone are extensively worked, whilst coal was at one time mined. The soil, in the N, is a light brownish sand; in the centre, is chiefly a soft black loam; on the sides and tops of the hills, is a strong fertile clay. A fort on the western slope of Walton Hill is the only antiquity of Cults, whose greatest son was Scotland's greatest painter, Sir David Wilkie (1785-1841), born in the simple manse. His father was parish minister, and at the school here Davie is said to have liked best 'to lie agroufe on the grun wi' his slate and pencil,' at the church to have sketched the portraits for 'Pitlessie Fair' (1804) and the 'Village Politicians' (1806). CRAWFORD PRIORY is the chief mansion, and the Earl of Glasgow is chief proprietor, 3 others holding each an annual value of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion to Springfield *quoad sacra* parish, Cults is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £210. The church, 1 mile ENE of Pitlessie, was built in 1793, and, as enlarged in 1835, contains 430 sittings; the interior is adorned with a noble piece of sculpture by Chantrey, erected by Wilkie in memory of his parents. At Pitlessie also are a U.P. church and Cults public school, which, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 82, and a grant of £64, 17s. Valuation (1882) £6596, 17s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 699, (1831) 903, (1861) 800, (1871) 767, (1881) 704.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Cults, a hamlet in the Aberdeenshire section of Banchory-Devenick parish, near the left bank of the Dee, with a station on the Deeside railway, 4 miles WSW of Aberdeen, under which it has a post and telegraph office. At it are a Free church and an endowed school; and near it stands Cults House, whose owner, Rt. Shirra-Gibb, Esq. (b. 1847; suc. 1880), holds 981 acres in the shire, valued at £1669 per annum. Two stone coffins, containing human remains, were found a little to the N of this mansion in 1850; and three large cairns are still on the estate.

Culvain, a summit, 3224 feet high, in Kilmallie parish, Inverness-shire, 2¼ miles SSE of the head of Loch Archaig.

Culzean. See COLZEAN.

Cumbernauld, a thriving town and a parish in the detached section of Dumbartonshire. The town is situated on the high road from Glasgow to Edinburgh through Falkirk, 1¾ mile N of Cumbernauld station on the Caledonian, and 2 miles SW of Castlecary station on the North British, this being 15½ miles NE of Glasgow, 6¼ W by S of Falkirk, and 31¾ W by N of Edinburgh. A picturesque old place, sheltered to E and SE by the grounds of Cumbernauld House, it was created a burgh of barony in 1649, and has a post office under Glasgow, a branch of the Royal Bank, a local savings' bank, 2 chief inns, gas-works, many new handsome villas, and a cattle-fair on the second Thursday of May. The parish church here is an old building, containing 660 sittings; the Free church dates from 1826, having belonged to the Original Secession, but has been lately almost rebuilt; and there is also a new U.P. church. Handloom weaving of checks and other striped fabrics is still carried on, but mining and quarrying are the staple industry. Pop. (1861) 1561, (1871) 1193, (1881) 1064.

The parish, containing also the village of CONDORRAT, was disjoined from Kirkintilloch in 1649, under the name of Easter Lenzie. It is bounded NW by Kilsyth, NE by Denny, and E by Falkirk, all three in Stirlingshire; S by New Monkland, in Lanarkshire; and W by Kirkintilloch. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7¼ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 4 miles; and its area is 11,804 acres, of which 168½ are water. Fannyside Loch, 2¾ miles SE of the town, is the only one that has not been drained of several lakes; it is 6¾ furlongs long and from 1 to 2 furlongs broad. The new-born KELVIN traces 3¼ miles of the north-western, and LUGGIE Water 4½ miles of the southern, border; whilst the former throughout is also closely followed by 4½ miles of the Forth and Clyde Canal. The surface is prettily diversified with gentle acclivities and fertile vales, sinking in the W to close on 200 feet above sea-level, and rising eastward to 482 feet at Croy Hill, 513 near Carrickstone, 528 near West Forest, and 580 near Garbet on Fannyside Muir, which, yielding now nothing but gorse and heather, was, down to a comparatively recent period, occupied by a remnant of the ancient Caledonian Forest. Here, till at least 1571, the savage white cattle still ran wild, since in that year a writer complains of the havoc committed by the King's party on the deer in the forest of Cumbernauld and its 'quhit ky and bullis, to the gryt destructione of polecie and hinder of the commonweil. For that kynd of ky and bullis hes bein keipit this money yeiris in the said forest; and the like was not mentenit in ony uther partis of the Ile of Albion.' The rocks are partly eruptive, partly belong to the Carboniferous Limestone

series. A colliery is at Netherwood; ironstone has been mined to a small extent by the Carron Company; and limestone, brick-clay, sandstone, and trap are all of them largely worked, the sandstone for building, the trap for road-metal, paving, and rough masonry. The soil varies in quality, but is chiefly a deep clay of tolerable fertility. Fully eleven-sixteenths of the entire area are under the plough; woods may cover one-sixteenth more; and the rest is pastoral or waste. ANTONINUS' WALL, traversing all the northern border, nearly in the line of the canal, has left some scanty remains; and a Roman road, leading southward from Castlecary, is partially traceable on Fannyside Muir. On the standing-stone of Carrickstone Bruce is said by tradition to have planted his standard, when marshalling his forces on the eve of the battle of Bannockburn; and pre-Reformation chapels are thought to have existed at Achenbee, Achenkill, Chapelton, Kildrum, Kilmuir, and Croy. Cumbernauld House, standing amid an extensive park, ¼ mile ESE of the town, superseded an ancient castle, which, with its barony, passed about 1306 from the Comyns to Sir Robert Fleming, whose grandson, Sir Malcolm, was lord of both BIGGAR and Cumbernauld; it is now a seat of John William Burns, Esq. of Kilmahew (b. 1837; suc. 1871), owner of 1670 acres in the shire, valued at £3394 per annum. Other mansions are Dullatur House, Nether Croy, and Greenfaulds; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 16 of between £100 and £500, 12 of from £50 to £100, and 35 of from £20 to £50. Taking in *quoad sacra* a small portion of Falkirk parish, Cumbernauld is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £380. Three public schools—Cumbernauld, Condorrat, and Arns—and Drumglass Church school, with respective accommodation for 350, 229, 50, and 195 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 225, 98, 30, and 171, and grants of £230, 6s. 6d., £90, 3s., £41, 5s., and £162, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £15,204, (1882) £25,098, 15s. Pop. (1801) 1795, (1831) 3080, (1861) 3513, (1871) 3602, (1881) 4270.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Cumbrae, Great, Big, or Meikle, an island of Buteshire in the Firth of Clyde, 2¼ miles E of Bute at the narrowest, and 1½ mile WSW of Largs in Ayrshire. Resembling a pointed tooth in outline, with Farland and Portachur Points for fangs, and between them the town of MILLPORT on isleted Millport Bay, it has an utmost length of 3¾ miles from NNE to SSW, viz., from Tomont End to Portachur Point; an utmost width, from E to W, of 2 miles; a circumference of 10½ miles; and an area of 3120½ acres. A road has been lately formed right round the island, whose immediate seaboard is a low, flat beach, backed generally by steepish slopes, and, to the SE, by bolder but verdure-clad cliffs that rise to 302 feet within 3 furlongs of the shore, and present in the Lion Rock a quasi-miniature of Arthur's Seat. The interior is hilly, culminating at 417 feet towards the centre of the island, to the W of three little lochs, one of which sends off a rivulet southward to Millport Bay. The principal rock is Old Red sandstone, disrupted and overlaid by various traps. The sandstone is similar to that of the mainland, from which it appears to have been severed by sea erosion; the traps are chiefly greenstone, and in the form of dykes have strangely altered the sandstone strata, fusing and reconsolidating them into a dark quartz-like substance. Many of the dykes, having better withstood the denudating influence of air and water, stand out boldly from the sandstone; and two especially, to the SE, look like Cyclopean walls, 100 and 205 feet long, and 40 and 75 feet high. These are deemed, in the island folklore, to be remains of a huge bridge, reared by witchcraft and devilry to link Cumbrae to the Ayrshire coast. The soil is varied. On the higher parts of the island it is light, gravelly, and thin, bedded on moss, and covered with heath; in some of the valleys is a fertile loam, and produces excellent crops; along the E coast is light and sandy; and in the S abounds in marl. Draining, seaweed manuring, and liming have effected great improvements; and wheat, early potatoes, and turnips are very extensively grown. Most of the farms carry stocks of from 20 to 40 dairy cows. The climate is both healthy and pleasant, less moist than that of Arran or the mainland. Included once in the Hebrides, Cumbrae was held by the Norsemen; and, after its cession to Scotland, belonged for some time to the Stewarts, who later mounted the throne. A cairn on the NE coast and the remains of BILLIKELLET are the only antiquities, as no traces are left of the camp that Haco is said to have formed on the eve of the battle of Largs. In 1609 we find the captain of Dumbarton Castle complaining that 'Robert Huntar of Huntarston and Thomas Boyd, provost of Irwyn, had gone to the Isle of Comra, and tane away all the hawks thereon,' which hawks, it appears, were a famous breed belonging to the king. The GARRISON is the only mansion, and its owner, the Earl of Glasgow, divides the island with the Marquis of Bute; but 7 feuars hold each an annual value of between £100 and £200, 30 of from £50 to £100, and 59 of from £20 to £50. By itself Great Cumbrae is a parish in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £160. Places of worship are noticed under MILLPORT; and a public school, with accommodation for 300 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 185, and a grant of £156, 14s. Valuation (1882) £16,910. Pop. (1801) 506, (1831) 912, (1861) 1236, (1871) 1613, (1881) 1856.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870. See D. Landsborough's *Excursions to Arran and the two Cumbraes* (Edinb. 1851), and Arch. M'Neilage, 'On the Agriculture of Buteshire' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881.

Cumbrae, Little, an island of Buteshire,* 1½ mile SSW of Millport, and about the same distance E of the southern extremity of Bute and W of the Ayrshire coast. Triangular in shape, with base to SW and apex to NNE, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1¾ mile and 7¾ furlongs, whilst its area is estimated at 700 acres. The surface rises, in a series of terraces, to 409 feet above sea-level toward the middle of the island, and, with exception of a few patches of potatoes and ordinary garden produce, is all wild moorland, burrowed by rabbits, and grazed by scattered sheep. The geological formation is Secondary trap, resting on a substratum of Old Red sandstone. A circular lighthouse, 30 feet high, the earliest but one in Scotland, was built on the highest point about 1750, and commands a magnificent panoramic view; but has been superseded by another lighthouse on the western coast, which was built in 1826, raises its lantern 106 feet above high water, and shows a fixed light, visible at a distance of 15 miles. A strong old tower, on an islet off the E coast, believed to have been erected as a watch-post against the Scandinavian rovers, was surrounded by a rampart and a fosse, and accessible only by a drawbridge. It belonged to the Eglinton family, who still are proprietors of the island; gave refuge, in times of trouble, to that family's friends; was surprised and burned by the troops of Oliver Cromwell; and now is roofless and dilapidated. On the NE slope of the hill are the tomb and ruined chapel of St Vey. Valuation (1882) £308. Pop. (1831) 17, (1861) 20, (1871) 11, (1881) 23.

Cuminestown, a straggling village in Monquhitter parish, N Aberdeenshire, 6 miles ESE of Turriff, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments. Founded in 1763 by Cumine of Auchry, it contains a branch of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank and the plain Episcopal chapel of St Luke (1844; 130 sittings), whilst adjoining the parish church and Free church of Monquhitter. A fair is held at it on the Thursday after 27 April. Pop. (1841) 477, (1861) 459, (1871) 572, (1881) 565.

Cumlodden, a *quoad sacra* parish in Glassary and Inverary parishes, Argyllshire, on the NW side of Loch Fyne, its church (1841; 300 sittings) standing 1 mile WSW of Furnace and 8 miles SW of its post-town, Inverary. Constituted in 1853, it is in the presbytery

* Little Cumbrae is assigned in the census to West Kilbride, but to Ardrossan in the Ordnance maps and valuation rolls.

of Inverary and synod of Argyll; the minister's stipend is £120. Two public schools, Cumlodden and Furnace, with respective accommodation for 78 and 110 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 48 and 78, and grants of £23, 10s. 2d. and £78, 6s. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 826, (1881) 837; of registration district of Cumlodden and Minard (1881) 1142.

Cumloden, a summer residence of the Earl of Galloway in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, picturesquely seated upon Penkill Water, 2 miles NE of Newton-Stewart.

Cummertrees, a village and a coast parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. The village stands, ¾ mile inland, on Pow Water, near Cummertrees station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 11¾ miles ESE of Dumfries, and 3½ W of Annan, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the village of Powfoot, and comprising, since 1609, the ancient parish or chapelry of Trailtrow, is bounded N by St Mungo and Hoddam, E by Annan, S by the Solway Firth, and W by Ruthwell and Dalton. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5¼ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 2¼ and 4⅛ miles; and its area is 11,747½ acres, of which 2206⅛ are foreshore and 75⅛ water. The river ANNAN winds 2½ miles E by S along all the northern boundary; and Pow Water, entering from Ruthwell, flows through the interior south-eastward to the Firth, which here at high water has a breadth of 4 to 6 miles, at low of only 3 to 7 furlongs. At flow of tide, its waste of level sand is swept by the Solway's celebrated 'bore,' which, rushing upwards at the speed of 8 or 10 miles an hour, roars with a tumult heard over all the parish, and sometimes 12 or 15 miles further northward. The seaboard, 3⅞ miles long, is low and sandy, in the E alone attaining to 65 feet above sea-level; but, however featureless by nature, it has its interest as one of the scenes in Scott's novel of *Redgauntlet*. Inland the ground rises slowly northward to 87 feet near Hurkledale, 160 at Muirhouse, 183 at Upper Mains, 242 near Norwood, and 350 on Repentance Hill, from which again it descends rather rapidly to less than 100 feet along the Annan. The rocks are mainly Devonian. Limestone, 30 feet thick and containing 96 per cent. of carbonate of lime, is extensively worked at Kelhead; and sandstone has been got from two quarries. The soil is sandy along the coast; in some of the central parts is a fertile loam incumbent on limestone; and northward is loam incumbent on sandstone, whilst elsewhere it ranges from a thin wet clay incumbent on hard till, and requiring much manure and labour, to reclaimed bog, drained and improved at great expense. About 6200 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage, and 1300 under wood. In a field called Bruce's Acres, on the farm of Broom, Robert Bruce is said to have sustained a severe repulse from the English. Hoddam Castle and the Tower of Repentance, the chief antiquities, are separately noticed, as also are the mansions of Kinmount and Murraythwaite. The Marquis of Queensberry is much the largest proprietor, 5 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a small portion to Bridekirk *quoad sacra* parish, Cummertrees is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £200. The church, which was founded by Robert Bruce has been repeatedly rebuilt and enlarged, and now contains 450 sittings. Two public schools, Cummertrees and Trailtrow, with respective accommodation for 130 and 44 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 86 and 32, and grants of £69, 11s. and £39, 10s. Valuation (1882) £9607, 13s. 5d. Pop. of civil parish, (1801) 1633, (1831) 1407, (1861) 1232, (1871) 1116, (1881) 1092; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 1072, (1881) 1068.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 6, 10, 1863-64.

Cumming's Camp. See BOURTIE.

Cumming's Castle. See DALSWINTON.

Cummingstown, a straggling coast village in Duffus parish, Elginshire, 1¼ mile E of Burghead. Pop. (1851) 155, (1871) 288, (1881) 244.

Cumminstown. See CUMINESTOWN.

Cumnock (Celt. *cumar*, 'meeting,' and *oich*, 'water'), a town of Ayrshire, chiefly in Old Cumnock parish, but partly also in Auchinleck. It lies in a sheltered hollow, 362 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of winding Lugar Water, joined here by Glaisnock Burn, 5 furlongs WSW of one station on the main line of the Glasgow and South-Western, and ½ mile N by W of another on its Ayr and Cumnock section, by rail being 15¾ miles SE of Kilmarnock, 49½ S of Glasgow (39½ *viâ* Barrhead), 33 SW of Carstairs, 61½ SW by W of Edinburgh, 42½ NW of Dumfries, and 17¼ E by S of Ayr. With central square, three spacious streets, and a number of narrow lanes, it presents a pleasant, well-to-do appearance, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Clydesdale Bank, and the Royal Bank, 15 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, a gas company, an athenæum (1792), a fine cemetery, and 2 Saturday papers—the *Cumnock Express* (1866) and the Liberal *Cumnock News* (1880). Thursday is market-day, and fairs are held on the Thursday in February after Old Candlemas (cattle and horses), the Thursday after 6 March (race and hiring), the Wednesday after 6 June (cattle), the Wednesday after 13 July (cattle and hiring), and the Wednesday after 27 October (fat stock). The snuff-box manufacture, so famous 50 years since, is wholly extinct, transferred to Mauchline; and though there are two establishments for the weaving of tweeds and other woollen stuffs, a pottery, and two dairy and agricultural machine works, mining is now the staple industry, the neighbourhood abounding in coal and blackband ironstone. The central square was formerly the churchyard, and the present churchyard was once the place of execution; it contains the graves of two Covenanting worthies, shot here in 1685, and also the ashes of the Prophet Peden (1626-86), which, buried in Auchinleck kirkyard, were forty days after lifted by dragoons, and reinterred at the foot of the Cumnock gallows. The parish church, rebuilt in 1867, is a good Second Pointed structure, with 1100 sittings, stained-glass windows, a turret clock, and a fine organ, the last erected in 1881. There are also a Free church, a U.P. church with 900 sittings, a new Congregational church (1882) on the Auchinleck side of the Lugar, and a handsome Roman Catholic church (1881-82). The public school, too, built since the passing of the Education Act, is a very elegant and commodious edifice, among the finest in the South of Scotland. Having adopted the Lindsay Act in 1868, Cumnock is governed by a senior magistrate and 8 other police commissioners. Its municipal constituency numbered 472 in 1882, when the burgh valuation amounted to £8043. Pop. (1801) 1798, (1851) 2395, (1861) 2316, (1871) 2903, (1881) 3334, of whom 93 were in Auchinleck parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Cumnock, New, a village and a parish of Kyle district, E Ayrshire. Nearly adjoining Afton-Bridgend, Pathhead, and Mansfield, the village stands, 600 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the Nith, at the influx of Afton Water, and has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 5½ miles SE of Cumnock, and 21½ SE of Kilmarnock. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Royal Bank, 9 insurance agencies, 3 chief inns, and a parish library (1828); a fair is held here on 18 May.

The parish, containing also the villages or hamlets of Afton-Bridgend, Pathhead, Mansfield, Castle, Connell Park, Craigbank, and Dalleagles, formed till 1650 part of Old Cumnock. It is bounded N by Old Cumnock and Auchinleck; E by Kirkconnel and Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire; SE and S by Dalry and Carsphairn, in Kirkcudbrightshire; SW by Dalmellington; and NW by Ochiltree. Its greatest length is 15 miles from ENE to WSW, viz., from the Dumfriesshire border near Glengaber Hill, to the Dalmellington boundary near Benbain; its breadth varies between 3½ furlongs and 10⅜ miles; and its area is 48,357½ acres, of which 261¼ are water. The NITH, rising in the SW corner, winds 15¾ miles northward, north-eastward, and eastward

through the interior, its left bank being closely followed, from the village downwards, by the Glasgow and South-Western railway; of its numerous feeders here, the principal is Afton Water, flowing 9 miles northward from the southern extremity of the parish. The drainage goes thus mainly to the Solway, but partly also to the Firth of Clyde, as Black and Guelt Waters, subaffluents of the river Ayr, trace most of the Ochiltree and Auchinleck boundaries. North-westward of the village are three little lakes in a row, Meikle Creoch Loch (3 × 2¾ furl.), Little Creoch Loch (3 × 1¼ furl.), and Black Loch (2 × 1 furl.). The surface sinking along the shallow and sluggish Nith to less than 600 feet above sea-level, is everywhere hilly, mountainous in the S. Chief elevations to the left of the Nith from its source are Prickeny Hill (1676 feet), Black Hill (1076), Carsgailoch Hill (1176), Carnivan Hill (1061), High Polquheys (1027), *Craigdully Hill (1352), Corsancone Hill (1547), Clocklowie Hill (1441), and *Niviston Hill (1507), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish; to the right rise Enoch Hill (1865), Benty Cowan (1560), Milray Hill (1724), Ashmark Hill (1218), Auchincally Hill (1662), Struthers Brae (1778), Wedder Hill (1961) Dalhanna Hill (1177), Blackwood Hill (898), Hare Hill or the Knipe (1950), Blackcraig Hill (2229), *Blacklarg Hill (2231), *Alwhat (2063), and *Albang (2100). The rocks in the S are chiefly Silurian, in the N carboniferous. Limestone and sandstone, the latter coarse-grained and yellowish white in hue, have both been worked in several quarries; and coal, partly cannel, partly splint, is mined at Afton, Bank, Knockshinnock, Lanemark, Pathhead, and South Boig. Galena has been got in considerable quantities on the Afton estate; and ironstone occurs plentifully in bands and balls. The soil of the Silurian tracts is chiefly of a gravelly nature, and that of the Carboniferous tracts is generally argillaceous. Fully 6000 acres have been reclaimed from a waste or almost unprofitable condition since 1818; and now about 9300 acres are either regularly or occasionally in tillage, whilst some 270 are under wood. An ancient tumulus on Polquhaise farm was found, on removal, to contain a sarcophagus and fragments of human bones. One baronial fortalice stood near the village, another at Blackcraig, and a third near the source of the Nith; but all have disappeared and left no vestige. In March 1882, at Craigs, near the foot of Blackcraig, in lonely Glen Afton, a shepherd found 40 gold and over 140 silver coins of James V. Mansfield House, Lochside House, Craigdarroch, and Bank House are the principal mansions; and 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 20 of from £20 to £50. New Cumnock is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £250. The parish church, between Afton-Bridgend and New Cumnock villages, was built in 1832, and is a handsome edifice, containing 1000 sittings. There are also three Free churches—New Cumnock, Afton, and Bank; and three public schools—Bank, Dalleagles, and New Cumnock—with respective accommodation for 160, 85, and 450 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 182, 75, and 295, and grants of £127, 11s., £30, 18s. 4d., and £249, 18s. Valuation (1860) £17,496, (1882) £34,592, 13s. 6d., including £2934 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1381, (1831) 2184, (1861) 2891, (1871) 3434, (1881) 3781.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 14, 1864-63.

Cumnock, Old, a parish in the E of Kyle district, Ayrshire. It contains the station and most of the town of Cumnock, besides a small part of Lugar Iron-works, and formed one parish with New Cumnock till 1650, when, being curtailed by the separation of New Cumnock, it changed its name from Cumnock to Old Cumnock. It is bounded N and NE by Auchinleck, E and S by New Cumnock, and W by Ochiltree. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 9¼ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 9 furlongs and 4¼ miles; and its area is 14,209½ acres, of which 69½ are water. All the Auchinleck border is traced, first, by Guelt Water, running 2¾ miles north-westward to Glenmore Water; next, by Glenmore Water, running 4⅝ miles west-north-westward to form Lugar Water; lastly, by the Lugar itself, winding 7½ miles west-by-southward: and a number of burns flow northward through the interior to these three streams. In the NW, near Pennyfadzeoch, where the Lugar quits the parish, the surface sinks to close on 300 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 693 near Whitehill, 1198 at Hogh Mount, 764 near Shield, 1081 at Avisyard Hill, 1034 at Airds Hill, and 1352 at Craigdollyeart Hill in the SE. The scenery, tame in places, in most presents a pleasing, finely cultivated aspect, and along the Lugar is often highly picturesque. The rocks are chiefly carboniferous. Limestone and sandstone, both of excellent quality, are worked; and bituminous and anthracitic coal is mined. The soil by the Lugar is frequently a fine alluvium, and elsewhere is mostly of a clayey nature, incumbent on strong till; but on the higher lands is mossy. About 2000 acres are moorland, 500 or so are planted, and the rest are all under the plough. The chief antiquities are ruins of Ferringzean Castle within the policies of Dumfries House, traces of Boreland Castle on the S side of the parish, vestiges of a small pre-Reformation chapel on the farm of Chapelhouse, and graves or memorials of several martyrs of the Solemn League and Covenant. Hugh Logan, 'the Laird of Logan' and celebrated wit of Ayrshire, resided on Logan estate; and James Taylor, the associate of Miller of Dalswinton in the invention of steam-navigation, superintended the mines on that of Dumfries House about the close of the 18th century. Mansions, all separately noticed, are Dumfries House, Garrallan, Glaisnock, and Logan; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 21 of from £50 to £100, and 28 of from £20 to £50. Old Cumnock is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £315, or £365 with voluntary supplement from heritors. Garrallan public, Old Cumnock public, and Old Cumnock Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 100, 600, and 216 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 93, 574, and 140 children, and grants of £75, 3s., £471, 9s., and £128, 3s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £14,424, (1882) £27,225, 12s. 9d., including £4899 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1991, (1831) 2763, (1861) 3721, (1871) 4041, (1881) 4860.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 15, 1863-64.

Cumrue, Loch. See Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire.

Cumston. See Compstone.

Cunnigar, an artificial mound in Midcalder parish, Edinburghshire, between Midcalder village and the river Almond. On it witches are said to have been burned in bygone days.

Cunninghame, a poor-law combination and a territorial district in Ayrshire. The combination includes only part of the district, yet extends southward into Kyle, comprising the parishes of Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Dreghorn, Dundonald, Dunlop, Galston, Irvine, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Loudon, Stevenston, Stewarton, and Symington. The poorhouse contains accommodation for 279 inmates. Pop. (1871) 102,015, (1881) 106,014.—The territorial district is the northern one of the three districts into which Ayrshire is divided. It comprises the parishes of Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Dreghorn, part of Dunlop, Fenwick, Irvine, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Largs, Loudon, Stevenston, and Stewarton; and contains the towns and villages of Ardrossan, Saltcoats, Beith, Dalry, Dunlop, Fenwick, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Glengarnock, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Crosshouse, Kilwinning, Largs, Fairlie, Newmilns, Darvel, Stevenston, and Stewarton. It is bounded N and NE by Renfrewshire, E by Lanarkshire, S by the river Irvine, which separates it from Kyle, SW and W by the Firth of Clyde. Its greatest length from NW to SE is 29½ miles, and its greatest breadth in the opposite direction 12¾ miles. The surface is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale, and rises, in the NW, into considerable heights, but cannot be said to have any mountains. The chief streams, besides the Irvine, are

the Rye, the Caaf, the Garnock, the Dusk, the Lugton, the Annick, the Fenwick, and the Craufurdland or Kilmarnock. The only considerable sheet of fresh water is Kilbirnie Loch. Trap rocks constitute most of the hills, but carboniferous rocks prevail elsewhere, and are rich in sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal. Extensive iron-works are at Dalry and Glengarnock, and very productive coal mines are in various places. The dairy husbandry rose to high perfection in Dunlop, Beith, and Stewarton in the latter part of last century, and it has ever since maintained a high character throughout most of the district. The ancient family of De Morville, the constables of Scotland, were in the 12th and 13th centuries proprietors of almost all the land, and they are supposed to have had their residence at either Glengarnock or Southannan. Many other families subsequently became proprietors; and not a few of them, particularly those of Eglinton, Glencairn, and Loudon, took a leading part in the affairs of the kingdom during its most agitated times. The district appears to have been at one time under the control of the corporation of Irvine, and, for a long period prior to the abolition of feudal jurisdictions, it formed a bailiwick under the Earls of Eglinton. Valuation (1882) £434,248, including £38,512 for railways. Pop. (1831) 63,453, (1861) 95,593, (1881) 105,231. See AYRSHIRE and *Cunninghame, Topographised by Timothy Pont, A.M.*, 1604-8, *with Continuations and illustrative Notices by the late James Dobie of Crummock* (1876).

Cunninghamhead, a mansion in Dreghorn parish, Ayrshire, near Cunninghamhead station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 4 miles WNW of Kilmarnock. Its owner, Richard Kerr, Esq. (b. 1845; suc. 1853), holds 560 acres in the shire, valued at £1440 per annum.

Cunninghar. See TILLICOULTRY.

Cunning or **Cunnan**, a holm of about 50 acres at the right side of the mouth of the river Doon, in Ayrshire. It formerly lay on the left side of the river, but came to be on the right side in consequence of the river altering its course; and, though now in Kyle district, it belongs to the Carrick parish of Maybole.

Cunningsburgh. See CONNINGSBURGH and DUNROSSNESS.

Cunnoquhie, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Monimail parish, Fife, 1 mile NE of Monimail church, and 4¼ miles W by N of Cupar. Its owner, Mrs W. Pitcairn, holds 561 acres in the shire, valued at £937 per annum.

Cunzierton, a hill (1100 feet) in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire, 6¼ miles ESE of Jedburgh. It is crowned with a large, double-trenched, ancient Caledonian camp; and is engirt, at about 150 feet from the summit, with a defensive mound.

Cupar, the north-western of the four divisions of Fife, consisting chiefly of the upper and middle basin of the Eden, and of the parts of the seaboard of the Firth of Tay from the boundary with Perthshire to a point a few hundred yards W of the original Tay Bridge, and nearly opposite Dundee. It comprises the parishes of Abdie, Auchtermuchty, Balmerino, Ceres, Collessie, Creich, Cults, Cupar, Dairsie, Dunbog, Falkland, Flisk, Kettle, Kilmany, Logie, Monimail, Moonzie, Newburgh, and Strathmiglo, with parts of Abernethy and Arngask. Its length north-eastward is about 17½ miles; and its breadth is about 10 miles. See FIFE.

Cupar or **Cupar-Fife**, a town and a parish of central Fife. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the political capital of the shire, and a seat of considerable trade, the town stands 100 feet above sea-level, amid undulating and richly-wooded environs, mainly on the left bank of the Eden. By road it is 12¾ miles S of Dundee, 10 W by S of St Andrews, and 30 NNE of Edinburgh; whilst by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British it is 5½ miles NE of Ladybank Junction, 25¾ ESE of Perth, 44 ENE of Stirling, 13¾ NNE of Thornton Junction, 29 NE of Dunfermline, 33¾ NNE of Edinburgh, 11¾ SSW of Tayport, and 16¼ S of Dundee *viâ* the new Tay Bridge. It had a royal charter from David II. in 1363, but prior to that appears to have been a royal burgh, and has made some figure in history. A castle which stood on the eminence now called School Hill, but which has utterly disappeared, was the seat of the Macduffs, Earls of Fife, who first are heard of in the reign of David I. (1124-53). Almost a hundred years earlier, according to Leighton's *Fife Illustrated*, 'when the castle of Cupar was the residence of Macduff, the lord or Maormore of Fife, it was the scene of that horrid tragedy, the murder of his wife and children by Macbeth, of which Shakespeare has made such a beautiful use in his play of *Macbeth*.' But Skene has shown that the whole well-known tale of Macduff, 'Thane of Fife'—a title unknown to history—appears first in the Chronicle of Fordun and his interpolator Bower, *i.e.*, belongs to the 14th and 15th centuries (*Celtic Scotland*, iii. 303-306, 1880). The court of the Stewartry of Fife was held at this castle till the forfeiture of Albany, Earl of Fife, in 1425, when it was transferred to Falkland. The proverbial expression, 'He that will to Cupar maun to Cupar,' alludes to the times when Cupar was the seat of the ancient courts of justice for Fife, and signifies much the same as 'A wilful man must have his own way.' Theatrical representations, called Mysteries or Moralities, professing to serve purposes such as now are served by at once the pulpit and the press, were exhibited on the northern slopes of the School Hill, then called the Playfield, for many ages till the Reformation—among them Sir David Lindsay's *Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis* (1535), that scathing attack on the priests, which has been termed 'by far the greatest interlude in English literature.' Whether Sir David was born in Monimail at the Mount or in East Lothian is a moot question, but there is no doubt that the Mount was his property and frequent residence, and that he sat for Cupar in the parliaments of 1542 and 1543. Many of the kings and princes of Scotland, including nearly all the Jameses, Mary of Guise, Queen Mary, and Charles II., visited the town, and were entertained by its magistrates, Charles getting 'some desert to his foure houres in the Tolbooth, and a musicke song or two from Mr Andro Andersone, scholemaster ther for the tyme,' 6 July 1650. John Knox, in 1560, preached here to the Lords of the Congregation; and a noted conference was held in the previous year, on Tarvit Hill, 1¾ mile to the S, between the Congregation and Mary of Guise, the Queen Regent. The Rev. William Scot, who wrote the *Apologetical Narration of the State of the Kirk of Scotland*, was minister of Cupar from 1595 till 1642, and at his own expense erected the spire of the parish church, which still exists. A handsome mural tombstone to his memory is still to be seen in the churchyard, though its Latin inscription is quite illegible. In the churchyard, too, is a plain upright stone inscribed:—'Here lies interred the heads of Laur. Hay and Andrew Pitulloch, who suffered martyrdom at Edinburgh, July 13th, 1681, for adhering to the Word of God and Scotland's covenanted work of reformation; and also one of the hands of David Hackston of Rathillet, who was most cruelly murdered at Edinburgh, July 30th, 1680, for the same cause.' Which Hackston was one of the twelve murderers of Archbishop Sharp on MAGUS MUIR in 1679. At Cupar, in 1718, the Archbishop's descendant, Sir James Sharp, Lord George Murray, and Sir David Threipland of Fingask were arraigned for their share in the '15, but the proceedings against them proved abortive. John, Lord Campbell (1781-1861), Chancellor of England, was born in a house still standing in the Crossgate, his father being parish minister; and the Life of him by his daughter, published in 1880, contains much of interest relating to Cupar. Another native was the portrait and landscape painter, Charles Lees, R.S.A. (1800-80).

Old Cupar lay all on the left or N side of the Eden, and had six gates or ports at thoroughfares which mostly retain their ancient names. The West Port stood at the W end of Bonnygate; the Lady Port towards the northern extremity of Lady Wynd; the East Port almost opposite the Town Hall; the Bridge Port at

a point where the Eden now is crossed by the South Bridge leading to the North British station; the Mill Port at Millgate; and the Kirkgate Port at the W end of Kirkgate. The present town comprises three principal streets, several lanes and alleys, some suburbs on the N and E and W, and a considerable suburb on the S side of the Eden; containing many new houses, it presents a well-built, cleanly, thriving appearance. It has been lighted with gas since 1830; and in December 1876 a new water-supply was introduced from two storing ponds at Clatto and Skelpie, about 4¾ miles SSW of the town.

Seal of Cupar.

The Town Hall stands at the junction of St Catherine Street and Crossgate, and is a plain, neat structure, surmounted by a cupola and belfry. The County Buildings, in St Catherine Street, were enlarged in 1836 and again in 1872, present a neat though plain façade, and contain the county hall, the sheriff court-room, and offices for the public clerks. In the county hall are a fine portrait of John, Earl of Hopetoun, by Sir Henry Raeburn; a very valuable portrait of Lord Kellie in his official robes, by Sir David Wilkie; portraits of George II., George III., and Queen Charlotte, by Ramsay, son of the 'Gentle Shepherd;' besides a copy of a good portrait of Lord Elgin, Viceroy of India, and marble busts of his lordship and of the late J. H. E. Wemyss of Wemyss and Torrie, M.P. The old county prison, on the S side of the Eden, now serves as the Fife Artillery Militia storehouse. The new prison occupies a conspicuous site a little to the NE of the town, and built, at a cost of over £3000, on a greatly improved plan, is now under Government management, and has accommodation for 33 male and 13 female prisoners. Opposite the Town Hall stood an ancient cross, which, comprising an octagonal base and a round pillar surmounted by a unicorn, was taken down in 1817. Its pillar was presented, at his own request, to Colonel Wemyss of Wemyss Hall, and by him was re-erected on the lower northern slopes of Tarvit Hill (to the S of the town), at the very spot on which, it is believed, the treaty between Mary of Guise and the Lords of the Congregation was subscribed. The Corn Exchange, built in 1862 at a cost of £4000, is an edifice in the Gothic style, with a spire 136 feet high; it contains 46 stalls for market business, and was designed to serve also as a music and lecture hall, but has not good acoustic qualities. The railway station stands on the S side of the Eden, and is handsome and commodious; near it, on the Kirkcaldy road, is a statue by Mr Howie of Edinburgh, of the Disruption worthy, David Maitland Makgill Crichton, Esq. of Rankeilour (1801-51). One piece of ground for a public park was gifted to the town in 1871 by Provost Hood, another, adjoining, in 1872, by Provost Nicholson. The Lady Burn, intervening, was then arched over, and the two gifts, with the original cart-haugh, now form a continuous park, comprising some 15 acres of green meadow, and forming one of the most valuable amenities of the burgh.

The original parish church stood 3 furlongs NW of the town, but within the old walls, on a rising ground near Springfield House; became a ruin in the early part of the 15th century; and was completely obliterated in 1759. Its successor, in Kirkgate Street, built in 1415, is said to have been a beautiful Gothic structure of polished sandstone, measuring 133 feet in length by 54 in width; but it, too, fell into decay, and was taken down in 1785. The present church, then erected, partly on the same site, is a plain unattractive building, containing 1300 sittings. The church of 1415 had a tower, to which the spire already mentioned was added by Mr Scot in the beginning of the 17th century; and this tower and spire are separated from the present church by an intervening vestry or session-house, into which part of one of the aisles of the former church was converted. The ancient church of St Michael, on the S side of the Eden, crowned a a small conical eminence, St Michael's Hill, now mostly covered with the plantation that shelters the NE entrance to Tarvit House, the seat of James Home Rigg, Esq. of Downfield. The present church of St Michael stands in the town, was erected in 1857 at a cost of £1800, and, altered and improved in 1871, contains 810 sittings. With a legacy of £7500, bequeathed by the late Sir David Baxter of Kilmaron, a fine new Free church, mixed Gothic in style, with tower and spire 135 feet high, was built (1876-77) on the N side of the Bonnygate. Other places of worship are Bonnygate U.P. church (1866; a handsome structure), Boston U.P. church (1850), a Baptist chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel (1879; the upper flat of a dwelling-house), and St James's Episcopal church. The last stands on or very near the site of St Mary's Dominican friary, which, founded by one of the Earls of Fife, was by James V. annexed to St Andrews, and the last remnant of which, a part of its church, consisting of fine sandstone masonry, was removed at the forming of St Catherine Street, now containing the Episcopal church. This, as rebuilt about 1870, is a neat Gothic structure of white freestone, with nave and one side aisle, and with a new organ, erected in 1876, that far surpasses any other in the county. Two burgh schools, dating back to the reign of Charles I., were in 1823 superseded by an academy, which in turn gave place, in 1831, to a Madras academy, founded and endowed by the late Dr Andrew Bell. New buildings were then erected, but the old ones also were retained; and the whole may be described as sufficiently good and commodious, though the playground is somewhat small, extended about 1865, but since curtailed by the erection of additional class-rooms and sheds for shelter of the pupils. In the middle of the original playground there stood till about 1860 an old one-story building, occupied as a sewing school at one end, and at the other as a class-room for pupils whose fees were provided by the parochial board or other local charity. This was superseded by the erection in Kirkgate of a modern suite of class-rooms, which in 1881 were greatly enlarged, mostly out of accumulations of an annual sum of £40 bequeathed by the late Alexander Bogie of Balass and Newmill 'for the education of poor children' in Cupar parish. This Kirkgate school and the academy are both under the management of Dr Bell's trustees (the lord-lieutenant of the county and Cupar parish ministers, provost, and dean of the guildry), in whom is vested the estate of Egmore in Galloway, which in 1881 yielded £746 towards the expenses of the institution. The upper school of the Madras Academy gives instruction in English, classical and modern languages, mathematics, drawing, etc., to 200 pupils; whilst its lower school and South Side or Kirkgate school, with respective accommodation for 288 and 450 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 296 and 211, and grants of £246, 9s. and £153, 6s. The Baxter Institute, at West Port, for the education of young ladies, was built and endowed in 1871 by the late Sir David Baxter. The Duncan Institute (1870), in Crossgate, founded for the working classes of Cupar, Dairsie, and Kilconquhar by the late Miss Duncan of Edengrove, is a handsome edifice in the Scotch baronial style, with a spire 114 feet high; and contains 2 reading-rooms, a library, a recreation room, a lecture hall, a museum, and a billiard room. A handsome and commodious Parish Sabbath School Hall, lately erected at a cost of over £2000, contains a memorial window to its founder, the late John Pitcairn, Esq. of Pitcullo. Other institutions are a local association of the Educational Institute of Scotland, 2 amateur musical associations, a young men's Christian

association, an Established Church young men's mutual improvement society, a floral and horticultural society, chess, curling, golf, cricket, bowling, and athletic games' clubs, 4 masonic lodges, a property investment company, 2 friendly societies, a temperance society, and Good Templars' and Foresters' lodges.

The town has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, offices of the Royal, National, Commercial, Clydesdale, and British Linen Co.'s banks, a national security savings' bank, 23 insurance agencies, 5 hotels, and 3 weekly newspapers—the Thursday Liberal *Fife Herald* (1822), the Thursday Conservative *Fifeshire Journal* (1833), and the Saturday *Fife News* (1870). A weekly corn market is held on Tuesday; a horse and cattle market on the first, and an auction mart for cattle on the first and third, Tuesdays of every month; fairs and feeing markets on the first Tuesday of August and either on 11th November or the following Tuesday. Large trade is done in the selling and grinding of corn; and other industries are brewing, malting, dyeing, tanning, flax-spinning, and the weaving of all kinds of linens; whilst much business accrues from the town's position and character as the political capital of the county. It was distinguished, too, at one time for the production of beautiful specimens of typography and the publication of many useful books, Cupar being then the seat of publication for St Andrews University. The earliest extant charter constituting Cupar a royal burgh is David II.'s of 1363. The burgh is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors, who also act as police commissioners; and it unites with St Andrews, Crail, Kilrenny, the Anstruthers, and Pittenweem in sending a member to parliament. A guildry exists apart from the dean of guild court, a shadowy relic of the old times of monopoly, that lingers on chiefly or solely because its president is *ex officio* a trustee of the Madras academy. Five incorporated trades—hammermen, wrights, weavers, tailors, and fleshers—also prolong a formal existence from the past. The municipal constituency numbered 725 and the parliamentary 733 in 1882, when the annual value of real property within the burgh amounted to £20,830, 10s. 4d. (£15,178 in 1871), whilst the corporation revenue for 1881 was £193. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1851) 5605, (1861) 5029, (1871) 5105, (1881) 5010. Houses (1881) 1118.

The parish, containing also the villages of Brighton, Springfield, and Gladney, comprises the ancient parish of St Michael-Tarvit, annexed in 1618. It is bounded N by Kilmany and Dairsie, E by Dairsie and Kemback, S by Ceres and Cults, W by Monimail, and NW by Moonzie. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 3⅝ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 3¼ miles; and its area is 5737 acres, of which 1½ are water. The river Eden winds 4¾ miles north-eastward and east-north-eastward along the Ceres border and through the interior; it originally traced all the boundary between Cupar proper and St Michael-Tarvit, but, in consequence of an artificial straightening of its course at the town, has now a small portion of St Michael's on its N bank. Lady Burn, coming in from Monimail, and receiving an affluent from the confines of Dairsie, drains most of the northern district, and falls into the Eden at the E end of the town. The surface is beautifully diversified by undulations or rising-grounds, and makes a rich display of culture and wood. In the extreme E the Howe of Fife or Stratheden declines to less than 80 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 313 feet at Hawklaw and 400 at Kilmaron Hill on the left, and to 600 at Tarvit Hill on the right, side of the Eden. A ridgy mound of fresh-water gravel, commencing at the School Hill, the site of the ancient castle of Cupar, strikes northward up the flank of Lady Burn, and runs in a serpentine direction till it culminates in a sort of peak—the Mote or Moat Hill, traditionally said to have been the meeting-place of councils of war and courts of justice under the 'Thanes of Fife.' Sandstone conglomerate prevails along the Lady Burn, and elsewhere white sandstone of excellent building quality; whilst trap rocks, chiefly greenstone and clinkstone, form most of the rising-grounds. The sandstone is worked in four quarries, the greenstone in two. The soil, in the N and the E, is chiefly a friable loam on a gravelly subsoil; in the S and the W, is more inclined to sand; but, almost everywhere, has been highly improved, and produces the finest crops. The mansions are Kilmaron, Tarvit, Springfield, Wemyss Hall, Dalgairn (formerly Dalyell Lodge), Hilton, Cairnie, Pitbladdo, Prestonhall, Foxton, Ferrybank, Belmore, Bellfield, Bonville, Blalowan, and Westfield, and most of them are separately noticed. Six proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 28 of between £100 and £500, 43 of from £50 to £100, and 93 of from £20 to £50. Cupar is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Fife; and it includes the greater part of the *quoad sacra* parish of Springfield. The charge is collegiate, the two ministers officiating alternately in the parish church and St Michael's, and the living of the first charge being worth £448, of the second £411. An ancient chapel stood on the lands of Kilmaron. Brighton public school, with accommodation for 67 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 37, and a grant of £26, 4s. Valuation (1866) £25,280, 6s. 5d., (1882) £36,480, 8s. 4d., *plus* £1680 for railway. Pop. (1801) 4463, (1831) 6473, (1861) 6750, (1871) 7102, (1881) 7404.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 40, 1868-67.

The presbytery of Cupar comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Abdie, Auchtermuchty, Balmerino, Ceres, Collessie, Creich, Cults, Cupar, Dairsie, Dunbog, Falkland, Flisk, Kettle, Kilmany, Logie, Monimail, Moonzie, Newburgh, and Strathmiglo, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Freuchie, Ladybank, and Springfield. Pop. (1871) 30,679, (1881) 26,693, of whom 7507 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Cupar, with churches at Newburgh, Auchtermuchty, Ceres, Collessie, Cupar, Dairsie, Falkland, Flisk, Kettle, Logie, Monimail, and Strathmiglo, which together had 2307 communicants in 1881.—Lastly the United Presbyterian Synod has a presbytery of Cupar, with 2 churches in Auchtermuchty, 2 in Ceres, 2 in Cupar, and 6 in respectively Freuchie, Kettle, Lathones, Pitlessie, Rathillet, and St Andrews, the 12 having 2746 members in 1880.

Cupar-Angus. See Coupar-Angus.

Cupar-Grange. See Coupar-Grange.

Cuparmuir, a village in Cupar parish, Fife, 1¾ mile W of Cupar town. It consists of a few scattered cottages, with a tile-work and a sandstone quarry.

Cupinshay. See Copenshay.

Cur, a stream of Strachur parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 380 feet, and running 6¾ miles south-westward and south-eastward to the head of Loch Eck. Its course, for the first 2 miles, is rough and rapid, and forms several fine cascades; but lower down becomes smoother, and makes a number of beautiful turns.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Curate's Steps, a small pass at the side of the river Ayr, near Sorn Castle, in Sorn parish, Ayrshire. It got its name from a tradition that an obnoxious Episcopalian minister fled by it from his enraged flock, in the times of forced Episcopacy prior to 1688.

Curate's Well, a copious intermittent spring on the glebe of Dunsyre, in Dunsyre parish, Lanarkshire. It issues from two circular patches of soft sand, engirt with very hard clay and gravel; and at intervals of five or ten minutes it bubbles up as if emitting air.

Curgarff. See Corgarf.

Curgie, a small bay in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire, on the W side of Luce bay, 3 miles N of the Mull of Galloway.

Curlee or **Caerlee.** See Innerleithen.

Curling Hall, an estate, with a mansion, in Largs parish, Ayrshire, near the shore, a little S of the town. It includes part of the battlefield of Largs, and contains a memorial of the battle, in the form of a sculptured stone, with an inscribed copper plate affixed to it by Dr John Cairnie in 1823.

Curr, a hill (1849 feet) in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire, 5¼ miles E by S of Morebattle village, and ½ mile from the English Border.

Curreath, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles ENE of Troon.

Currie, a village and a parish of W central Edinburghshire. The village, a pleasant little place, stands on the steep left bank of the Water of Leith, here spanned by a 14th century bridge, 6 miles SW of Edinburgh, having one station (Curriehill) on the main line of the Caledonian, and another (Currie) on its Balerno loop; at it is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1861) 345, (1871) 329, (1881) 255.

The parish containing also the villages of BALERNO and Hermiston, is bounded N by Corstorphine, E by Corstorphine and Colinton, SE by Penicuik and the Listonshiels section of Kirkliston, SW by Midcalder, W by Kirknewton, and NW by Ratho. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 8¼ miles; its breadth varies between 4½ furlongs and 4⅛ miles; and its area is 11,236 acres, of which 132¾ are water. The Water of LEITH, coming in from the uplands of Midcalder, winds 1¼ mile north-north-eastward along the Kirknewton border, next 6 miles east-north-eastward across the middle of the parish, receiving by the way Dean, Cock, and BAVELAW Burns, and other still smaller tributaries. Near the Colinton and Penicuik boundaries lie Clubbiedean, Harelaw, and Threipmuir reservoirs, supplying the EDINBURGH waterworks; and the Union Canal runs 2¾ miles through the northern interior in the vicinity of Hermiston. The surface, in the N forming part of the Corstorphine plain, has a general southerly rise to the Pentland Hills from less than 200 feet above sea-level to 800 on Warlaw Hill, 1250 near Craigenterry, and 800 at East Rig. The rocks belong mainly to the Calciferous Limestone series, traversed at Ravelrig by a mass of diorite; whilst just to the SE of Threipmuir reservoir is one of three separate localities among the Pentlands, where rocks of Upper Silurian age are so surrounded and covered unconformably by the Lower Old Red sandstone, that their relations to the Lower Silurian series can nowhere be ascertained. Excellent sandstone abounds along the left bank of the Water of Leith, especially in the neighbourhood of Balerno, and has been largely quarried; limestone of inferior quality has been worked on the Malleny estate; and a German, one Joachim Gonel, proposed in 1683 to open a copper-mine near East Mill, but the scheme would seem to have fallen to the ground. The soil of the uplands is moorish; but that of the low tracts is rich and highly cultivated, the rental of one or two farms here having increased 700 per cent. within the last 150 years. Dairy-farming and sheep-farming are also carried on; and within the parish are 2 large paper-mills and 2 snuff manufactories. Sibbald and other antiquaries identified Currie with 'Coria,' the chief seat of the Damnonii in the 2d century, A.D., which Skene, however, places at Carstairs; among its antiquities are a supposed Roman station on Ravelrig Hill and the ruins of Lennox Tower and Curriehill Castle. Illustrious natives or residents were Sir Thomas Craig (1538-1608), author of *Jus Feudale;* the Lord Clerk Register, Sir John Skene of Curriehill (1549-1612), legal antiquary; his son, Lord President Sir James Skene (1580-1633); Sir Archibald Johnston, Lord Warriston (1610-63), lawyer and statesman; Jas. Anderson, LL.D. (1739-1808), writer on agriculture; General Thomas Scott of Malleny (1745-1841); John Marshall, Lord Curriehill (1794-1868); and his son and namesake (1827-81), also an eminent judge. The principal mansions are Baberton, Curriehill, Hermiston, Lennox Lea, Lymphoy, Malleny, Ravelrig, and Riccarton; and 13 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 25 of from £20 to £50. Currie is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £395. The parish church, at the village, successor to one that down to the reign of Charles I. appears to have been subordinate to the collegiate church of Corstorphine, was built about 1785, and contains 800 sittings. A Free church for Currie and Colinton stands at Juniper Green; at Balerno are a U.P. church and St Mungo's Episcopal chapel; and two public schools, Balerno and Currie, and Balerno Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 176, 200, and 126 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 103, 122, and 57, and grants of £82, 5s. 6d., £95, 18s., and £39, 4s. Valuation (1860) £18,692, (1882) £32,217, including £8443 for railways and waterworks. Pop. (1801) 1112, (1831) 1883, (1861) 2248, (1871) 2360, (1881) 2390.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Currie, an estate, with a mansion, in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire. The mansion, standing on a headstream of Gore Water, 2¼ miles SE of Gorebridge, consists partly of a former inn, partly of excellent additions, and reposes among sheltering wood under the shadow of Borthwick Castle. Its owner, Stuart Brown, Esq. (b. 1818), holds 904 acres in the shire, valued at £866 per annum. A previous mansion, demolished about 1809, stood on a rising-ground overlooking the old church and valley of Borthwick.

Curriehill, an estate, with a mansion, in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, 1 mile SW of Curriehill station on the Caledonian, this being 5½ miles SW of Edinburgh. A castle, a little W of the mansion, figured as a place of strength in the time of Queen Mary, being held by the Queen's opponents. See CURRIE.

Cushieville. See COSHIEVILLE.

Cushnie, an ancient parish in Alford district, Aberdeenshire, annexed in 1798 to Leochel, and now forming the western section of that parish. Cushnie or Sockaugh Hill, at the meeting-point with Towie, Logie-Coldstone, and Tarland, 7 miles SW of Alford village, has an altitude of 2032 feet above sea-level, and commands a very extensive view. Cushnie Burn, rising on the north-western shoulder of the hill, runs 4½ miles east-north-eastward along Cushnie Glen and the Howe of Cushnie to a confluence with Leochel Water at Brigton of Ininteer. Cushnie barony, originally called Cussenin (Gael. *ch'oisinn*, 'corner'), belonged, in the 12th century, to a family of its own name; went by marriage, in the early part of the 14th century, to the Leslies, ancestors of the Earls of Rothes; and passed, in 1628, to the Lumsdens. The old House of Cushnie, built in 1707, has long been uninhabited; but near it a small neat mansion was erected by the late proprietor, the Rev. Hy. T. Lumsden (died 1867), whose widow holds 3000 acres in the shire, valued at £2588 per annum. His uncle, Matthew Lumsden, LL.D. (1788-1856), was an eminent orientalist.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874. See LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE.

Cuthill or **Cuttle**, a suburb of Prestonpans town, Haddingtonshire. Separated from the W end of that town by a rill, it is a dingy unpleasant place; and formerly had a salt work, a magnesia manufactory, and an extensive pottery.

Cuttlehill, a mansion in Aberdour parish, Fife, ¾ mile E by S of Crossgates station.

D

DAAN, a burn of Edderton parish, Ross-shire, formed by two head-streams, and running 2⅝ miles north-north-eastward to the inner Dornoch Firth, at Ardmore Point, 1¾ mile W by N of Meikle Ferry.

Daer Water, the principal head-stream of the Clyde, rising in the extreme S of the parish of Crawford and of the shire of Lanark, at 2000 feet above sea-level, on the NE slope of Gana Hill (2190 feet), within ¼ mile of the Dumfriesshire border and of a sub-affluent of the Annan. Thence it runs 10½ miles northward to a confluence with Powtrail Water, at a point 2¾ miles S of Elvanfoot; and their united waters thenceforward bear the name of the river Clyde. Traversing a dreary region of bleak mountains and moorish uplands, and joined by sixteen little affluents, it has a rapid, noisy, and frolicsome current; enjoys high repute as a trouting stream; and gives the title of Baron (cre. 1646) to the Earl of Selkirk.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Daharick, a moor in Midmar parish, Aberdeenshire, said to have been the scene of a battle between Wallace and Comyn.

Daiglen, a burn in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet, and running 1¾ mile south-eastward to form with Gannel Burn the Burn of Tillicoultry.

Dailly, a village and a parish in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The village of New Dailly stands on the left bank of Girvan Water, 7 furlongs SSE of Dailly station, on the Ayr and Girvan railway, this being 5½ miles ENE of Girvan, and 7⅝ SSW of Maybole, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Greatly improved and enlarged since 1825, it is substantially built and regularly aligned; at it are a principal inn, the parish and Free churches, a public school, and a working men's club. Pop. (1841) 591, (1861) 650, (1871) 554, (1881) 696.

The parish, called anciently *Dalmaolkeran* ('dale of St Keiran'), had its church till 1691 at Old Dailly, 3½ miles to the WSW; in 1653 it was shorn of a large tract to form Barr parish, but acquired a small annexation from Kirkoswald. It includes AILSA CRAIG; yet itself at no point touches the sea, being bounded NW and N by Kirkoswald, NE by Kirkmichael, E by Kirkmichael and Straiton, S by Barr, SW and W by Girvan. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7¾ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1½ and 6 miles; and its area is 18,078½ acres, of which 82½ are water. GIRVAN Water, followed pretty closely by the railway, winds 9⅛ miles west-south-westward through the north-western interior or along the northern and western borders; and several burns run to it from the interior. In the SW, where it passes off into Girvan, the surface sinks to close upon 50 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-eastward to 500 feet at High Craighead, 329 near Kilgrammie, 700 at Quarrel Hill, and 850 at Kirk Hill; south-eastward and eastward to 908 at Green Hill, 1059 at Hadyard Hill, 981 at Peat Rig, 1049 at Barony Hill, 1007 at Cairn Hill, and 1385 at Garleffin Fell. The rocks belong partly to the Calciferous Sandstone series, partly to the Carboniferous Limestone; and coal is worked at Bargany and Dalquharran, limestone at Craighead, while sandstone also is plentiful. The tract along Girvan Water is a pleasant vale, fertile, richly wooded, and well cultivated; the soil is here partly alluvial, and elsewhere ranges from argillaceous or light and dry, incumbent on gravel, to thin, wet, and spongy on the hills, which, naturally heathy or mossy, have been in places reclaimed, and almost everywhere afford good pasturage. Baronial fortalices stood at Old Kilkerran, Dalquharran, Brunston, and Penkill; a chapel of St Macarius * stood at *Machrykill*, another of Our Lady in *Ladyglen*, and a third at *Altichapel*; whilst on the western shoulder of Hadyard Hill, which commands a magnificent view, is a doubly-entrenched camp, possibly formed in the days of Robert Bruce, and measuring 300 feet by 195. Natives of Dailly were the poet, Hew Ainslie (1792-1878); Thos. Thomson (1768-1852), lawyer and antiquary; and his painter brother, the Rev. Jn. Thomson of Duddingston (1778-1840): and Prof. Alex. Hill, D.D. (1785-1867), was minister from 1816 to 1840. Mansions, all separately noticed, are Bargany, Dalquharran Castle, Kilkerran, Killochan Castle, and Penkill Castle; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Dailly is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £397. In 1881 it was all but resolved to rebuild the parish church (1766; 600 sittings), but for the present things are at a standstill. Four schools—Dailly public, Kilgrammie public, Old Dailly public, and Wallacetown Works—with respective accommodation for 227, 109, 75, and 90 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 168, 55, 39, and 89, and grants of £135, 14s., £27, 13s., £40, 14s., and £61, 4s. Valuation (1882) £16,288, 18s. 10d., *plus* £2618 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1756, (1831) 2074, (1861) 2050, (1871) 1932, (1881) 2204.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 8, 1863.

* In *Procs. Ayr and Wigtown Archæol. Soc.* (1882) is a notice of the sole relic of this chapel—a stone supposed to have been a baptismal font of high antiquity.

Dairsie, a parish in the NE of Fife, containing at its eastern border the village of Dairsiemuir or Osnaburgh, 5 furlongs NNW of Dairsie station, this being 3¼ miles SSW of Leuchars Junction, and 3 ENE of Cupar, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments. Bounded NW by Kilmany and Logie, N and E by Leuchars, SE by Kemback, SW and W by Cupar, the parish has an utmost length from E to W of 2⅝ miles, a varying breadth from N to S of 5 furlongs and 2½ miles, and an area of 2560¼ acres, of which 5¼ are water. The EDEN winds 2½ miles north-eastward along all the Kemback border; and where, close to Dairsie station, it quits this parish, the surface declines to less than 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward and north-westward to 505 feet on Foodie Hill, and 554 on CRAIGFOODIE, which, presenting to the SW a precipitous and quasi-columnar front, commands a very extensive view. Sandstone abounds in the S; and trap-rock is quarried in two places. The soil, in most parts fertile, in many is rich and deep; and little or nothing is waste. Dairsie Castle, a ruin on a rising-ground near the Eden, was the meeting-place of a parliament in 1335, and was occupied by John Spottiswood, Archbishop of St Andrews, when writing his *History of the Church and State of Scotland*. Craigfoodie is the chief mansion; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £1000 and upwards, 2 of between £500 and £1000, 1 of from £100 to £500, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Dairsie is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £400. The parish church containing 313 sittings, was 'built and adorned after the decent English fashion' by Archbishop Spottiswood in 1621. A squat, four-bayed oblong, with octagonal bell-turret and dwarf-spire, it 'only shows,' says Hill Burton, 'that the hand of the builder had lost its cunning, and that neither the prelate nor his biographer had an eye for mediæval art; it is a piece of cold mimicry, like the work of the cabinetmaker rather than of the architect,' etc. (*Hist. Scot.*, vii. 102, ed. 1876). There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 135 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 112, and a grant of £90, 9s. Valuation (1882) £6573, 3s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 550, (1831) 605, (1861) 638, (1871) 687, (1881) 693.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-65. See vol. i. of Billings' *Antiquities* (1845).

Dairsiemuir. See DAIRSIE.

Dalarossie (Gael. *dail-a-rois*, 'field of the point'), an ancient parish of NE Inverness-shire, now annexed to Moy. More populous than Moy, it lies along the Findhorn river, and on its left bank, 3⅝ miles SW of Findhorn

bridge and 20¼ SE of Inverness, has a church (1790; 450 sittings) and a public school.

Dalavich, an ancient parish and a registration district in Lorn, Argyllshire. The parish, now annexed to Kilchrenan, lies along the loch and river of Avich, onward to Loch Awe, on whose western shore, 14 miles WNW of Inverary, stand its church and its public school. Pop. of district (1871) 217, (1881) 225. See Kilchrenan.

Dalbarber, a village on the E border of Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, 2 miles WSW of Methven village.

Dalbeattie, a thriving police burgh in Urr parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, standing, 80 feet above sea-level, on Dalbeattie Burn, 7 furlongs from its influx to Urr Water, with a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 5¼ miles ESE of Castle-Douglas, 15½ NE by E of Kirkcudbright, 14½ SW of Dumfries, 108¼ SSW of Edinburgh, and 106¼ S by E of Glasgow. Founded as a mere village in 1780, this 'Granite City of the South' owes its quick recent extension to the neighbouring quarries of Craignair in Buittle, to the opening of the railway in 1860, and to its situation near the Urr, which, for large vessels, is navigable as high as Dub o' Hass, 5 miles to the S, and for small craft up to quite close to the town. It consists of a main street with others diverging, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, 11 insurance agencies, 4 hotels, a gas company, a town-hall with illuminated clock, a mechanics' institute (1877), a literary association, bowling and quoiting greens, masonic, oddfellows', and foresters' lodges, etc. There are extensive bone, paper, bobbin, saw, and flour mills, dye-works, an iron-forge, and concrete works; but Dalbeattie's chief industrial establishments are the great steam granite-polishing works of Messrs Newall and Messrs Shearer, Field, & Co., which employ several hundreds of workmen as quarriers, hewers, and polishers; have furnished granite for the Liverpool docks, the Thames Embankment, lighthouses in Ceylon, and the paving of many large cities at home and abroad; and, besides other monuments, supplied that at Hughenden to Viscountess and Viscount Beaconsfield. Hiring fairs are held on the second Tuesday of April and October. Dalbeattie forms a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries, its minister's stipend being £300. A new parish church, Early English in style, with 900 sittings and a spire 130 feet high, was built in 1880 at a cost of £5000; and, at a cost of nearly £2000, a new Free church, Romanesque in style, was built in 1881. Other places of worship are a U.P. church (1818; 350 sittings), an Evangelical Union church, St Peter's Roman Catholic church (1814; 300 sittings), and Christ Church Episcopal (1875), another Early English edifice, with tower unfinished. A public, a female public, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 500, 65, and 154 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 384, 57, and 80, and grants of £327, 11s. 2d., £47, 2s., and £65, 11s. Under the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862, the burgh is governed by a senior and two junior magistrates and six other police commissioners. Its municipal constituency numbered 750 in 1882, when the annual value of real property amounted to £9712. Pop. of burgh (1841) 1430, (1861) 1736, (1871) 2937, (1881) 3862; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 4132.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Dalblair. See Glenmuir.

Dalcairnie Linn. See Berbeth.

Dalcapon. See Dunkeld and Dowally.

Dalchally, a glen in Glenisla parish, Forfarshire, traversed by Cally Water to the river Isla at a point 6 miles N of Glenisla church.

Dalchonzie, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Comrie parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Earn, 2½ miles W of Comrie village.

Dalchosnie, an estate, with a mansion, in Fortingall parish, NW Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tummel, 1¼ mile ESE of Kinloch Rannoch. Its owner, General Alastair M'Ian M'Donald, of Dun Alastair (b. 1830; suc. 1866), chief of the M'Donalds of Keppoch, holds 14,000 acres in the shire, valued at £2676 per annum.

Dalchreichard, a hamlet, with a public school, in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, on the left bank of the Moriston, 1 mile W of Torgyle Bridge.

Dalcross, a ruined castle in the united parish of Croy and Dalcross, NE Inverness-shire, 2 miles SE of Dalcross station on the Highland railway, this being 6¾ miles NE of Inverness. Built by the eighth Lord Lovat in 1621, it afterwards passed to the M'Intoshes, whose nineteenth chief, Lachlan, lay here in state from 9 Dec. 1703 till 18 Jan. 1704, when 2000 of the Clan Chattan followed his remains—scanty enough, one would fancy—to their last resting-place in Petty church. Here, too, the Royal troops were put in array immediately before the battle of Culloden. Dalcross stands high (362 feet above sea-level), and commands a continuous view from Mealfourvonie to the Ord of Caithness; it consists of two square, lofty, corbie-gabled blocks, joined to each other at right angles. See Croy.

Dalcruive or **Dalcrue**, a place in Methven parish, Perthshire, 2 miles NE of Methven village, on the right bank of the Almond, which here is crossed by a fine bridge, erected in 1836-37, with one semicircular arch of 80 feet span.

Daldawn or **Dildawn**, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of the Dee, 3 miles SW of Castle-Douglas.

Dalduff, an ancient baronial fortalice in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, now represented by only ruinous walls, 3 miles SE of Maybole town.

Dale, a village of Shetland, 3½ miles from its post-town, Lerwick.

Dalgain. See Sorn.

Dalgarnock, an ancient parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, annexed to Closeburn in 1697. It nearly surrounded the original parish of Closeburn; and its beautiful churchyard, 1¼ mile S of Thornhill, contains the grave and tombstone of the persecuted Covenanter James Harkness. Here stood a village, a burgh of barony, where a famous market-tryst was held, that seems to have been continued after most or all of the houses had disappeared, and is alluded to in Burns's lines:

> 'But a' the next week, as I fretted wi' care,
> I gaed to the tryst o' Dalgarnock;
> And wha but my fine fickle lover was there!
> I glowr'd as I'd seen a warlock, a warlock;
> I glowr'd as I'd seen a warlock.'

Dalgarven, a village in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Garnock, contiguous to the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 2 miles N by W of Kilwinning town.

Dalgenross. See Dalginross.

Dalgety or **Delgaty**, an estate, with a mansion, in Turriff parish, N Aberdeenshire, 2 miles ENE of Turriff town. For three centuries and a half the property of the Hays of Erroll, it was sold in 1762 to Peter Garden, Esq. of Troup, and by his son resold in 1798 to James, second Earl of Fife, whose nephew, Gen. the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff (1778-1851), long made it his residence. Finally it was purchased by a younger brother of the present Governor of Madras, Ainslie Douglas Ainslie, Esq., who, born in 1838, changed in 1866 his name Grant-Duff to that of Ainslie, and who holds 2822 acres in the shire, valued at £1768 per annum. The oldest part of Dalgety Castle, with walls more than 7 feet thick, is older perhaps than its earliest extant date (1579); and, added to at various periods down to the present century, the whole is now a stately square, winged pile, its battlements—66 feet from the ground—commanding a beautiful view. The grounds are finely wooded, and contain a lake (2½ × ½ furl.).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Dalgety, a coast parish of SW Fife, containing the villages of St Davids, Fordel, and Mossgreen, with part of Crossgates, and traversed down to the coast at St Davids

by the Fordel mineral railway; whilst its church stands 1⅝ mile W by S of the post-town Aberdour, and 4½ miles W by S of Burntisland. It is bounded W and N by Dunfermline, NE by Aberdour, and SE by the Firth of Forth, here from 1¾ to 4¾ miles broad. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 4¼ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 4½ furlongs and 2⅝ miles; and its area is 3710¾ acres, of which 357¾ are foreshore and 12¾ water. The coast-line is fully 5¼ miles long, if one follows the bends of Barnhill, Braefoot, Dalgety, and Donibristle Bays, the largest of which, Dalgety Bay, measures 6½ furlongs across the entrance, and 3¼ thence to its inmost recess. From the shore, which in places is beautifully wooded right down to the water's edge, the surface here and there rises steeply to 100 feet and more above sea-level, thence gently ascending throughout the interior, till close to the northern border, ¼ mile E of Crossgates, it attains 426 feet. A darkly-wooded glen, cleaving the grounds of Fordel, is traversed by a brook which makes a fine waterfall of 50 feet; and a beautiful little loch is at Otterston, which still boasts some magnificent trees. Among them are a beech and an ash, 90 and 80 feet high, and 15¼ in girth at 5 feet from the ground; but a gale of January 1882 laid low two venerable walnut-trees, the largest of which girthed 15⅝ feet at 16 from the ground. The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation, and include great abundance of sandstone, limestone, and coal; the last, of very superior quality, is mined at Fordel. The arable soil is loam, partly light and dry, more generally deep and strong. A village of Dalgety stood at the head of Dalgety Bay, ½ mile SSE of the present church; but the ivy-clad ruins of St Bridget's kirk, dating from the 12th century, are all that now mark its site. First Pointed in style, these retain a piscina and a number of quaint old epitaphs; whilst Chancellor Seton, first Earl of Dunfermline (1555-1622), is buried in a vault to the W. Almost the last to preach within their walls was Edward Irving. Other antiquities are Fordel Castle and a fragment of Couston Castle, at the E end of Otterston Loch, the retreat this of Charles I.'s persecuted chaplain, the Rev. Robert Blair (1583-1666), whose grave is at Aberdour; of Seton's favourite residence, Dalgety House, not so much as a stone remains. The chief mansions are Donibristle House, Fordel House, Cockairnie, and Otterston (1589), the two last both the property of Captain Moubray, R.N. (b. 1818; suc. 1848), whose ancestor, a cadet of the Barnbougle Moubrays, settled here in 1511, and who owns 500 acres in the shire, valued at £794 per annum. In all, 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Giving off its northern portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Mossgreen, Dalgety is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; the living is worth £358. The present church, built in 1830, is a good Gothic structure, containing 500 sittings; and 2 public schools, Hillend and Mossgreen, with respective accommodation for 116 and 220 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 102 and 168, and grants of £80, 11s. and £147. Valuation (1882) £7695, 15s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 890, (1831) 1300, (1861) 1569, (1871) 1310, (1881) 1321.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 40, 1857-67. See pp. 25-54 of J. C. R. Buckner's *Rambles Round Aberdour* (Edinb. 1881).

Dalginross (Gael. *dail-chinn-rois*, 'field at the head of the point'), a village in Comrie parish, Perthshire, on the peninsula between the Water of Ruchill and the river Earn, 3 furlongs S of Comrie town. Dalginross Plain, to the S of the village, contained two Roman camps, one of them occupying an area of 16 acres, supposed by some antiquaries to have been the 'Victoria' of the ninth Legion. See Blairinroar.

Dalguise, a village, with a Society's school, in Little Dunkeld parish, central Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tay, with a station on the Highland railway, 4½ miles NNW of Dunkeld, under which it has a post and telegraph office. The railway crosses the Tay, ½ mile N of the station, on a latticed iron-girder viaduct 360 feet in span, resting on one stone pier, and terminating at each end in handsome towers and wings of masonry 71 feet long, and there it begins to open on the beautiful Vale of Athole. Dalguise House, near the village, is partly an old building, partly modern; the estate was given by William the Lyon to Dunkeld church, and in 1543 was transferred by Bishop Crichton to John, second son of Steuart of Arntullie, whose descendant, John Steuart, Esq., tenth Laird of Dalguise (b. 1799; suc. 1821), holds 1750 acres in Perthshire, valued at £1036 per annum, but is non-resident, having been one of the earliest settlers in Cape Colony, where he is Master of the Supreme Court.

Dalhalvaig. See Reay.

Dalhonzie. See Dalchonzie.

Dalhousie Castle, a noble mansion in Cockpen parish, Midlothian, on the left bank of the river South Esk, 2¼ miles S by W of Dalkeith, 1⅝ mile SE of Bonnyrigg, and 1¼ S by W of Dalhousie station on the Waverley route of the North British, this being 9 miles SE of Edinburgh. In the first half of the 12th century Simon de Ramsay received a grant of lands in Midlothian from David I.; in 1296 and 1304 William de Ramsay swore fealty to Edward I. of England for the lands of 'Dalwolzie.' His son, Sir Alexander, was one of the great Scotch leaders in the War of Independence, the capturer of Roxburgh, who for reward was starved to death in the Castle of Hermitage (1342); in 1400 his namesake and fourth descendant successfully defended Dalhousie against Henry IV. of England. This Sir Alexander was slain at Homildon (1402), as was another at Flodden (1513). In 1618 George Ramsay, eleventh in descent from the first Sir Alexander, was raised to the peerage as Lord Ramsay of Melrose, a title changed in the following year to that of Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie; and in 1633 his son and successor, William, was created Earl of Dalhousie and Baron Ramsay of Kerington. During his time we find Oliver Cromwell dating his letters from Dalhousie Castle, 8 and 9 Oct. 1648. The fifth, sixth, seventh, and ninth Earls were all of them soldiers, George, the ninth (1770-1838), for service done in the Peninsula being raised in 1815 to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie. His third son and successor, the Indian administrator, James Andrew Broun-Ramsay (1812-60), was born and died at Dalhousie, at Dalhousie received a call from the Queen and Prince Albert on 4 Sept. 1842, was Governor-General of India from 1847 to 1855, and in 1849 was created Marquis of Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle and the Punjaub. This title died with him, but those of Earl of Dalhousie and Baron Ramsay devolved on his cousin, Fox Maule, second Lord Panmure (1801-74), whose cousin and successor Admiral George Ramsay (1806-80) became a peer of the United Kingdom in 1875 as Baron Ramsay of Glenmark. His son, the present and thirteenth Earl, John William Ramsay, Commander R.N., K.T. (b. 1847), is eighteenth in descent from the first Sir Alexander, and holds 1419 acres in Midlothian and 136,602 in Forfarshire, valued respectively at £3452 and £55,602 per annum. (See Brechin and Panmure.) Dating from the 12th century, Dalhousie is described by the Queen as 'a real old Scottish castle, of reddish stone;' but by the ninth Earl it was so altered and enlarged that it is hard to say how much is old and how much modern. Anyhow it is a stately castellated pile, with lofty tower and a fine collection of family portraits; on 10 Oct. 1867 it narrowly escaped entire destruction by fire, with the loss of the third story and attics of the central portion. The park is finely wooded, and the garden of singular beauty. Less than a half mile to the NW flows Dalhousie Burn, which, rising near Newbigging, runs 5 miles north-eastward along the boundary of Carrington with Lasswade and Cockpen, and through the interior of the latter parish, till near Dalhousie station it joins the South Esk. A pretty streamlet, with steep but wooded banks, it makes a descent from about 700 to less than 200 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See Peter Mitchell's *Parish of Cockpen in the Olden Times* (Dalkeith, 1881).

Dalintober, a suburban village in Campbeltown parish,

Argyllshire, on the N side of the head of Campbeltown Loch. Lying within the parliamentary boundaries of Campbeltown burgh, it is a thriving place, with a substantial small pier.

Daljarroch, an estate, with a mansion, in Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Stinchar, near Pinmore station, and 4 miles ENE of Colmonell village. Comprising 1927 acres, it was sold in 1875 for £48,000. There is a post office of Daljarroch.

Dalkairnie Linn. See BERBETH.

Dalkeith, a town and a parish in the E of Edinburghshire. The town stands, 182 feet above sea-level, on a peninsula from 3 to 5 furlongs wide between the North and South Esks, and by road is 4¼ miles S by W of Musselburgh and 6 SE of Edinburgh, whilst, as terminus of a branch line 3¾ furlongs long, it is 8⅝ miles SE of Edinburgh. It is also accessible from Eskbank station, 5 furlongs to the SW, on the main Waverley route of the North British, this being 8⅛ miles SE of Edinburgh and 90¼ N by W of Carlisle. A low and flat-backed ridge, the peninsula slopes more steeply to the North than the South Esk; of the town's fair surroundings this picture is given in David Moir's *Mansie Wauch*:—'Pleasant Dalkeith! with its bonny river, its gardens full of gooseberry bushes and pear-trees, its grass parks spotted with sheep, and its grand green woods.' The High Street widens north-eastward from 30 to 85 feet, and terminates at a gateway leading up to Dalkeith Palace, the principal seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, which palace, as centring round it all the chief episodes in Dalkeith's history, must here be treated of before Dalkeith itself.

The Anglo-Norman knight, William de Graham, a witness to the foundation charter of Holyrood Abbey (1128), received from David I. the manor of Dalkeith; his seventh descendant, John de Graham, dying without issue about the middle of the 14th century, left two sisters, his heiresses, of whom one, Marjory, conveyed Dalkeith by marriage to the Douglases. 'In my youth,' says Froissart, 'I, the author of this book, travelled all through Scotland, and was full fifteen days resident with William, Earl of Douglas, at his castle of Dalkeith. Earl James was then very young, but a promising youth,' etc. Doughty Earl James it was who, capturing Hotspur's trophy, cried out that he would set it high on the tower of his castle of Dalkeith—a taunt that led to the battle of Otterburn (1388). In 1452 the town was plundered and burned by the brother of the murdered sixth Earl of Douglas, but the castle held out gallantly under Patrick Cockburn, its governor; in 1458 James II. conferred on James Douglas of Dalkeith the title of Earl of Morton; and at the second Earl's castle James IV. first met his affianced Queen, the Princess Margaret of England, 3 Aug. 1503, when, 'having greeted her with knightly courtesy, and passed the day in her company, he returned to his bed at Edinburgh, very well content of so fair meeting.' In 1543, Cardinal Beaton was committed prisoner to Dalkeith Castle, which in 1547 had to yield to the English victors of Pinkie after a valiant defence. James, fourth Earl of Morton, the cruel and grasping Regent, built at Dalkeith about 1575 a magnificent palace, richly adorned with tapestries and pictures, and fitter for king than subject—the 'Lion's Den' the country people called it. Hither on Sunday, June 11, 1581, just nine days after the Lion's head had fallen beneath the Maiden's axe, James VI. returned from the parish kirk with two pipers playing before him and with the Duke of Lennox, Morton's accuser and successor. The Modern Solomon revisited Dalkeith in 1617, when Archibald Symson, the parish minister, addressed to him a congratulatory poem, *Philomela Dalkethensis;* and in 1633 Charles I. was here magnificently entertained. In the winter of 1637-38, following close on the Liturgy tumults, the Privy Council adjourned from Linlithgow to Dalkeith Palace, whither twelve out of the sixteen 'Tables,' or commissioners, representing the supplicants of every estate, came to present their menacing protestation; and in the spring of 1639 these Tables made themselves masters of the palace. Within it, besides military stores, were found the regalia—crown, sceptre, and sword—which, with all reverence, were brought back by the nobles to Edinburgh Castle. Francis Scott, second Earl of BUCCLEUCH, purchased Dalkeith from the ninth Earl of Morton in 1642. Dying in 1651, he left two daughters, Mary (1648-61) and Anne (1651-1732), who, successively Countesses of Buccleuch in their own right, married, at the early ages of 11 and 12, Walter Scott of Highchester and the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth, both of them lads of only 14 years. The Countess Mary's custodier was the celebrated General Monk, who as such had a five years' lease of Dalkeith (1654-59), and lived there quietly, busying himself with gardening, but ever regarded jealously by Cromwell. Her mother, who for third husband had taken the Earl of Wemyss, is described by Baillie as a witty, active woman, through whom Monk acted on the Scottish nobles, and through whom the Scottish nobles acted in turn on Monk; and that 'sly fellow' is said to have planned the Restoration in rooms, still extant, overhanging the Esk. Monmouth himself must often have been here; in 1663 he and his child spouse were created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Earl and Countess of Dalkeith. The Duchess of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel,* she, after Monmouth's execution (1685), lived chiefly at NEWARK Castle in princely style, more rarely at Dalkeith Palace, which, as it stands to-day, was mainly built by her. Her grandson and successor, Francis, second Duke of Buccleuch (1695-1751), in whose time Prince Charles Edward passed two nights at Dalkeith (1 and 2 Nov. 1745), married the eldest daughter of James, second Duke of Queensberry; and their grandson Henry, third Duke (1746-1812), inherited the dukedom of Queensberry in 1810. With a younger brother, assassinated at Paris in 1766, he had made the grand tour under the tutelage of Adam Smith; and he did much to improve his tenantry and vast estates. To him Scott owed his appointment (1799) as sheriff-depute of Selkirkshire; and his son and successor, Charles William Henry (1772-1819), is also remembered as a kindly friend to both Sir Walter and the Ettrick Shepherd. His son, Walter-Francis Montagu-Douglas-Scott (b. 1806; suc. 1819), has entertained royalty twice, in the persons of George IV. (15-29 Aug. 1822) and Queen Victoria and Prince Albert (1-6 and 13-15 Sept. 1842). He is the fourth largest landowner in Scotland, holding 432,338 acres, valued at £187,156 per annum, viz., 3536 in Midlothian (£28,408, including £1479 for minerals and £10,601 for Granton harbour), 253,514 in Dumfriesshire (£97,530), 104,461 in Roxburghshire (£39,458), 60,428 in Selkirkshire (£19,828), 9091 in Lanarkshire (£1544), and 1308 in Fife, Kirkcudbright, and Peebles shires (£388). See BOWHILL, DRUMLANRIG CASTLE, and BRANXHOLM. Such are some of the memories of Dalkeith Palace, which, crowning a steep, rocky knoll above the North Esk's right bank, was mainly rebuilt by the Duchess of Monmouth in the early years of the 18th century. Her architect, Sir John Vanbrugh, better known for his plays than his buildings, chose as a model Loo Palace in the Netherlands; the result is a heavy-looking Grecian pile of reddish stone, with recessed centre and projecting wings. The interior, however, is rich in treasures of art—six family portraits by Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds, Wilkie's portrait of George IV., three landscapes by Claude, and other paintings by Holbein, Rembrandt, Annibal Caracci, Van Dyck, etc., with the furniture given to Monmouth by Charles II. The park, extending into Newton and Inveresk parishes, and ringed by a high stone wall, has a total area of 1035 acres, 130 of which are occupied by a remnant of the ancient Caledonian Forest. One kingly oak is 93 feet high, and girths 18⅓ feet at 1 foot from the ground; whilst an ash and three beeches, with respective girth of 13¾, 17, 16¾, and 14½ feet, are 95, 110, 103, and 95 feet high. Landscape gardening has done much to enhance the beauties due to an undulating surface and to the windings of the rivers Esk, which unite 7 furlongs below the palace; and the formality in the general disposition of the grounds

and in the planting, that offended both Gilpin and Stoddart, is ever softening with the lapse of years. See William Fraser, *The Scotts of Buccleuch* (Edinb. 1878).

Apart from castle and palace, Dalkeith has nothing more notable in its history than Mr Gladstone's electoral address of 20 March 1880. Connected with it by birth, education, or residence were the poet, John Rolland (flo. 1575); David Calderwood (1575-1650), ecclesiastical historian; Archibald Pitcairne (1652-1713), poet and physician; the judge, William Calderwood, Lord Polton (1661-1733); John Love (1695-1750), Buchanan's vindicator, and rector of the grammar school from 1739 till his death; Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Longborough and first Earl of Rosslyn (1733-1805), Lord High Chancellor of England; the historian, Principal William Robertson, D.D. (1721-93); Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville (1742-1811); John Kay, the caricaturist (1742-1826), for six years 'prentice to a Dalkeith barber; Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. (1779-1853), an eminent divine; Robert Mushet (1782-1828), of the Royal Mint; and Norman Macleod, D.D. (1812-72), who was minister from 1843 to 1851.

Nor, apart from its church, has the town much to show in the way of antiquities—a few old sculptured stones let into modern buildings, 'Cromwell's orderly house' in Chapelwell Close, and a fragment of a piscina in an old house near the palace gate. The market-cross has long since disappeared, but hiring fairs are held on the last Thursday of February, the first Thursday of April, and the second Thursday of October; horse and cattle fairs on the Thursday of May after Rutherglen and the third Tuesday of October, and corn markets on every Thursday in the year.* The Corn Exchange, built in 1855 at a cost of £3800 from designs by the late D. Cousin of Edinburgh, is a large hall, 172 by 50 feet, and 45 feet high, with open-timbered roof and a gable-front to the High Street, adorned by a panel bearing the Duke's arms. The Town-hall, a plain old building, stands also in the High Street; the Foresters' hall, in Buccleuch Street, measuring 80 by 45 feet, seats 800 persons, and was erected in 1877 at a cost of £4700; and the Combination poorhouse, for eleven parishes, at Gallowshall, accommodates 121 inmates, and was built at a cost of £4058 in 1849, being the first of such houses in Scotland. Dalkeith has besides a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial (1810), the National (1825), the Royal (1836), and the Clydesdale Banks (1858), a National Security Savings' bank (1839), 20 insurance agencies, 6 chief inns, gas-works (1827), a working men's club and institute (1867), a scientific association (1835), a science school (1870), an agricultural society (1836), Liberal and Conservative clubs (1879), a masonic hall, a town mission (1846), a Royal Infirmary auxiliary society (1841), a total abstinence society (1837), bowling, cricket, and curling clubs, two papers—the Thursday *Dalkeith Advertiser* and the Saturday *Dalkeith Herald*, etc. The streets are fairly well paved, but the drainage is very defective, as also was the water supply, till in 1878 an arrangement was made with the Edinburgh Water Company to bring in a fresh supply from the Moorfoot Hills, under their recent Extension Act, the works being carried out in 1879 at a cost of £6000. Ironfounding, brushmaking, and market-gardening are the leading industries.

The old or East Parish church is of unknown date; but Pope Sixtus' bull of 1475 refers to the collegiate establishment of St Nicholas of Dalkeith, consisting of a provost, 5 canons, and 5 prebends, as having been 'founded and endowed from ancient times.' Second Pointed in style, it consists of an aisled nave (78 × 53 feet), a choir (44 × 27) with trigonal apse, N and S transepts, and a western clock-tower and octagonal spire 85 feet high. The choir, however, which, with its canopied niches, is much more highly decorated than the rest of the fabric, has long been roofless, cut off from the nave by an unsightly wall; and forty years since nave and transepts were 'choked with galleries, rising tier above tier behind and around the pulpit—a curious example of Scotch vandalism. There was, however, something of the picturesque in the confused cramming of these "lofts" into every nook and corner, in the quaint shields, devices, and texts emblazoned in front of the seats allotted to different guilds. The weavers reminded the congregation of how life was passing "swiftly as the weaver's shuttle," and the hammermen of how the Word of God smote the rocky heart in pieces' (*Life of Norman Macleod*, 1876). Now, as restored by the late David Bryce, R.S.A., in 1852, the church contains 760 sittings, and presents a goodly appearance, but for the lack of the choir, in which are two recumbent effigies, probably of James, first Earl of Morton, and his dame, as also the graves of the young Countess Mary and her sister, the Duchess of Monmouth. The West Church, on a commanding site above the North Esk, was erected in 1840 at the cost of the Duke of Buccleuch, and is a cruciform Early English structure, with 950 sittings, and a spire 167 feet high. King's Park U.P. church, also Early English in style, with 700 sittings and a spire of 140 feet, was built in 1869-70 at a cost of £3300; and Buccleuch Street U.P. church, a Lombardo-Venetian edifice, in 1879, at a cost of £8767. Other places of worship are Back Street U.P. church (436 sittings), a Free church, a Congregational church (300 sittings), Wesleyan, Baptist, and Evangelical Union chapels, St David's Roman Catholic church (1854; 500 sittings), and St Mary's Episcopal church (1845; 250 sittings). The last, situated just within the gateway of the ducal park, is a beautiful Early English building, comprising a nave with open roof, a chancel elaborately groined in stone, and a S vestry. Back Street public school, the new Burgh public school, and the Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 204, 500, and 235 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 107, 340, and 135, and grants of £94, 15s., £239, 10s., and £117, 9s.

Under the successive holders of castle and palace, Dalkeith was for centuries a burgh of barony; on the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1747, the Duke claimed £4000 for the regality, and was allowed £3400. In terms of Acts passed between 1759 and 1825 twelve trustees were appointed, of whom the baron-bailie was always one; but in 1878 the General Police Act was adopted after repeated rejection, and the town is now governed by a chief magistrate, 2 other magistrates, and 9 commissioners. Valuation (1882) £27,806. Pop. (1841) 4831, (1851) 5086, (1861) 5396, (1871) 6386, (1881) 6711.

The parish, containing also the village of Lugton and the greater part of Whitehill village, is bounded NW by Newton, NE by Inveresk, E by Cranston, SE and S by Newbattle, and SW by Lasswade. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3⅝ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 1⅜ mile; and its area is 2345½ acres, of which 1½ are water. The North Esk winds 2⅝ miles, mostly through the interior, but partly along the Lasswade and Newton borders, till, near the northern extremity of the parish, it is joined by the South Esk, which, entering from Newbattle, has a northerly course here of 2 miles. As the river Esk, their united waters flow on 1 furlong north-eastward along the Newton boundary; and, at the point where they pass into Inveresk, the surface declines to 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising gently south-south-westward and south-eastward to 182 feet at Dalkeith High Street, 300 at Longside, and 400 near Easter Cowden. The rocks belong to the coal-measures of the Carboniferous formation, and coal is largely worked, whilst an extensive bed of brick and tile clay occurs at Newfarm and near Gallowshall. The soil is generally a good deep loam, with subsoil of clay and gravel; and the rent of the land is high, particularly that occupied by gardens. The Duke of Buccleuch holds about seven-eighths of the entire parish, 2 other proprietors holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 31 of between £100 and £500, 52 of from £50 to £100, and 113 of from £20 to

* The weekly corn market was changed from Sunday (on which it had been held 'past memory of man') to Thursday by an Act of the Scottish Parliament of 1581, which also appointed the yearly October fair.

£50. Part of Restalrig deanery till 1592, and now the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, Dalkeith is divided ecclesiastically into East and West parishes, the former a living worth £506. Two schools under the landward board, Dalkeith public and Whitehill colliery, with respective accommodation for 163 and 121 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 137 and 98, and grants of £128, 9s. 6d. and £36, 10s. Valuation (1860) £23,847; (1882) £34,868, *plus* £2154 for railways and waterworks. Pop. (1801) 3906, (1821) 5169, (1841) 5830, (1861) 7114, (1871) 7667, (1881) 7707.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

The presbytery of Dalkeith, established in 1581, comprises the ancient parishes of Borthwick, Carrington, Cockpen, Cranston, Crichton, Dalkeith, Fala and Soutra, Glencorse, Heriot, Inveresk, Lasswade, Newbattle, Newton, Ormiston, Penicuik, and Temple; the *quoad sacra* parishes of West Dalkeith, North Esk, Rosewell, Roslin, and Stobhill; and the chapelry of New Craighall. Pop. (1871) 45,099, (1881) 50,932, of whom 8990 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dalkeith, comprising the churches of Carlops, Cockenzie, Cockpen, Dalkeith, Gorebridge, Loanhead, Musselburgh, Ormiston, Penicuik, Roslin, and Temple, which together had 2688 members in 1881.

Dallachy. See BELLIE.

Dallas, a village and a parish of central Elginshire. The village stands on the left bank of the Lossie, 11 miles SW of Elgin, and 8½ SE of Forres, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also Kellas village, 3½ miles to the ENE, is bounded N by Elgin, E by Birnie, SE by Rothes and Knockando, W by Edinkillie, and NW by Rafford. Rudely triangular in outline, it has an utmost length of 10¼ miles from its north-eastern angle, near Lennocside, to Carn Kitty, at its south-western apex; an utmost breadth from E to W of 7⅛ miles; and an area of 22,024⅜ acres, of which 122 are water. The LOSSIE, issuing from Loch Trevie, near the south-western corner of the parish, winds 15½ miles north-north-eastward and east-north-eastward through the interior, descending in this course from 1300 to 300 feet above sea-level; near Lennocside, at the north-eastern corner, it is joined by Lennoc Burn, flowing 4 miles northward along all the Birnie border, and forming a waterfall, the Ess of GLENLATTERACH; whilst Black Burn, another of the Lossie's affluents, runs 3⅜ miles north-eastward along all the boundary with Rafford, thence passing off into Elgin. Lochs Dallas (3¼ × 1¼ furl.) and Trevie (1 × ⅝ furl.) lie right upon the Edinkillie border; Loch COULATT (1½ × 1 furl.) falls just within Knockando; and fifteen lochlets, tinier still, are dotted over the south-western interior. From NE to SW the chief elevations to the right of the Lossie are Mill Buie (1100 feet), Cairn Uish (1197), Meikle Hill (932), Cas na Smorrach (1146), and Carn Kitty (1711); to the left rise wooded Mulundy Hill (768), another Mill Buie (1216), and Carnache (1179). These hills are variously arable, planted, and heathy; the straths are well cultivated, and exhibit much natural beauty. Granite is the prevailing rock, but sandstone and grey slate have both been quarried; the soil is generally light loam on a gravelly bottom along the Lossie, a vegetable mould incumbent on till in parts of the uplands, and moor or moss along the southern border. Tor Castle, ½ mile N by E of the village, was built in 1400 by Sir Thomas Cumming of ALTYRE, and, long the Cummings' stronghold, consists now only of ruined outworks and a moat. The property is mostly divided among three. Dallas is in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; the living is worth £188. The present church, near the village, was built in 1794, and contains 250 sittings; its ancient, heather-thatched predecessor was dedicated to St Michael; and a stone shaft, 12 feet high, in the kirkyard, surmounted by a fleur-de-lis, is the old market-cross. A Free church stands ⅜ mile NE of the village; and two public schools, Dallas and Kellas female, with respective accommodation for 140 and 60 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 85 and 27, and grants of £81, 9s. 6d. and £18. Valuation (1881) £5542, 12s. Pop. (1801) 818, (1841) 1179, (1861) 1102, (1871) 1060, (1881) 915.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Dallintober. See DALINTOBER.

Dalmahoy (Gael. *dail-ma-thuath*, 'field to the north'), a mansion in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile S by E of Ratho village, and 2½ miles W by N of Curriehill station. Built partly in the early years of last century, partly at subsequent periods, it has grounds of great beauty, commanding fine distant views, and open to strangers. The estate, having belonged from 1296 and earlier to the family of Dalmahoy, passed in the middle of the 17th century to the Dalrymples, from whom it was purchased about 1750 by the seventeenth Earl of Morton; and Dalmahoy is now the chief seat of Sholto-John Douglas, twentieth Earl of Morton since 1458 (b. 1818; suc. 1858), who holds 8944 acres in the shire, valued at £9041 per annum. (See also ABERDOUR and CONA.) Dalmahoy Crags, overlooking the Caledonian railway 1¼ mile SSW of Dalmahoy House, rise to an altitude of 680 feet above sea-level, stoop precipitously to the W, and constitute a grand feature in the general landscape of the Western Lothians. Dalmahoy has an Episcopal chapel, St Mary's.

Dalmally, a village in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on the left bank of the Orchy, near the north-eastern extremity of Loch Awe, with a station on the Callander and Oban railway, 24½ miles E of Oban, 62¼ WNW of Stirling, and 16 by road NNE of Inverary. Nestling among trees, and at the same time commanding magnificent views of the basin and mountain screens of Loch Awe, it is a favourite resort of anglers, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an hotel, a Free church, a public school, and a fair on the Friday of October after Kilmichael; whilst on an islet in the Orchy here stands Glenorchy parish church (1811; 570 sittings), an octagonal Gothic structure with a spire.

Dalmary. See GARTMORE.

Dalmelling. See DALMULLEN.

Dalmellington, a small town and a parish on the S border of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The town stands, 600 feet above sea-level, in a recess sheltered by hills, at the terminus of a branch (1856) of the Glasgow and South-Western, ⅝ mile NE of the Bogton Loch expansion of the river Doon, and 9 miles SE of Hollybush, 15 SE of Ayr, 51 SSW of Glasgow, and 72 SW of Edinburgh. Dating from the 11th century, and a burgh of barony, it was long little else than a stagnating village, but in recent times has become a centre of traffic in connection with new neighbouring iron-works; at it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, 4 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, gas-works, a reading-room and library, and a public school, erected in 1875 at a cost of £3000, whilst fairs are held here on the last Thursday of February and the day after Moniaive, *i.e.*, on the second or third Saturday of August. The parish church, built in 1846, is a handsome edifice in the Saxon style, with a lofty tower and 640 sittings; and other places of worship are a Free church (400 sittings), an Evangelical Union chapel, and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of the Rosary (1860; 170 sittings). Pop. (1861) 1299, (1871) 1514, (1881) 1453.

The parish, containing also the mining villages of Benquhat, Burnfoothill, Craigmark, Lethanhill, and Waterside, is bounded N by Coylton and Ochiltree, E by New Cumnock, SE by Carsphairn in Kirkcudbrightshire, SW by Loch Doon and Straiton. Its greatest length, from NW to SE, is 9½ miles; its breadth, from NE to SW, varies between 1½ and 4½ miles; and its area is 17,926⅝ acres, of which 144 are water. Loch DOON, with utmost length and width of 5⅝ miles and 6½ furlongs, lies just within Straiton, 680 feet above the level of the sea; and, issuing from it, the river Doon winds 10¼ miles north-westward along all the rest of the Straiton border, near the town expanding into BOGTON Loch (6 × 2¼ furl.), and receiving Muck Water and other burns from the interior. On the

Kirkcudbrightshire border, 4 miles SSE of the town, is Loch Muck (5 × 1⅜ furl.). Below Dalharco, where the Doon quits Dalmellington, the surface sinks to 500 feet above sea-level, thence rising eastward and south-eastward to 1103 feet near Hillend, 986 on Green Hill, 1426 on Benquhat, 925 on Craigmark Hill, 1521 on Benbeoch, 1333 on Benbain, 1107 on Knockskae, 1621 on Benbrack, 1760 on Windy Standard, 1484 on Campbell's Hill, and 1071 on Muckle Eriff Hill. A plain or very gentle slope lies along the Doon over a length of about 3 miles in the vicinity of the town, and, measuring 1 mile in extreme width at the middle, has nearly the figure of a crescent, narrowed to a point at both extremities. The surface everywhere beyond that plain rises into continuous eminences or mountain ridges, of which that nearest the Doon almost blocks its course at the NW angle of the parish, and extends away eastward as a flank to the plain, till it terminates abruptly, to the NE of the town, in a splendid basaltic colonnade 300 feet high and 600 feet long. Two other ridges run south-eastward and southward, and to the N are adjoined by a ridge extending into New Cumnock. The hills, in general, have easy acclivities, and in only three places, over short distances, are precipitous; yet they form mountain passes of picturesque character, in one or two instances of high grandeur. Two of the ridges, on the way from the town to Kirkcudbrightshire, approach each other so nearly for upwards of a mile, as to leave between them barely sufficient space for the public road and the bed of a mountain-brook; two others which flank the Doon at its egress from mountain-cradled Loch Doon, are rocky perpendicular elevations, and stand so close to each other for about a mile, as to seem cleft asunder by some powerful agency from above, or torn apart by some convulsive stroke from below. The gorge between these heights, a narrow, lofty-faced pass, bears the name of the Ness Glen, and opens at its north-western extremity into the crescent-shaped plain. The springs of the parish are pure, limpid, and perennial, and issue, for the most part, from beds of sand and gravel. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Silurian, partly carboniferous. Sandstone, limestone, coal, and ironstone abound. The coal belongs to the most southerly part of the Ayrshire coalfield, is of excellent quality, has been worked in numerous pits, and affords a supply not only to the immediate neighbourhood, but to places in Galloway 30 miles distant. The ironstone also is of good quality, and has been extensively worked since 1847. Iron-works were erected in that year at the villages of Waterside and Craigmark, and had five out of eight furnaces in blast in 1879. The soil, along the river side, is chiefly a deep loam; on the north-western acclivities, is a wet argillaceous loam, resting on sandstone; on the hills of the NE and E is moss; and on those of the S is partly peat but chiefly light dry earth, incumbent on Silurian rock. About 1310 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage, 750 under wood, and 275 in a state of commonage, whilst about 1150, now pastoral or waste, are capable of reclamation for the plough; and 150 at a spot ½ mile below the town are morass, resting on a spongy bed, and embosoming some oaks of considerable size. An ancient moat, surrounded with a deep dry fosse, and supposed to have been a seat of feudal justice courts, rises on the SE of the town; and within the town itself an edifice lately stood, which, known by the name of Castle House, is said to have borne date 1003 (?), and supposed to have been constructed with materials from a previous strong castle beyond the moat. Another ancient structure, believed to have been a place of considerable strength, and traditionally associated with a shadowy King Alpin, surmounted a cliff in a deep glen, and was protected on three sides by mural precipices, on the fourth side by a fosse. The Roman road from Ayr to Galloway passed through the parish, and was not entirely obliterated till 1830. Three very large cairns, one of them more than 300 feet in circumference, were formerly on the hills. Dalmellington figured largely in the Stuart persecution of the Covenanters, and is rich in traditions respecting their sufferings. Mr M'Adam of Craigengillan and Berbeth is much the largest proprietor; but 3 others hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 25 of from £20 to £50. Dalmellington is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £212. Dalmellington, Benquhat, Craigmark, Lethanhill, and Waterside schools, with respective accommodation for 300, 203, 222, 292, and 585 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 137, 149, 181, 216, and 328, and grants of £135, 8s. 6d., £123, 14s. 6d., £151, 13s. 6d., £150, 10s., and £292, 13s. Valuation (1882) £18,082, *plus* £2987 for railway. Pop. (1801) 787, (1841) 1099, (1851) 2910, (1861) 4194, (1871) 6165, (1881) 6384, of whom 772 belonged to Benquhat, 525 to Burnfoothill, 383 to Craigmark, 1165 to Lethanhill, and 1473 to Waterside.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 8, 1863.

Dalmennoch, a small bay in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, on the E side of Loch Ryan, 3½ miles NNE of Stranraer. It has excellent anchorage.

Dalmeny, a village and a coast parish of NE Linlithgowshire. The village stands 3 furlongs N by E of Dalmeny station on the Queensferry branch of the North British, this being 1⅝ mile SE of South Queensferry and 8¾ miles WNW of Edinburgh, under which there is a post office of Dalmeny; a pretty little place, it commands from its rising-ground a fine view over the neighbouring Firth.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of Craigie, includes the island of Inchgarvie, but since 1636 has excluded the royal burgh of South Queensferry, which it surrounds on all the landward sides. It is bounded N by the Firth of Forth (here from 9 furlongs to 3¾ miles broad), E by Cramond, S by Corstorphine in Midlothian and by Kirkliston, and W by Abercorn. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 4⅝ miles; its width, from N to S, varies between 1½ and 3 miles; and its area is 6797¼ acres, of which 16¾ are water, and 656 belong to the detached Aldcathie portion. The river Almond winds 2½ miles east-north-eastward, roughly tracing all the Midlothian border; and Dolphington Burn runs to the Firth through the interior, whose surface nowhere much exceeds 200 feet above sea-level. It is, however, charmingly diversified by the three rocky and well-wooded ridges of Dundas, Mons, and Craigie, and falls rather rapidly northward to the Firth, where the shore-line, 4¾ miles long, is backed by a steepish bank. The rocks belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series, with patches of basalt intruding at South Queensferry, Dundas Castle, Craigiehall, and Hound Point, and a larger one of diorite over much of Dalmeny Park. The soil of Aldcathie and of the higher grounds is generally a shallow clay, on a cold bottom; but that of the slopes and low grounds is a fertile loam, whereon thrive first-rate crops of wheat, potatoes, and turnips, as also the luxuriant and picturesque plantations of the Earl of Rosebery. Noteworthy are two ash-trees at Craigiehall, which, 80 and 90 feet high, girth 10¼ and 16 feet at 1 foot from the ground. Employment, other than that of agriculture and those connected with South Queensferry, is furnished by recently-established oilworks. John Durie, a learned divine and would-be uniter of divided churches, was minister from 1648 to 1656; and William Wilkie, D.D. (1721-72), eccentric author of the forgotten *Epigoniad*, was born at Echline farm. In 1662 Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., lord-clerk-register of Scotland and a lord of session, late lord-justice-general, purchased from the fourth Earl of Haddington the barony of Barnbougle and Dalmeny; his third son, Archibald, was, in 1700, created Baron Primrose and Dalmeny and Viscount Rosebery, in 1703 Earl of Rosebery; and *his* fifth descendant, Archibald Philip Primrose (b. 1847; suc. 1868), holds 24,220 acres in Mid and West Lothian, valued at £24,844 per annum (£2616 for minerals). See Rosebery and Malleny. On 3 Sept. 1842, a very wet day, the Queen and Prince Albert drove over to lunch at Dalmeny. The park is described in her Journal as 'beautiful, with trees growing down to the sea. It commands a very fine view of the Firth,

the Isle of May, the Bass Rock, and of Edinburgh. The grounds are very extensive, being hill and dale and wood The house is quite modern; Lord Rosebery built it, and it is very pretty and comfortable.' On 16 Aug. 1877 Her Majesty again visited Dalmeny Park. Other mansions, both separately noticed, are Dundas Castle and Craigiehall. Dalmeny is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £434. The church, at the village, contains 350 sittings, and, consisting of nave and chancel, is the most perfect specimen of Norman architecture to be found in Scotland. Without, the chief feature is 'the main entrance door in a porch projecting to the S, the archway of which is supported on two plain pillars with Norman capitals. There are over this door the remains of a line, concentric with the arch, of sculptured figures and animals, many of which are fabulous, and bear a considerable resemblance to those which appear on the ancient sculptured stones. . . . The interior has a fine massive simple effect. The small chancel, lower than the rest of the church, is in the form of an apse, consisting of a semicircle with the arc outwards, under a groined arch, the ribs of which are deeply moulded and ornamented with tooth-work.' So wrote Dr John Hill Burton in Billings' *Antiquities* (1845); and at Dalmeny that able antiquary and historian was fitly buried, 13 Aug. 1881. Two public schools, under a common school-board, Dalmeny and South Queensferry, with respective accommodation for 160 and 275 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 102 and 149, and grants of £82, 7s. and £101, 10s. Valuation (1860) £11,404, (1882) £17,251, 8s. 9d. Pop. of parish (1801) 765, (1831) 1291, (1861) 1274, (1871) 1492, (1881) 1643, of whom 612 were in South Queensferry parliamentary burgh; of registration district (1871) 916, (1881) 1031.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Dalmigavie, an estate, with a mansion, in Moy and Dalarossie parish, NE Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the upper Findhorn, 19 miles SSW of Tomatin. Its owner, Æneas Mackintosh, Esq. (b. 1813), holds 7000 acres in the shire, valued at £489 per annum.

Dalmonach. See Bonhill.

Dalmore, an estate, with a mansion, in Stair parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the river Ayr, 3 miles S of Tarbolton.

Dalmore, a seaport village in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire, on the Cromarty Firth, ⅔ mile SE of Alness station, and 2¾ miles W of Invergordon. From Belleport pier, ½ mile to the E, considerable quantities of timber are shipped for the N of England; and there are also a distillery, a flour-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Dalmuir, a burn and a village in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The burn rises among the Kilpatrick Hills in Cochno and other head-streams, collecting which in the north-eastern vicinity of Duntocher it thence runs 2½ miles south-westward to the Clyde. The village stands on the burn, 3 furlongs above its mouth, and 1⅜ mile SE of Kilpatrick village, with a station on the Dumbarton section of the North British, 9¾ miles NW by W of Glasgow, under which it has a post office. Near it are chemical works and the huge Clydebank shipbuilding yard and engineering works, which cover 30 acres, and employ 2000 men.

Dalmullin or **Dalmelling,** a place in St Quivox parish, Ayrshire, 1¾ mile E by N of Ayr. A Gilbertine priory was founded here in 1230 by Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland; but in 1238 it became a cell of Paisley Abbey.

Dalmyot. See Dunmyat.

Dalnacardoch, a shooting-lodge (erst a stage-coach hostelry) in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, on the great Highland road from Perth to Inverness, and on the left bank of the Garry, 6¼ miles WNW of Struan station. Here Prince Charles Edward passed the night of 29 Aug. 1745; and here on 9 Oct. 1861 the Queen and Prince Consort, travelling incognito, had 'a shabby pair of horses put in, with a shabby driver driving from the box.'

Dalnaspidal (Gael. *dail-an-spideal*, 'field of the hospice'), a station on the Highland railway in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, within 5 furlongs of the foot of Loch Garry, and 15¾ miles WNW of Blair Athole village. Near it is a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Athole; and, named after an ancient hospitium or small inn, it lies amid a wild, bleak, alpine tract, where numerous standing stones and cairns mark the graves of persons who fell in battle or perished in the snow. A party of Cromwell's troops, encamping here, were attacked and worsted by the men of Athole and some of the Camerons of Lochiel; and here, on the night of 16 March 1746, Lord George Murray divided the force with which he proposed to take Blair Castle.

Dalnavert, an estate, with a mansion, in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire, near the right bank of the Spey, 1½ mile ENE of Kincraig station.

Dalness, a shooting-lodge in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, on the right bank of the Etive, 5½ miles NNE of the head of Loch Etive, and 18 NE of Taynuilt. The Etive here makes a very fine waterfall.

Dalnotter House, a mansion in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, adjacent to the Clyde, ¾ mile SE of Old Kilpatrick village.

Dalpersie or **Terpersie,** a small old castellated mansion (now a farmhouse) in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire, 1 mile NW of Tullynessle church.

Dalquharran Castle, a fine mansion in Dailly parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of Girvan Water, 5 furlongs E of Dailly station, this being 7⅝ miles SSW of Maybole. Built about 1790, it was the seat of the Right Hon. Thos. Fran. Kennedy (1788-1879), who sat for the Ayr burghs from 1818 till 1834, and whose son and successor, Fran. Thos. Romilly Kennedy, Esq. (b. 1842), holds 4142 acres in the shire, valued at £5941 per annum, including £900 for minerals.

Dalquhurn. See Renton.

Dalree. See Dalry.

Dalreoch, a *quoad sacra* parish in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire, with a station on the Vale of Leven railway, ¼ mile N by W of Dumbarton. Constituted in 1873, it includes the Dumbarton suburb of West Bridgend, and is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Stipend £120. The church, in West Bridgend, was erected in 1871, and is a handsome edifice. Pop. (1881) 3634.

Dalrigh. See Dalry.

Dalruadhain. See Campbeltown.

Dalry, a town and a parish in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire. The town stands on a rising-ground between Rye and Caaf Waters, and at the right side of the river Garnock, 3 furlongs W by N of Dalry Junction on the main line of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 15½ miles SW of Paisley, 22½ SW of Glasgow, 70¼ WSW of Edinburgh, 11¼ NW of Kilmarnock, 9 NE of Ardrossan, 6¾ N by W of Irvine, and 17½ N by W of Ayr. A tract of country around it was anciently under special royal jurisdiction, and bore the name of the King's District or Valley (Gael. *dail-righ*); and a field on which its first houses were built was called the King's Field (Gael. *croftanrigh*), a name that it still retains in the slightly modified form of *Croftangry*. The parish church, St Margaret's, dependent once upon Kilwinning Abbey, and originally occupying a different site, was rebuilt on that field about the year 1608, and gave origin to the town. The site is eligible enough for a seat of traffic and industry, and commands an extensive southward and north-eastward view; but, owing to great freshets in the Garnock, the Rye, and the Caaf, it sometimes has almost the aspect of an island. The town was long no more than a petty hamlet, in 1700 comprising but six dwelling-houses, and about the beginning of this century numbering barely 800 inhabitants; afterwards it rose somewhat speedily to the dimensions of a smallish town, with a population of about 2000 in 1835. Some nine years later it started into sudden importance as a seat of business for the great neighbouring iron-works of Blair and Glengarnock; and then assumed, along with its environs, an appearance so different from what it had borne before, that a visitor acquainted with it only in its former con-

dition would hardly have known it for the same place. Now consisting of twelve streets, it contains great numbers of well-built modern houses and not a few excellent shops, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co., Clydesdale, and Union banks, 16 insurance agencies, 4 hotels, gas-works, town buildings, with library and reading-room, a Good Templars' hall, assembly rooms, 3 woollen factories, a worsted mill, an oil and stearine factory, etc. Thursday is market-day, and a fair is held on 31 July and 1 August. A gravitation water supply, capable of affording 130,000 gallons per diem, has been introduced at a cost of £9000; and in the centre of the town is a handsome granite fountain. The parish church was rebuilt in 1771, and again in 1871-73, the present being a cruciform Gothic edifice, with 1100 sittings, stained windows of Munich glass, and a tower and spire 124 feet high. Other places of worship are the West Established church, a Free church, a U.P. church (508 sittings), and St Palladius' Roman Catholic church (1851; 500 sittings). Besides a public school at Burnside and Kersland Barony school at Den, the 3 public schools of Blairmains, Townend, and West End (enlarged at a cost of £3000), and Dalry female industrial Church of Scotland school, with respective accommodation for 100, 296, 625, and 192 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 44, 293, 476, and 166, and grants of £32, 13s., £263, 8s., £449, 6s., and £130, 3s. Pop. (1851) 2706, (1861) 4232, (1871) 4133, (1881) 4021.

The parish contains also the villages of Blair Works, Burnside, Den, Drakemyre, and Riddens, with part of Glengarnock. Very irregular in outline, it is bounded N by Kilbirnie, NE by Beith, SE by Kilwinning, S by Kilwinning and Ardrossan, W by West Kilbride, and NW by Largs. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 9 miles; its breadth, from ENE to WSW, varies between ½ mile and 6¾ miles; and its area is 19,361 acres, of which 77 are water. The river Girnock, coming in from Kilbirnie, flows 6¾ miles south-by-westward through the interior and along the Kilbirnie and Kilwinning borders; it is followed throughout this course by the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and receives on the right hand Rye and Caaf Waters, and Bombo Burn and Dusk Water on the left. The surface, sinking in the extreme S to 85 feet above sea-level, thence rises north-eastward to 239 feet at Muirhead, 334 at Bowertrapping, and 357 near East Middlebank—north-north-westward and northward to 302 near Linn House, 869 at Gill Hill, 1099 at Baidland Hill, 1216 at Cock Law, 1261 at Green Hill, 652 at Carwinning Hill, and 1378 at Rough Hill, whose summit, however, falls just within Largs. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Limestone has long been largely worked; and coal is mined of excellent quality, partly in seams from 2½ to 5 feet thick. Ironstone, of very rich quality, began to be worked about 1845, when two farms which had been sold to the Glengarnock Iron Company for £18,000 were shortly afterwards resold to the Blair Iron Company for £35,000. Agates have been found in the bed of the Rye. The soil along the Girnock is deep alluvial loam, and to the E of it is chiefly thin, cold, retentive clay. In some parts to the W of the Girnock, it is an adhesive clay; along the base of the hills, has generally a light dry character, incumbent on either limestone or trap; and elsewhere is often reclaimed moss. Antiquities, other than those of Blair and Carwinning, are cairns and a moat near the town—the Courthill Mound, which, excavated in the winter of 1872, was found to contain large deposits of human bones and ashes. The Blairs have been lairds of Blair for wellnigh seven centuries; one of the line, Sir Bryce, was foully murdered at Ayr by the English in 1296. Another of Dalry's worthies was Sir Robert Cunningham, physician to Charles II.; and Captain Thomas Craufurd of Jordanhill (1530-1603), who gallantly took Dumbarton Castle in 1571, spent the close of his life at Kersland. The chief mansions are Blair, Giffen, Kirkland, Linn, Maulside, Ryefield, Swindridgemuir, Swinlees, and Waterside; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 43 of between £100 and £500, 32 of from £50 to £100, and 88 of from £20 to £50. Dalry is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £364. West and Kersland Barony churches are chapels of ease. Valuation (1860) £70,893; (1882) £44,227; *plus* £6798 for railways. Pop. (1801) 832, (1831) 1246, (1841) 4791, (1851) 8865, (1861) 11,156, (1871) 10,885, (1881) 10,215. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dalry, a village and a parish of N Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands, 200 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Ken, near the southern extremity of the parish, 3½ miles NNW of New Galloway, and 9¾ NW by N of Parton station, with which it communicates twice a day by omnibus. Called variously Dalry, Claughan of Dalry, and St John's Town of Dalry, it offers a picturesque assemblage of houses, irregularly scattered over a considerable space of ground, with gardens, hedges, and rows of trees; at it are a post and telegraph office, a branch of the Union Bank, a good hotel, and a public hall (1858). Pop. (1861) 639, (1871) 637, (1881) 585.

The parish was anciently one with Kells, Balmaclellan, and Carsphairn, comprising the entire district of Glenkens, and had several chapels, all subordinate to a mother church. It is bounded NW by New Cumnock, in Ayrshire; N by Sanquhar and NE by Penpont, in Dumfriesshire; E by Tynron and Glencairn, also in Dumfriesshire; SE by Balmaclellan; SW by Kells; and W by Kells and Carsphairn. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 15½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1¼ and 7¾ miles; and its area is 34,729½ acres, of which 194 are water. In the extreme N, close to the meeting-point of Kirkcudbright, Ayr, and Dumfries shires, the Water of Ken rises at 1870 feet above sea-level, and thence winds 21½ miles south-south-westward and south-south-eastward, mainly along the Carsphairn and Kells borders; it is joined by Carroch Burn, Black Water, Earlston Burn, and other streams from the interior, and by Garpel Burn, which runs south-westward along the boundary with Balmaclellan. That with Glencairn is traced for 2¼ miles by Castlefern Burn; and in the interior are these four lakes, with utmost length and breadth and altitude,—Lochinvar (4⅛ × 2⅔ furl.; 770 feet), Knocksting (1⅝ × 1½ furl.; 980 feet), Regland (1½ × ⅓ furl.; 900 feet), and Knockman (1¼ × ½ furl.; 875 feet). At the southern extremity, where the Ken quits the parish, the surface sinks to 165 feet above sea-level, thence rising northward and north-eastward to 559 feet near Kirkland, 825 near Gordonston, 700 at Ardoch Hill, 1062 at Corse Hill, 1127 at Stroan Hill, 1262 at Wether Hill, 950 at Mackilston Hill, 1127 at Glenshimeroch Hill, 1154 at Lochlee Hill, 1188 at Fingland Hill, 1300 near Cornharrow, 1376 at Manwhill, 1900 at *Benbrack, 1750 at Coranbac Hill, 1900 at *Ewe Hill, 2063 at *Alwhat, and 2100 at Lorg Hill, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. Granite and trap are the prevailing rocks; but blue slate occurs, and has been quarried. The southern district consists in great measure of rich arable land and fertile holms, interspersed with wood; the northern is all an assemblage of swelling hills and heathy mountains. A pavement, found at Chapelyards, on Bogue farm, in 1868, is thought to mark the site of a religious house; and besides several moats, cairns, and hill-forts, there are remains of a stronghold on an islet in Lochinvar, a trench—the 'Whighole'—near the top of a hill on Altrye farm, the Gordons' old tower of Earlston, and, at the village, a large stone, known as St John's Chair. David Landsborough, D.D. (1782-1854), poet and naturalist, was a native; so, too, was John Gordon Barbour (1775-1843), author of several works, and a friend of Hogg and 'Christopher North.' He is buried in the churchyard, where also rest three martyred Covenanters. The old church was associated with a Tam-o'-Shanter-like legend, and in it Grierson of Lag stabled his troopers' horses; whilst at this vil-

lage originated the great Covenanters' rising, that ended at Rullion Green. Three proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. Dalry is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £337. The present parish church was built in 1832 at a cost of £1400, and contains 700 sittings. At the village is also a U.P. church (1826; 200 sittings); and Glenkens Free church stands at Bogue, 1½ mile to the E. Three public schools—Corseglass, Dalry, and Stroanfreggan—with respective accommodation for 37, 125, and 32 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 12, 105, and 10, and grants of £27, 2s., £78, 11s. 8d., and £25, 9s. Valuation (1860) £7792, (1882) £13,275, 13s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 832, (1831) 1246, (1861) 1149, (1871) 1074, (1881) 988.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Dalry. See EDINBURGH.

Dalry, Dalrigh, or **Dalree,** a place in the W of Killin parish, W Perthshire, near Strathfillan Free church, and 1½ mile SE of Tyndrum station. It was the scene in 1306 of a sharp skirmish between Robert Bruce and Macdougal of Lorn, when the famous Brooch of Lorn, graphically described in Scott's *Lord of the Isles*, and said to be still in possession of the Macdougals of Dunolly, was torn from Bruce.

Dalrymple, a village and a parish on the SW border of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village, a pleasant little place, stands on the right bank of the Doon, 9 furlongs SE of Dalrymple station on the Ayr and Girvan section of the Glasgow and South-Western, this being 4¼ miles SSE of Ayr, under which it has a post office. Near it is a pirn mill, supplying the Paisley Anchor Thread Co. Pop. (1861) 261, (1871) 309, (1881) 300.

The parish, containing also SKELDON MILLS, is bounded NW by Ayr, NE and E by Coylton, SE by Dalmellington, S by Straiton and Kirkmichael, and W by Maybole. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is 7⅛ miles; its breadth, from NE to SW, varies between 1¼ and 4¼ miles; and its area is 7960 acres, of which 127¼ are water. The 'bonny DOON,' running amidst alternations of bold and wooded banks and fertile haughs, winds 10⅜ miles west-north-westward along all the Kirkmichael and Maybole boundary; and Loch MARTNAHAM, with utmost length and breadth of 1¼ and ¼ mile, lies on the Coylton border 290 feet above sea-level, and sends off a rivulet south-westward to the Doon. In the interior are Lochs Snipe (1½ × ½ furl.) and Kerse (3 × 1 furl.). Where the Doon quits the parish, near Macmannieston, the surface sinks to 120 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 305 near Balsarroch, 379 near Merkland, 417 near Benston, 533 at Laurieston, 545 at Knockshinnoch, 1112 at Bow Hill, and 1406 at Kilmein Hill—little rounded eminences that command extensive and varied views over land and firth to Arran, Ben Lomond, and the Grampians. The rocks are partly eruptive, but chiefly Devonian and carboniferous; and limestone and ironstone are worked. The soil on a few of the eminences is barren clay, on most is argillaceous loam, and on the lands along the streams and lochs is a sandy or gravelly loam. Some 1900 acres are hill pasture or meadow, about 500 are under wood, and all the rest of the land is arable. The chief antiquities are remains of three Caledonian forts and traces of the Roman road to Ayr. Dalrymple barony, belonging in the 13th century to a family of its own name, from which are descended the Earls of STAIR, passed in 1371-77 to John Kennedy of Dunure, ancestor of the Marquis of Ailsa and Earl of CASSILLIS, who is at present chief proprietor. Mansions are Skeldon and Hollybush; and 4 proprietors besides the Marquis hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Dalrymple is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £394. The church, near the village, was built in 1849. There is also a Free church (1863); and Dalrymple public school and the Dalmellington Iron-works school at Kerse, with respective accommodation for 150 and 165 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 129 and 135, and grants of £107, 9s. and £101, 13s. Valuation (1882) £11,742, 11s. 8d., *plus* £4451 for railways. Pop. (1801) 514, (1831) 964, (1861) 1325, (1871) 1412, (1881) 1362.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Dalserf, a Clydesdale village and parish in the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire. The village, standing on the left bank of the Clyde, 1 mile E of Ayr-Road station, 3 miles ESE of Larkhall, and 7 SE of Hamilton, was formerly a place of some size and importance, but has long been going steadily into decay, and now consists of only a few low-roofed cottages, situated among gardens.

The parish, which also contains the villages of MILLHEUGH and Rosebank, and most of the town of LARKHALL, formed anciently the chapelry of Machan under Cadzow or Hamilton, itself being known as Machanshire; and, having passed from the Comyns to the royal Bruces, and from them again to an ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton, was afterwards divided among junior branches of the Hamilton family, and, probably about the era of the Reformation, was constituted a parish, taking name from Dalserf village. It is bounded NW by Hamilton, NE by Cambusnethan and Carluke, SE by Lesmahagow, and SW by Stonehouse. Kite-shaped in outline, it has an utmost length from N by W to S by E of 5⅝ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 3½ miles, and an area of 7035⅝ acres, of which 79½ are water. The CLYDE winds 4⅝ miles north-westward along all the Carluke and Cambusnethan border; CANDER Water 2¼ miles north-north-westward to the Avon along the Stonehouse border; and AVON Water itself 3⅛ miles, also north-north-westward along the Stonehouse and Hamilton border. Where the Clyde quits the parish, opposite Lower Carbarn, the surface sinks to less than 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 345 feet beyond Larkhall, 477 at Strutherhill, 576 at Canderdikehead, and 623 at Cander Moss, in the southern corner of the parish, whose interior forms a sort of plateau between the Clyde and the Avon. The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation. Coal abounds, and is extensively mined at Ashgill, Broomhill, Canderside, Cornsilloch, Skellyton, etc.; ironstone is known to be plentiful; and sandstone, of quality to furnish excellent building blocks, is largely quarried. The soil, along the Clyde, is rich alluvium; on the banks rising steeply from the Clyde, is of various quality; and, on the higher grounds, is mostly strong heavy clay. All the land, except a small patch or two of moss, is either regularly or occasionally cultivated. The tract adjacent to the Clyde lies almost in the heart of the luxuriant range of the Clydesdale orchards, and was famed for its fruit from very early times; but, owing to frequent failure of crops and increasing importation of fruit from England, Ireland, and foreign countries, has ceased to be exclusively devoted to orchard purposes. The dairy, on the other hand, for butter, cheese, and fatted calves, has much attention paid to it. The Rev. John Macmillan, founder of the Reformed Presbyterians in 1743, lived for some time near Millheugh, and lies in Dalserf churchyard; and the Rev. James Hog, one of the twelve vindicators of the famous *Marrow of Modern Divinity* (1721), was parish minister. The principal mansions are BROOMHILL, Dalserf House, and Millburn House; and much of the property is divided between the Hamiltons of Raploch and the Hamiltons of Dalserf, the latter holding 3200 acres in the shire, valued at £4700 per annum. Three other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 19 of from £50 to £100, and 36 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of LARKHALL and Dalserf, the latter being worth £373. The church, at the village, was built in 1655, and contains 500 sittings. Two public schools, Dalserf and Shawsburn, with respective accommodation for 202 and 300 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 198 and 189, and grants of £191, 3s. and £168, 3s. Valuation (1860) £19,313, (1882) £34,594, 8s. Pop. (1801) 1660, (1831) 2680, (1861) 4876, (1871) 7341, (1881) 9376, of whom 2674 were in Dalserf *quoad sacra* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Dalsholm or **Dawsholm**, a village in New Kilpatrick parish, SE Dumbartonshire, on the right bank of the Kelvin, 4¼ miles NW of Glasgow. It has a paper-mill and beautiful environs; and near it is an ancient artificial mound, the Courthill, supposed to have been a seat of feudal courts of justice.

Dalskaith, an estate, with a mansion, in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 miles SW of Dumfries.

Dalswinton, a small village, with a public school, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire, 2 miles SE by E of Auldgirth station, and 7½ NNW of Dumfries, under which it has a post office. Dalswinton House, 1 mile SSE, and within ½ mile of the Nith's right bank, is an elegant and commodious mansion, erected by Mr Patrick Miller (1731-1815), Burns's landlord, on the site of an ancient castle of the Comyns. This self-made genius launched on an isleted loch (2×1 furl.) one of the earliest steamboats, with the most perfect success, 14 Oct. 1788. 'He spent,' says Carlyle, 'his life and his estate in that adventure, and is not now to be heard of in those parts, having had to sell Dalswinton and die quasi-bankrupt, and, I should think, broken-hearted' (*Reminiscences*, i. 129, 130). The estate, held formerly by Comyns, Stewarts, and Maxwells, is now the property of William Macalpine-Leny, Esq. (b. 1839; suc. 1867), who holds 5724 acres in the shire, valued at £4282 per annum.

Dalton, a village and a parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. The village stands on Dalton Burn, 6 miles SSE of Lockerbie, under which it has a post office.

The parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Meikle and Little Dalton, and annexed to Mouswald from 1609 till 1633, is bounded N by Lochmaben, NE by Dryfesdale and St Mungo, SE by Cummertrees, S by Ruthwell, and W by Mouswald. With a very irregular outline, it has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of 5¾ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 3⅝ miles, and an area of 6941 acres, of which 55 are water. The river Annan winds 4¼ miles south-eastward along all the Dryfesdale and St Mungo border, and its tributary, Dalton Burn, twists and turns 5¾ miles SSE, ENE, and N, through the interior; whilst Pow Water, rising in the S, passes off direct to the Solway Firth through Ruthwell and Cummertrees. The surface, nowhere lower than 150 feet above sea-level, is flat or but gently undulated over all the S and E of the parish, but in the NW attains 604 feet at Butterwhat, 720 at Almagill, and 800 at Holmains. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian, and largely Silurian. The soil, in most of the low tracts, is light alluvial loam; in most of the higher ground is sand and gravel; and in some parts is a cold clay on a till bottom, with a few patches of reclaimed bog. About 600 acres are pastoral or waste, 500 or so are under wood, and all the rest of the land is arable. Wm. Beattie, M.D. (1793-1875), biographer of the poet Campbell, was a native. Dormont and Rammerscales are the chief mansions; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 5 of less, than £500. Dalton is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £283. The parish church, built in 1704, contains 300 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 85 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 60, and a grant of £51, 17s. Valuation (1882) £7077, 6s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 691, (1831) 730, (1861) 679, (1871) 577, (1881) 579.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Dalton. See Lightburn.

Daltonhook, a place on the SW border of Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire. It has lime-works and vestiges of an ancient strong tower.

Dalvaddy, a hamlet in Campbeltown parish, Argyllshire, 3 miles W of Campbeltown town. Coal of an inferior quality is mined adjacent to it, and is conveyed by a canal to Campbeltown.

Dalveen, a wild pass (1200 feet) over the Lowther Mountains, from the head-streams of Powtrail Water in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire, to those of Carron Water in Durisdeer, Dumfriesshire.

Dalvey, a place in Cromdale parish, S Elginshire, on the right bank of the Spey, 6 miles NE of Grantown.

Dalvey House, a handsome modern mansion in Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire, crowning a knoll, on the left bank of the Muckle Burn, 2½ miles W by S of Forres. Its owner, Norman Macleod, Esq. (b. 1857; suc. 1876), holds 1328 acres in the shire, valued at £1357 per annum.

Dalwhat Water, a stream of Glencairn parish, W Dumfriesshire, rising at an altitude of 1680 feet within ¼ mile of the Kirkcudbrightshire border, and running 10 miles east-south-eastward, till, ⅜ mile below Moniaive, it unites with Craigdarroch and Castlefern Waters to form Cairn Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Dalwhinnie, a station on the Highland railway in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire, on the Truim's left bank, 1 mile NE of the head of Loch Ericht, 13 miles SSW of Kingussie, and 58¾ NW of Perth. Here are a post and telegraph office and the Loch Ericht Hotel, successor to an inn, which, built by Government, was an important stage in the old coaching days, from its vicinity to the Pass of Drumochter. At Dalwhinnie, Cope held a council of war on 27 Aug. 1745, and two days later Prince Charles Edward was joined by Dr Cameron, bringing Cluny Macpherson; at Dalwhinnie inn, too, the Queen and Prince Consort, during their 'Third Great Expedition' *incognito*, passed the night of 8 Oct. 1861, supping off two miserable starved Highland chickens, with only tea, and without any potatoes, and on the morrow receiving a visit from the present Cluny Macpherson (pp. 165, 166, of the *Queen's Journal*, ed. 1877).

Dalwick. See Dawick.

Dalyell Lodge. See Dalgairn.

Dalziel, a central parish of the middle ward of Lanarkshire, containing the village of Craigneuk, and, at its western border, the greater part of the police burgh of Motherwell, this being 2½ miles NE of Hamilton, 12½ ESE of Glasgow, and 5¾ SSE of Coatbridge. Bounded NW and N by Bothwell, NE by Shotts, SE by Cambusnethan, and SW by Hamilton, it has an utmost length from NW to SE of 3¼ miles, an utmost breadth from NE to SW of 2⅜ miles, and an area of 3085 acres, of which 45¾ are water. South Calder Water traces all the Shotts and most of the Bothwell boundary as it meanders westward to the Clyde, which itself flows north-westward for 2⅛ miles, and again for 3¾ furlongs, along the Hamilton border. Sinking beside the Clyde to less than 100 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises eastward to 259 feet near North Motherwell, 308 near Windmillhill Street, and 322 near Middle Johnston, and forms in the centre and towards the SE a flattish ridge or low plateau. The rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous formation, abound in coal, ironstone, and sandstone flag, whose working, conjointly with the establishment of iron and steel works at Motherwell, has led to the abnormal growth of population. The soil on the low grounds along the Clyde is fertile alluvial loam, and elsewhere is mostly a heavy yellow clay. About 50 acres are disposed in orchards, and woods or plantations cover 400 more. The Roman Watling Street ran through this parish from ESE to WNW; and a bartizaned summer-house in the grounds of Dalzell House, commanding a brilliant view, was built in 1736 on the site of a Roman camp. This Dalzell House, ¼ mile from the Clyde's right bank, and 1¾ SSE of Motherwell, was built in 1649 by Hamilton of Boggs, two years after his purchase of the estate from the Earl of Carnwath, whose ancestors, the Dalzells, had held it from time immemorial. Described by Hamilton of Wishaw as 'a great and substantial house,' it adjoins a much older peel-tower, 50 feet high, with walls 8 feet in thickness; its owner, John Glencairn Carter Hamilton, Esq. (b. 1829; suc. 1834), possesses 2460 acres in the shire, valued at £14,959 per annum, including £10,779 for minerals. Six other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 16 of between £100 and £500, 20 of from £50 to £100, and 26 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Dalziel and South Dalziel, the latter a *quoad sacra*

parish constituted in 1880, its church the old parish church (1789; enlarged 1860; 658 sittings) in Windmill-hill Street. Dalziel itself (a living worth £210) has now its church in Merry Street, MOTHERWELL, under which and Craigneuk other places of worship are noticed. Five schools—Craigneuk, Dalziel, Muir Street, Motherwell Iron-works, and Motherwell Roman Catholic—with respective accommodation for 666, 448, 400, 425, and 238 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 350, 433, 271, 473, and 317, and grants of £293, 18s., £340, 11s., £150, 12s., £402, 13s. 6d., and £233, 14s. Another Roman Catholic school, at Craigneuk, was opened in 1880. Valuation (1860) £21,956, (1880) £61,325, (1882) £55,942. Pop. (1801) 611, (1831) 1180, (1861) 5438, (1871) 9175, (1881) 13,864.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 31, 1865-67.

Damff. See DAMPH.

Damhead, a village in Arngask parish, at the meeting-point of the counties of Kinross, Fife, and Perth, in a vale of the Ochil Hills, 3 miles NNW of Mawcarse station, and 4¾ N by E of Milnathort. It has a post office under Kinross.

Damph or **Loch an Daimh,** a lake of Lochbroom parish, in the Coigach district of Cromartyshire, 10 miles E of Ullapool. Hill-girt, and fringed with birch woods along its south-eastern shore, it lies at an altitude of 672 feet above sea-level, is 1⅜ mile long from SW to NE, and has an utmost width of 1½ furlong. It sends off a streamlet to the Oykell, and its waters are well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 101, 1882.

Damph, a lake in Applecross parish, W Ross-shire, 3 miles E of Shieldaig. Lying among high mountains, it measures 3½ miles in length by ½ mile in width; abounds in trout; and sends off the Balgay to Upper Loch Torridon.

Dams, a village in Kettle parish, Fife, 1½ mile S of Kettle village.

Damsay, an island of Firth parish, Orkney, in Firth Bay, 4 miles WNW of Kirkwall. Measuring scarcely a mile in circumference, it is so beautiful as to have been sometimes styled the Tempe of the Orkneys; it anciently had a strong castle and a famous church, which have entirely disappeared; and it now is used for the pasturing of a few hundreds of sheep.

Damsburn, a hamlet in Logie parish, Clackmannanshire, 1½ mile W of Alva.

Damside, an estate, with a mansion, in Auchterarder parish, Perthshire, 1¾ mile NE of the town. Its owner, Mrs Macduff-Duncan (suc. 1872), holds 353 acres in the shire, valued at £491 per annum.

Damyat. See DUNMYAT.

Dandaleith, a beautiful haugh in Rothes parish, Elginshire, on the left bank of the Spey, with a station on the Morayshire railway, 2¼ miles SSE of Rothes village, and ¾ mile NW of Craigellachie Junction.

Dane's Dyke. See CRAIL.

Daneshalt or **Dunshelt,** a village in Auchtermuchty parish, Fife, 1¼ mile SE of Auchtermuchty town, under which it has a post office. It is said to have got its name from the Danes' first halting here in their flight from Falkland Moor; and at it are gas-works, a linen factory, farina works, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 83 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 56, and a grant of £41, 15s. Pop. (1861) 567, (1871) 483, (1881) 414.

Danevale Park, a mansion in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of the Dee, 2¾ miles NW of Castle-Douglas. Its owner, Wm. Renny, Esq. (b. 1849; suc. 1879), holds 610 acres in the shire, valued at £1036 per annum.

Dankeith, an estate, with a mansion, in Symington parish, Ayrshire, 4¾ miles SE of Kilmarnock.

Danna, an inhabited island in North Knapdale parish, Argyllshire.

Danskine, an inn in Garvald parish, Haddingtonshire, 5½ miles SE by S of Haddington.

Dara, a rivulet in the NW of Aberdeenshire. It rises on the southern confines of Aberdour parish, and, bearing for some distance the name of Idoch Water, runs 10 miles south-westward, past Newbyth and Cumines-town, till, making a bend near the middle of Turriff parish, it thence runs 3 miles north-westward to the Deveron, a little below Turriff town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Dara Den. See DURA DEN.

Dardar, a ravine in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire, traversed by an impetuous brook to the Moray Firth. A cascade of three successive leaps occurs in the brook's course, and in times of freshet makes a somewhat grand and striking appearance.

Dargavel, an estate, with a mansion, in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire. The mansion, 1 mile SSW of Bishopton station, was built partly in 1574, partly at a recent period; and is in the French style of Queen Mary's reign; its owner, William Hall-Maxwell, Esq. (b. 1847; suc. 1866), holds 803 acres in the shire, valued at £1621 per annum.

Dargie, a village in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, near Mylnefield, and 4 miles W of Dundee.

Dark Mile. See ARCHAIG.

Darleith, an estate, with a mansion, in the SW of Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire, 3 miles N by W of Cardross. Its owner, Archibald Buchanan Yuille, Esq. (b. 1812; suc. 1879), holds 1292 acres in the shire, valued at £845 per annum.

Darlington. See STEWARTON.

Darmead Linn. See CAMBUSNETHAN.

Darnaway Castle, a noble mansion in Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire, in the valley of the Findhorn, 1¼ mile W of that river's left bank, and 2½ miles SSE of Brodie station, this being 3½ miles W by S of Forres, under which there is a post office of Darnaway. Crowning a gentle eminence, and overtopping a vast extent of forest, it commands a magnificent view, and was built about 1810, being a large, oblong, castellated pile of very imposing appearance—a seat of the Earl of Moray, who owns 21,669 acres in Elginshire, valued at £9420 per annum. Of the castle founded here by Randolph, Earl of Moray, early in the 14th century, nothing is left but the banqueting hall, which, forming a back wing to the modern mansion, measures 89 feet in length by 35 in width, and has an arched oaken roof, somewhat similar to that of the Parliament House in Edinburgh. It contains a portrait of the 'Bonny Earl of Moray' who was murdered at Donibristle; and in it Queen Mary held her court in 1564. The park is finely wooded, upwards of ten millions of trees having been planted towards the close of last century, to fill up gaps in Darnaway Forest, which extends into Edinkillie. See MORAY, DYKE, DONIBRISTLE, DOUNE, and CASTLE-STUART.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Darnconner. See DERNCONNER.

Darngaber, a village in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, near Quarter Road station, and 3 miles S of Hamilton town.

Darnhall, a seat of Lord Elibank in Eddlestone parish, Peeblesshire, on a rising-ground, ½ mile WNW of Eddlestone station. Originally a Border tower, from 1412 the seat of the Murrays of Haltoun or Blackbarony, it was greatly added to in the first half of the 17th century, and now is a massive square chateau-like edifice, with beautiful grounds and a fine old limetree avenue. Montolieu-Fox Oliphant-Murray, tenth Baron Elibank since 1643 (b. 1840; suc. 1871), holds 2660 acres in the shire, valued at £2297 per annum. See ELIBANK, BALLENCRIEFF, and PITHEAVLES.

Darnick, a village in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, near the right bank of the Tweed, 7 furlongs W of Melrose town, under which it has a post office. Darnick Tower, the chief of three peels that once stood clustered here, and the finest specimen extant of its kind, was founded by the Heitons about 1425, but, razed and cast down by the English in 1545, appears to have been repaired or rebuilt in 1569—the date of the crest (a bull's head) above the entrance door. A massive square tower, battlemented and corbie-gabled, with side stair-turret, it still is habitable, and still is held by a descendant of its founder, Andrew Heiton, Esq., F.S.A.

(b. 1827; suc. 1870), whose cousin and predecessor converted it into a kind of Border antiquarian museum. Scott coveted it sorely, to make an armoury of it, and from it was jestingly dubbed, by his familiar friends, the Duke of Darnick. Pop. of village (1841) 280, (1871), 435, (1881) 371. See James Wade's *History of Melrose Abbey* (Edinb. 1861).

Darnley, an ancient barony in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, 1½ mile E of Barrhead. It belonged for ages to a branch of the house of Stewart, and in 1460 gave the title of Baron to Sir John Stewart, who in 1488 became Earl of Lennox, and whose fourth descendant was Henry Lord Darnley (1546-67), the husband of Queen Mary. It still gives title of Earl (cre. 1675) to the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, but by the first of his line was sold in the beginning of the 18th century to the Duke of Montrose; and, passing again by sale in 1757 to Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, belongs now to Stirling-Maxwell of Pollok and Keir. It gives a prefix name to several seats of manufacture and other localities within its limits.

Darnow, a hamlet, with a public school, in Kirkcowan parish, Wigtownshire, 4 miles NW of Kirkcowan village.

Darnwick. See Darnick.

Darra, a hill in the S of Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire.

Darrach, a conspicuous hill in the W of Denny parish, Stirlingshire, an eastward abutment of the Kilsyth Hills that culminates, at an altitude of 1170 feet above sea-level, 3¾ miles W of Denny town.

Daruel. See Glendaruel.

Darvel or **Derval,** a village chiefly in Loudon parish, and partly in Galston parish, Ayrshire, on the river Irvine, 1¾ mile E of Newmilns station, this being 7½ miles E by S of Kilmarnock. Regularly built and fairly prosperous, it mainly depends on handloom weaving and the manufacture of muslins; and has a post office under Kilmarnock, a branch of the Union Bank, gas-works, a Free church, a public school, a working men's institute, and a subscription library. The working men's institute was erected in 1872 at the instance of Miss Brown of Lanfine, and contains an amusement room, a reading-room, and a committee room, capable of transmutation into a hall accommodating 500 persons. The lands of Darvel belonged anciently to the Knights Templars, and were independent of tenure, not even holding of the Crown. Pop. (1841) 1362, (1861) 1544, (1871) 1729, (1881) 1718.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dava, a station on the Highland railway, at the mutual border of Cromdale and Edinkillie parishes, Elginshire, 8½ miles NNW of Grantown, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Here, too, is a public school. See Cromdale.

Davarr or **Devar,** a small island in the mouth of Campbeltown Loch, Campbeltown parish, Argyllshire. Rising 300 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 5 and 4½ furlongs, and serves as a natural breakwater to Campbeltown harbour, protecting it from wind and wave. To the S side of the loch's mouth it is joined by a sand-bar ½ mile long, bare at low water; and its north-eastern point is crowned with a lighthouse, that shows a bright white light every half minute, visible at the distance of 17 nautical miles.

Daven, a triangular loch on the mutual border of Logie-Coldstone and Glenmuick parishes, Aberdeenshire, within ¼ mile of Loch Kinord, and 1½ mile NW of Dinnet station. Lying 480 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 6 and 4¾ furlongs, contains pike and perch, and sends off Dinnet Burn running 2¼ miles SE to the Dee at Mill of Dinnet. Close to it are to be seen the remains of a native town, which Skene identifies with 'Devana,' a name preserved in that of the loch itself. See Aberdeen, p. 17.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Davids, St, a seaport village in Dalgety parish, Fife, on the NE horn of Inverkeithing Bay, at the terminus of the Fordel mineral railway, 1½ mile E by S of Inverkeithing. It has a good harbour, and exports immense quantities of coal.

Davids, St, a village in Madderty parish, Perthshire, on the estate of Craig of Madderty, 1¾ mile S by W of Madderty station. Founded by the late Lady Baird Preston of Fern Tower, it superseded a decayed old burgh of barony, and is a beautiful place, with a handsome endowed schoolhouse.

Davidson's Mains or **Muttonhole,** a well-built village in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile WNW of Craigleith station, and 3½ miles WNW of Edinburgh. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a station of the Edinburghshire police, the Free church of Cramond, and a public school. Pop. (1841) 470, (1861) 599, (1871) 736, (1881) 740.

Davington, a hamlet, with a public school and a Free church, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of the White Esk, 16½ miles NNW of Langholm.

Daviot, a hamlet and a parish in Garioch district, central Aberdeenshire. The hamlet stands 5 miles NNW of Inverurie, this being 16¼ miles NW of Aberdeen, under which Daviot has a post office.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Fyvie, E by Old Meldrum, SE by Bourtie, SW and W by Chapel of Garioch, and NW by Rayne. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 3⅝ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 2½ furlongs and 3⅝ miles; and its land area is 4454 acres. Lochter Burn traces all the Bourtie border; and, where it quits this parish, the surface sinks to 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising with gentle undulations to 401 feet near Lumphart, 415 at the church, 513 near Wicketslap, 529 near Loanhead, and 434 at Knowhead. The prevailing rock is trap in the central higher grounds, coarse gneiss in the S and E. The soil, on the lower grounds, is generally peat humus on bluish clay; on the slopes, is commonly a rich loam or a strong clay; on the higher grounds, is gravelly and thin. About 3700 acres are in tillage, 180 under wood, 100 moss, and 150 either waste or very slightly reclaimed. Three stone circles and two pre-Reformation chapels stand or have stood within the parish. Glack, with its lofty tower, is a conspicuous object; and other mansions, also separately noticed, are Mounie and Fingask—4 proprietors holding each an annual value of more, and 4 of less, than £100. Daviot is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £153. The church, built in 1798, contains 400 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 101, and a grant of £92, 17s. Valuation (1881) £5532, 7s. Pop. (1801) 644, (1831) 691, (1861) 614, (1871) 597, (1881) 515.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 86, 1874-76.

Daviot and Dunlichity, a united parish of NE Inverness-shire mainly, but partly also of Nairnshire, 388 acres at its north-eastern extremity belonging to the main body, and 12,600 towards the S forming a detached portion, of that county. The parishes of Daviot and Dunlichity were united in 1618, but still are so far distinct as each to have its church, that of Daviot standing near the Nairn's left bank, 6¾ miles SE of Inverness, under which there is a post office of Daviot, whilst that of Dunlichity stands 1 mile ENE of the foot of Loch Dundelchack and 6⅝ miles SW by S of Daviot church. The united parish, then, is bounded N and NE by Croy-Dalcross, SE and S by Moy-Dalarossie, SW by Boleskine-Abertarff, and NW by Dores, the Farraline section of Boleskine, Inverness, and the Leys section of Croy. Its utmost length is 22⅝ miles from NE by N to SW by S; and its breadth varies between 4½ furlongs and 7¼ miles. The river Nairn, rising towards the S of the parish, winds 22¼ miles north-north-westward and north-north-eastward, chiefly through the interior, but for the last 3⅝ miles along the Croy and Dalcross border; during this course it descends from 2480 to close on 300 feet above sea-level. The southern Nairnshire section is drained to Loch Ness by the Farigaig, formed by two head-streams near Dunmaglass Lodge, and running 2 miles north-north-westward till it passes into Dores,

Besides twenty-six tiny lakelets—eighteen of them dotted over Drummossie Muir—there are, in the interior, Lochs Coire (5 × 2¾ furl. ; altitude, 865 feet) and Clachan (⅛ × ¼ mile ; 683 feet), and, on the Dores border, Lochs Bunachton (⅓ × ¼ mile ; 701 feet), Dundelchack (3⅜ miles × 1 mile ; 702 feet), and Ruthven (9 × 2½ furl. ; 700 feet). The surface sinks, as we have said, to close on 300 feet along the Nairn, and thence south-south-westward the chief elevations to the right or E of its course are *Beinn na Buchanich (1312 feet), *Beinn a' Bheurlaich (1575), Meall na Fuar-ghlaic (1552), *Carn nan Uisgean (2017), Beinn Bhreac (1797), *Carn Glac an Eich (2066), Carn Mor (1222), *Carn na Saobhaidh (2321), Carn Doire na h-Achlais (2066), and *Carn Ghriogair (2637) ; to the left or W of the Nairn are Drummossie Muir (874), *Creag a' Chlachain (1000), Creag Dhubh (1450), Stac na Cathaig (1463), Garbh-bheinn Bheag (1711), Beinn Bhuidhe (2329), *Carn Odhar (2618), Beinn Dubh-choire (2261), *Meall Donn (1560), Beinn Bhuraich (2560), and *Carn na Saobhaidhe (2658), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. Gneiss, granite, Old Red sandstone conglomerate, and black and blue bituminous shale are the chief rocks. Numerous low sand-hills, seemingly formed by flux and reflux of some great body of water, are on both sides of the Nairn, extending from Daviot Bridge, 2 miles higher up. Marl, to a depth of from 5 to 6 feet, formed an extensive bed in Tordarroch Moss, at a depth of from 5 to 7 feet below the surface ; and was largely and effectively used for improving the lighter arable lands. The soil, in some places, is light and sandy ; in others, wet and spongy, on a clay bottom ; in others, a black mossy humus ; and in many, a compound of two or more of these. Daviot Castle, near Daviot House, was built in the beginning of the 15th century by David, Earl of Crawford ; a square three-story structure, surmounted by round turrets at the angles, and girt by a wall enclosing an extensive area, and by a fosse with a drawbridge, it seems to have been a place of great strength, but is now represented by only fragmentary ruins. Dun-Daviot Hill, in the vicinity of the church, appears to have been used, in times of danger, as a signal station. Remains of ancient Caledonian stone circles are at Daviot, Gask, Farr, and Tordarroch ; and several ancient tumuli on the hills have been found to contain funereal relics. Daviot House and Farr House both stand on the left bank of the Nairn. The former, 7 furlongs NNE of Daviot church, is a commodious modern mansion ; the latter, 6¾ miles SSW, is partly old, partly modern. Other estates are Brin, Flichity, and Dunmaglass ; and in all 8 proprietors hold an annual value of more, 3 of less, than £100. This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray ; the living is worth £356. Daviot church (500 sittings) was rebuilt in 1826, Dunlichity (300) in 1758 ; and service is performed in them alternately. A Free church stands 4¾ miles SSW of Daviot church ; and 5½ miles further SSW is St Paul's Episcopal church of Strathnairn, which, originally erected in 1817, was rebuilt in 1869 at a cost of £900, and contains 200 sittings. The five schools of Daviot, Dunmaglass, Farr, Nairnside, and Strathnairn, the three first public and the last Episcopalian, with respective accommodation for 83, 50, 90, 90, and 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 34, 19, 37, 58, and 48, and grants of £41, 12s., £32, 18s. 6d., £41, 7s., £48, 15s., and £49, 10s. Valuation of Inverness-shire portion (1880) £10,358, 8s. 1d. ; of Nairnshire portion (1882) £1465, 10s. Pop. (1801) 1818, (1831) 1738, (1861) 1741, (1871) 1598, (1881) 1252.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 73, 74, 83, 1876-81.

Davo, a romantic wooded ravine in Garvock parish, Kincardineshire. It contains a quarry of excellent building red sandstone.

Davoch. See Half-Davach.

Dawan. See Daven.

Dawick House, a modern castellated mansion, standing amid finely-wooded grounds, in the NE corner of Drummelzier parish, Peeblesshire, 2½ furlongs S of the Tweed's right bank, and ¾ mile SSW of Stobo station, this being 6½ miles WSW of Peebles. Held by the Veitches from the 13th to the close of the 17th century, the estate then passed to the lawyer, James Naesmyth (d. 1706), who was known as the 'Deil o' Dawick.' His grandson and namesake, the second baronet (suc. 1720 ; d. 1779), was the eminent botanist, Linnæus' pupil, who planted in 1735 the Dawick avenue of silver firs, and to whom Scotland owes the introduction of the larch in 1725. *His* great-grandson, the present Sir James Naesmyth of Posso, fifth Bart. since 1706 (b. 1827 ; suc. 1876), owns 15,485 acres in the shire, valued at £3557 per annum. On a knoll, 1½ furlong S by W of the house, still stands the old church of Dawick parish (suppressed 1742), which serves now as the family mausoleum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Dawsholm. See Dalsholm.

Dead Burn, a burn in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, running 3 miles south-south-westward to Lyne Water, at a point 2½ miles SSE of Linton.

Dead Loch. See Yarrow.

Deadman's Gill, a burn in the E of Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire, whose bank is traditionally alleged to have been a place of execution.

Deadmen's Holm, a piece of alluvial flat in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire, opposite the mouth of Bloody Burn. It and the burn are alleged to have got their name from being the scene of some ancient massacre or tragedy.

Deadriggs. See Crosshall, Berwickshire.

Dead Water, See Castleton, Roxburghshire.

Dean, the ancient seat of the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock from 1661 to 1746, in Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire, on a gentle rising-ground above the right bank of Kilmarnock Water, 1 mile NNE of Kilmarnock town. Dating from some very early period unknown to record, it was destroyed by accidental fire in 1735, and is now a massive picturesque ruin.

Deanburnhaugh, a hamlet in Roberton parish, partly in Roxburghshire, partly in Selkirkshire, on Borthwick Water, 7¾ miles WSW of Hawick, under which it has a post office.

Deanston, a manufacturing village in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, on the swift Teith's right bank, 1 mile W of Doune. It presents an appearance greatly superior to that of most seats of manufacture, consisting chiefly of extensive cotton-mills founded in 1785, and of dwelling-houses for the workpeople, but including Deanston House ; and has a post office under Stirling, a large school, a circulating library, and a savings' bank. James Smith (1789-1850), as manager of its mills from 1807, made great displays of genius, and stands on the roll of fame, among the Wattses and the Arkwrights as a mechanician, among the Youngs and the Sinclairs as the inventor of thorough drainage, and among the Howards and the Clarksons as a philanthropist. Pop. (1841) 982, (1861) 727, (1871) 627, (1881) 700.

Deanston, Ayrshire. See Stewarton.

Dean Water, a small, deep, sluggish river of W Forfarshire, issuing from Forfar Loch (171 feet), and running 13⅜ miles west-south-westward, through or along the borders of Kinnettles, Kirriemuir, Glamis, Airlie, Eassie, and Meigle in Perthshire, till it falls into the Isla 1 mile N of Meigle village, after a total descent of barely 50 feet. It abounds in pike, perch, and prime trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 56, 1868-70.

Deasthack, a burn in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, running to the Beauly at Fasnacoil.

Dechmont, a hill-summit on the SW border of Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, 5½ miles SSE of Glasgow. The highest point of the hill-range that terminates north-westward in Carmunnock, it has an altitude of 602 feet above sea-level, and commands a magnificent view, whose beauties form the theme of a descriptive poem by John Struthers. The Beltane fires long blazed from its summit ; and on its slopes were formerly many Caledonian cairns and suchlike structures, now almost totally obliterated.

Dechmont House, a mansion in Livingstone parish, Linlithgowshire, 3½ miles WSW of Uphall station. Its owner, Mrs Meldrum, holds 1200 acres in the shire,

valued at £1860 per annum. A little to the NE are Dechmont village and Dechmont Hill (686 feet), which commands a very extensive prospect.

Dee, a river chiefly of S Aberdeenshire, but partly also of Kincardineshire. It rises from the very bosom of the Cairngorm Mountains, in the SW corner of Aberdeenshire, close to the boundary with Banff, Inverness, and Perth shires; and runs first south-south-eastward, but generally east-by-northward along the Braemar and Deeside districts of Aberdeenshire, across a wing of Kincardineshire, and along the boundary between Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, to the sea at Aberdeen. Its length, if one follows its windings, is 87⅛ miles, viz., 2¾ from the source of Garchary Burn to its confluence with Larig Burn, 11¼ thence to the Linn of Dee, 6¾ thence to the Clunie's influx near Castleton, 9 thence to Balmoral, 9⅞ thence to Ballater Bridge, 13⅓ thence to Aboyne Bridge, 15¼ thence to Banchory Bridge, 17⅔ thence to the old Bridge of Dee, and 1⅜ thence to its mouth in the North Sea. Its drainage area is estimated at 700 square miles; and from 4060 feet above sea-level at the Garchary's source it descends to 1976 at the Larig's confluence, 1640 at the Geusachan's influx, 1214 at the Linn of Dee, 1066 near Castleton, 872 near Balmoral, 663 at Ballater, 397 at Aboyne, 296 at the Bridge of Potarch, 102 at Drumoak ferry, and 72 at Peterculter. Its velocity, above Castleton, is fitful and various, ranging from cascade to current, from torrent to pool; but, below Castleton, averages 3½ miles per hour, with a mean depth of 4 feet, and is so regular as nowhere to furnish water-power to a mill. Its tributaries partake of its own character, being mountain-torrents in the upper part of the basin, and, in the lower, gently gliding streams; or, in some instances, are impetuous first, next slow. Its waters are remarkable for both perennial flow and limpid purity; continue, a long way down its course, to be almost wholly unaffected by any such circumstances as pollute most other rivers; and, even in its lower reaches where the drainage of farms and villages runs into them, are comparatively well protected from defilement by skilful methods of land drainage.

The Dee has been almost universally identified with the *Deva* of Ptolemy, but the Latin editions prior to 1525 all read *Leva*, and Skene observes that 'the distance both from the Firth of Tay and from Kinnairds Head corresponds more closely with the mouth of the North Esk than with that of the river Dee.' By Celtic scholars *Dee* itself has been variously interpreted by 'dark' or 'smooth' or 'double water,' the last signification referring to the river's two-fold source, in the Larig and Garchary Burns. The Garchary, issuing from Well Dee (4060 feet) between Cairntoul and Braeriach, hurries 2¾ miles east-south-eastward to a confluence with the Larig, which, itself rising from the Wells of Dee (2700 feet) between Braeriach and Ben Macdhui, runs 1½ mile southward, and midway is joined by a half subterraneous torrent rushing 1 mile westward from its source (4200 feet) upon Ben Macdhui. And which, then, is the veritable head-stream? Dr Hill Burton elects in favour of the Larig, as less desperately flighty, more voluminous, and more in the line of the glen, than the Garchary; but, on the whole, the latter carries the day, by its longer descent and very much higher birth. The scenery of the meeting of the two streams is terrible, wilder even than that of Glen Sannox, Glencoe, or Coruisk; and serves to explain how the influence of alpine landscape has darkened the imagination of the Highlanders, and given aspects of gloom and superstition to their traditions. Hogg, speaking of Ben Macdhui, exaggerates nothing, but fails to give due force and fulness to his picture, when he says—

> 'Beyond the grizzly cliffs that guard
> The infant rills of Highland Dee,
> Where hunter's horn was never heard,
> Nor bugle of the forest-bee,
> 'Mid wastes that dern and dreary lie,
> One mountain rears its mighty form,
> Disturbs the moon in passing by,
> And smiles above the thunderstorm.'

A barrren and desolate region, of which, as a boy, Hill Burton was told by Donald that it was 'a fery fulgar place, not fit for a young shentleman to go to at all;' and of which, some forty years later, Hill Burton wrote that, 'if we compare this defile to another of the grandest mountain-passes in Scotland—to Glencoe—we find a marked difference between them. The scene of the great tragedy, grand and impressive as it is, has no such narrow walled defiles. The mountains are high, but they are of the sugar-loaf shape—abrupt but never one mass of precipice from top to bottom. Cairntoul resembles those hills, though it is considerably more precipitous; but Braeriach is as much unlike them as a tower is distinct from a dome.' Through this narrow glen, then, that begins to widen below the Geusachan's influx, the united waters of Garchary and Larig flow, as the Dee, over a broken rocky bed in alternate sweeps, rapids, and cascades, till, at a place 6¾ miles above Castleton of Braemar, it forms a remarkable series of small falls—the Linn of Dee. The Linn is a natural sluice of rock, with rugged sides, and jagged, shelving bottom, 300 yards long, and at one point barely 4 feet wide—an easy jump. Through it the river shoots in small cascades; and it is spanned by a handsome white granite bridge, opened in 1857 by Queen Victoria. The river, about 1½ mile below the Linn, begins to touch some marks of cultivation; but it soon afterwards enters Mar Forest, through which it flows to some distance beyond Castleton, receiving in it the Lui and the Quoich from the N, and the Ey and the Clunie from the S. It next traverses Invercauld Forest; proceeds thence past Balmoral and Abergeldie; receives two small tributaries, from respectively the N and the S, in the vicinity of Balmoral; passes on to Ballater; and receives, in the neighbourhood of that village, the Gairn or Gairden from the N, and the Muick from the S. Its scenery between the Linn and Ballater is noticed in our articles on BRAEMAR and BALMORAL, and its scenery around Ballater and for some miles further on is described as follows by William Howitt: 'The hills are lofty, grey, and freckled; they are, in fact, bare and tempest-tinted granite, having an air of majestic desolation. Some rise peaked and splintered, and their sides covered with *débris*, yet, as it were, bristled with black and sharp-looking pine forests. Some of the hills run along the side of the Dee, covered with these woods, exactly as the steep Black Forest hills in the neighbourhood of Wildbad.' Meadow, cornfield, and garden, however, begin to show themselves as one approaches Ballater, ever more and more as the river rolls on towards the sea.

The Dee, from a point about 3½ miles E of Ballater, flows through a gradually widening valley, still narrow, but with less and less of its former Highland character; and it forces its way through a comminuted compound of granite, gneiss, porphyry, greenstone, and hornblende *débris*, and receives on both banks numerous small tributaries. It enters Kincardineshire at a point 3¼ miles SE of Kincardine O'Neil, and, traversing that county over a run of 9¾ miles, receives in it, on the right bank, the tribute of the Feugh. Retouching Aberdeenshire at the SW corner of Drumoak parish, it thence runs 14¼ miles along the boundary between the two counties to the sea at Aberdeen; and, from the point of its entering Kincardineshire onward to its mouth, offers alternations of tame hill scenery and beautiful lowland landscape. From source to mouth it traverses or bounds the parishes of Crathie, Glenmuick, Aboyne, Birse, Kincardine O'Neil, Strachan, Banchory-Ternan, Durris, Drumoak, Peterculter, Maryculter, Banchory-Devenick, Nigg, and Old Machar; and in our articles on these fourteen parishes full details are given as to the villages, mansions, and other features of its course.

The Dee was once the most finely wooded and the best fishing river in Scotland; and, though much damaged by entails, manufactories, and stake-nets, it still, for wood and fish, has scarce a rival among British rivers. Salmon contrive to force their way, up all its currents and obstructions, to points above the Linn,

and, though not now caught in any such quantity as in bygone days, are still taken in great numbers. About 20,000 salmon and 40,000 grilse are caught in an average season; but these numbers include those taken by stake-nets and on the beach adjacent to the river's mouth. The best catch of the 1881 season was got about the middle of July, when some 600 fish were landed in a single day from the Pot and Fords. The finest reach of the river for rod-fishing extends from Banchory to Ballater. Clean-run salmon have often been taken by the rod so early as the 1st of February, in the waters above Ballater, at a distance of 50 miles from the sea; but they rarely ascend the Linn till after the middle of May. As a rule they run small, 7 to 10 lbs. on an average. The connections of the river with the water-supply and commerce of Aberdeen, as also the diversion of its channel, are noticed in our article on that city.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 65, 66, 76, 67, 77, 1870-74. See chaps. xxiii.-xxv. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873); James Brown's *New Deeside Guide* (Ab., 1843); and Dr John Hill Burton's *Cairngorm Mountains* (Edinb. 1864).

Dee, a river of W Kirkcudbrightshire, issuing from Loch Dee, a lonely lake that lies among the heathery heights of Minnigaff — Lamachan Hill (2349 feet), Curleywee (2212), Craiglee (1741), and Cairngarroch (1800). Itself 750 feet above sea-level, Loch Dee is 7 furlongs long and from 1⅓ to 4 furlongs wide; its waters are still well stocked with trout, which have, however, been sadly thinned by pike, and which average 1 lb. in weight, though seven or eight years since a monster of 12 lbs. was taken here. Leaving this mountain lake, the Dee, or Black Water of Dee, winds 18¾ miles east-south-eastward till, after traversing Stroan Loch, it is joined, just opposite to Parton station, by the Water of Ken, a stream of much larger volume than its own. For the next 5 miles, on to Glenlochar Lodge, their united waters assume the aspect of a long narrow lake—called, indeed, sometime a second Loch Dee—that widens here to half a mile, and there contracts to barely a hundred yards. From Glenlochar, on past the islets of Threave Castle and Lodge, our river sweeps, through a rocky channel, 11¾ miles southward and south-south-westward to Kirkcudbright town, thence 3 miles southward through a broadening estuary to its mouth in Kirkcudbright Bay. It thus has a total course of 38½ miles, during which it traverses or bounds the parishes of Minnigaff, Kells, Girthon, Balmaghie, Parton, Crossmichael, Kelton, Tongueland, Kirkcudbright, Twynholm, and Borgue, and during which it receives Cooran Lane, the Ken, and Tarf Water, with a number of lesser tributaries. It is navigable to Tongueland, or about 7 miles from the Solway; and it sometimes rises in freshets to 8 feet above its ordinary level. Its waters, particularly before their confluence with the Ken, are so mossy and dark-hued as to render its name of Dee or 'dark stream,' and specially its duplicate name of Black Dee, entirely appropriate. Its salmon, too, are of a darker colour and much fatter than those of most rivers in the S of Scotland, and are held in high estimation; its waters contain also sea-trout, river-trout, pike, perch, and large quantities of pearl-mussels.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 9, 5, 1863-54.

Dee, Bridge of, a south-western suburb of Aberdeen, on the river Dee, 2 miles from the centre of the city. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

Dee, Bridge of, a village on the SE border of Balmaghie parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the right bank of the Dee, with a station on the Kirkcudbright railway, 3 miles SW of Castle-Douglas. It has a Christian Knowledge Society's school.

Deechoid or **Deadh Choimhead,** a hill (1255 feet) in Muckairn parish, Argyllshire, 5½ miles E by S of Oban.

Deer, a place in Morton parish, Dumfriesshire, near Morton Castle, and 2½ miles N by W of Thornhill. It has remains of an entrenched strong fortification, supposed to have been a Roman castellum.

Deer, an ancient parish and a presbytery, partly in Banffshire, but chiefly in Aberdeenshire. The ancient parish was divided, about the year 1694, into the present parishes of New Deer and Old Deer. The presbytery, meeting at Maud, is in the synod of Aberdeen, and comprises the old parishes of Aberdour, Crimond, New Deer, Old Deer, St Fergus, Fraserburgh, Longside, Lonmay, Peterhead, Pitsligo, Rathen, Strichen, and Tyrie; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Ardallie, Blackhill, Boddam, Fraserburgh West Church, Inverallochy, Kininmonth, New Pitsligo, Peterhead East Church, and Savoch; and the chapelries of New Maud, Techmuiry, and Peterhead Robertson Memorial Mission Church. Pop. (1871) 49,199, (1881) 54,420, of whom 14,052 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Deer, with 2 churches at Peterhead, and 11 at respectively Aberdour, Clola, Fraserburgh, Longside, New Deer, New Pitsligo, Old Deer, Pitsligo, Rathen, Strichen, and St Fergus, which together had 2832 communicants in 1881.

Deer or **South Ugie Water.** See Ugie.

Deer-Dike, a substantial earthen fence along the mutual boundary of Garvock and Laurencekirk parishes, Kincardineshire. Probably part of an enclosure round a deer-forest, comprising most or all of Garvock parish, it continued till last century to be tolerably entire, and still has left distinct traces.

Deer-Law, a hill (2065 feet) on the mutual border of Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, and Lyne parish, Peeblesshire, 2 miles NW of St Mary's Loch.

Deerness, a parish of Orkney, comprising a peninsula in the extreme E of Pomona and the islands of Copenshay, Cornholm, and Horse. Its kirktown stands on the E coast of the peninsula, 8½ miles E by S of Kirkwall, under which it has a post office. Extending from Moul Head south-westward to the isthmus that connects it with St Andrews parish, and measuring 5 miles in length by 3 in extreme breadth, the said peninsula is bounded W and NW by Deer Sound, E by the North Sea, and SE by Newark Bay; the islands lie from 1⅛ mile to 3 miles to the E. From the shores, which are haunted by myriads of sea-birds, the surface of the peninsula rises to a somewhat tabular summit. The soil consists mostly of loam, resting on red clay, and is highly susceptible of improvements, such as draining and a liberal application of shell sand, of which there is an inexhaustible supply. From 50 to 60 boats are employed in the herring fishery; kelp is manufactured; and very strong ropes, fitted for various economic purposes of the farmer, are made from the shoots of *Empetrum nigrum*, from the roots of *Arundo arenaria*, and from the herbage of *Holcus lanatus*. Several tumuli are on the higher grounds; and remains of a large Pict's house, called Dingy's Howe or Duncan's Height, stand near the end of the isthmus. The parish is united *quoad civilia* to St Andrews, from which, however, it was separated *quoad sacra* in 1845; Deerness itself being a living in the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney, with stipend of £120, a manse, and 3 acres of glebe. The church was originally a parliamentary one. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Deerness, St Andrews, and Tankerness—with respective accommodation for 155, 55, and 80 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 92, 50, and 44, and grants of £80, 4s., £41, and £33, 14s. Valuation of civil parish (1881) £1976, 16s. 6d. Pop. of same (1801) 660, (1831) 661, (1861) 831, (1871) 863, (1881) 867.

Deer, New, a village and a parish in Buchan district, NE Aberdeenshire. The village stands towards the middle of the parish, 2⅝ miles WSW of Maud Junction, this being 13 miles W by N of Peterhead, 16 SSW of Fraserburgh, and 31¼ N by E of Aberdeen, under which New Deer has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments. Anciently called Auchreddie, it includes at its south-eastern outskirt a suburb retaining that name; and it straggles for over a mile along the ascending ridge of a steepish hill. Within recent years it has undergone great improvement, good new dwelling-houses having taken the place of low old huts; and it has branches of the North of Scotland and

Aberdeen Town and County banks, 11 insurance agencies, 2 local savings' banks, 2 hotels, a market-place, a public hall (1864), a children's library, agricultural and horticultural societies, and fairs on the third Wednesday of January, the Wednesday after 12 April, the Thursday before 26 May, the Wednesday after 19 June, the second Tuesday of August, the Wednesday after 19 October, and the Thursday after 22 November. A public school, with accommodation for 240 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 163, and a grant of £139, 17s. Pop. (1861) 475, (1871) 643, (1881) 753.

The parish, containing also part of New Maud, is bounded N by Tyrie, NE by Strichen, E by Old Deer, SE and S by Ellon, SW by Tarves and Methlick, W by Fyvie and Monquhitter, and NW by King-Edward. In outline rudely resembling a triangle with south-south-eastward apex, it has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of 12¼ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 5¾ miles, and an area of 26,765 acres. The drainage is mainly carried eastward by head-streams of South Ugie Water; but the Burns of Elrick or Nethermuir and Allathan or Asleed, flowing southward to the Ythan, trace much of the eastern and western borders. The surface, sinking to 197 feet above sea-level near Tillysnaught at the south-eastern angle of the parish, and to 196 near New Maud on the eastern boundary, thence rises gently north-north-westward and north-westward to 440 feet near Muckle Clofrickford, 540 near Barrack, 503 at the Hill of Culsh, 529 near Corsehill, 619 at the Hill of Corsegight, 487 at Whin Hill, and 630 at Bonnykelly; of which the Hill of Culsh, ¼ mile beyond the Free church, so far overlooks the surrounding country as on a clear day to command a view to Peterhead, Bennochie, the Bin of Cullen, and Ben Rinnes. The district toward the NE and the SE, to the extent of 7 or 8 miles, looks almost like one continuous cornfield, dotted with green crops, and terminated by a gentle rising-ground in the form of an amphitheatre. Granite is the prevailing rock; but limestone, of coarse quality, has been worked on the lands of Barrack. Moss covers an inconsiderable area, which yearly grows less and less, owing to planting, reclamation, or consumption as fuel. The soil, with few exceptions, is light and shallow, and over a great proportion of the land rests on an iron-bound pan from 6 inches to 2 feet thick. Remains in the mosses indicate the existence of a primeval forest; but now, except at Brucklay, Artamford, and Nethermuir, the parish is rather poorly off for trees. Fedderat Castle, 2⅝ miles NNE of the village, was anciently a strong six-storied structure, surrounded partly by a morass, partly by a fosse, and approachable only by a causeway and a drawbridge; but is now an utter ruin. Ancient Caledonian standing stones, a rocking-stone, and stone circles, in various places, have nearly all been destroyed; some tumuli have yielded urns and sarcophagi. At Brucehill, 2 miles W of the village, Edward Bruce is said to have encamped, before he defeated the Comyns at Aikey Brae (1308). Brucklay Castle and Nethermuir House are the chief mansions; and 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 93 of less, than £100. In the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen, New Deer gives off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Savoch, Newbyth, and New Pitsligo; the living is worth £380. The parish church, built at the village in 1838, in place of an earlier one of 1622, is a Third Pointed edifice, with 1500 sittings, and a tower, completed in 1865. A neat Free church stands 3 furlongs NNW of the parish church, and Artamford U.P. church ½ mile NE; the latter, rebuilt in 1876 at a cost of £1400, is Gothic in style, and contains 420 sittings. There are also another U.P. church at Whitehill (3¼ miles N), a Congregational chapel, and a few Plymouth Brethren. Eight schools—Brucklay, Cairnbanno, New Deer, Knaven, Oldwhat, Whitehill, Bonnykelly, and Honeynook—with total accommodation for 1029 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 569, and grants amounting to £525, 6s. 6d. Valuation (1843) £10,905, (1881) £23,211, 4s. 7d. Pop. of parish (1801) 2984, (1831) 3525, (1861) 4385, (1871) 4853; of registration district (1871) 4147, (1881) 4097.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Deer, Old, a village and a parish of Buchan, NE Aberdeenshire. The village stands, 134 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of South Ugie Water, 1¼ mile SW by W of Mintlaw station, this being 9¼ miles W by N of Peterhead, 3¾ E by N of Maud Junction, and 35 N by E of Aberdeen. An ancient place, it has been mostly rebuilt within the past half century, and has a post office under Mintlaw, a branch of the North of Scotland Banking Co., a savings' bank (1825), an inn, a fair (St Drostan's) on the Wednesday after 19 Dec., and two public schools, which, with respective accommodation for 167 scholars and 81 girls, had (1880) an average attendance of 119 and 58, and grants of £92, 15s. and £52, 14s.

The parish also contains the villages of Stuartfield, Clola, and Fetterangus, 1¼ mile S by W, 3⅝ miles SSE, and 2½ miles NNE, of Old Deer village. Its north-eastern portion forming a detached section of Banffshire, it is bounded NW and N by Strichen, NE by Lonmay, E by Longside, SE by Cruden, S by Cruden and Ellon, and W by New Deer. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 9⅛ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 4 and 6⅝ miles; and its area is 27,439¼ acres, of which 2812 belong to the Banffshire portion. South Ugie Water has here an east-south-easterly course of 6⅞ miles; North Ugie Water winds 7 miles east-south-eastward along all the northern and north-eastern border; and before Pitfour House is an artificial lake of 45 acres (3⅜ × 1 furl.); whilst springs, either pure or chalybeate, are numerous, and some of them bear such names as Grinie's, Lady, Abbey, Chapel, and Annie's Well. The surface, everywhere undulating, presents an assemblage of low rounded hills, most of them cultivated to the very top; at Baluss Bridge, on the eastern border, it sinks to 100 feet above sea-level, and rises thence north-westward to 397 feet at Drinnies Wood, 410 at Knapperty Hill, 432 at Braeside, and 466 at White Cow Wood—westward and south-westward to 292 at Wuddyhill, 460 at Wind Hill, 551 at the Hill of Dens, 465 near Bulwark, 423 near Little Elrick, 407 near Littlemill, 420 at Slampton Hill, and 392 at Windy Hill—south-south-westward and south-south-eastward to 474 at Skelmuir Hill, 478 near Wester Craighead, and 469 at Smallburn Hill. The prevailing rocks are granite, syenite, and limestone, which have been largely worked at Aikey Brae and other places; and blocks occur of gneiss and pure white quartz. The soil is very diversified, ranging from argillaceous to loamy, sandy, or gravelly. The woods and plantations of Aden, Pitfour, and Kinmundy cover a large extent, and those of the two first comprise some very fine hardwood trees. Woollen mills are at Millbreck and Aden, a brewery and a distillery at Biffie. About 580 Columba and Drostan, his nephew, came from Iona unto Aberdour, and thence to the other town, which pleased Columba, because it was full of God's grace; and he asked of the Mormaer Bede to give it him, and he would not. But, his son falling sick, the Mormaer went to the clerics to ask a prayer of them, and gave them in offering from *Cloch in tiprat* to *Cloch pette mic Garnait.* They made the prayer and health returned. Then Columba gave Drostan that *cathair,* and blessed it, and left as his word, 'Whosoever come against it, let him not be many-yeared victorious.' Drostan weeping as they parted, said Columba, 'Let Deer* be its name henceforward.' Down to the reign of David I. (1124-53) this Columban monastery retained unimpaired its clerical element and Celtic character, according to the priceless testimony of certain Gaelic notices written during that reign on the blank pages of the *Book of Deer,* a Latin MS. of the 9th century containing St John's and parts of the other three gospels, the Apostles' Creed, and a fragment of an office for the visitation of the sick, which MS., discovered by

* *I.e.*, Gael. *der,* now *deur,* 'a tear.' *Dair,* 'an oak,' has been suggested as a more likely etymon.

Mr H. Bradshaw in 1860 in the library of Cambridge University, was ably edited for the Spalding Club by the late Dr John Stuart in 1869 (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vols. ii., iii., 1877-80). St Mary's Abbey of Deer, on the left bank of South Ugie Water, ¾ mile WNW of the village, was founded, either in 1218 or 1219, by William Comyn, Earl of Buchan, for monks of the Cistercian order, being colonised by three brethren from Kynloss; the last of its abbots, Robert Keith, second son of the fourth Earl Marischal, obtained the erection of its lands into the temporal lordship of Altrie (1587). Early English in style, red sandstone in material, the ruins were enclosed and cleared of rubbish in 1809, when it appeared that the cruciform church must have consisted of chancel, transept, and five-bayed nave with N aisle, the whole measuring 150 by from 27 to 38½ feet, or 90 across the transept. Here has been localised the ballad of 'Sir James the Rose,' whose grave is also shown at Haddo in Crimond; on Aikey Brae the Comyns were finally routed by Edward Bruce; and by Aikey-side one of their line, an Earl of Buchan, is said, by his death, whilst hunting, to have verified Thomas the Rhymer's prediction. Vestiges remain of six stone circles; several cairns have yielded stone cists and urns; flint implements have been found in great abundance; and other antiquities are the ruinous manor-house of Clachriach and remains of the small old parish church of Fetter angus. The Stone of Deer, a syenite block standing 6 feet out of the ground at the NW corner of the old Abbey church, is figured in the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (1867), but was demolished about 1854. The principal mansions are Pitfour, Kinmundy, and Aden, the last a good modern building, 3 furlongs ENE of the village, whose owner, Jas. Geo. Ferguson Russell, Esq. (b. 1836.; suc. 1875), holds 8402 acres in the shire, valued at £6989 per annum. The rest of the parish is divided among 16 proprietors, 10 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 4 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen, Old Deer gives off portions to the *q. s.* parishes of Ardallie, Kininmonth, and Savoch of Deer; the living is worth £388. The parish church, with over 1000 sittings, stands at the village, and, built in 1788, was greatly improved (1880-81) at a cost of £2811, the walls being raised, an entrance porch added, a memorial window inserted, and a clock-tower and spire, 103 feet high, erected of Aikey Brae granite, with a library room on its basement floor. At the village also is St Drostan's Episcopal church (1851; 300 sittings), Early English in style, and rich in painted glass; other places of worship are noticed under Stuartfield, Maud, and Clola. Six schools, all public but the last, which is endowed, are at Bank, Clochcan, Bulwark, Shannas, Stuartfield (girls'), and Fetterangus (do.); and these, with respective accommodation for 100, 110, 62, 110, 140, and 76 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 61, 107, 43, 94, 130, and 69, and grants of £50, 8s. 6d., £72, 1s., £33, 19s., £73, 9s., £100, 6s., and £61, 4s. 6d. Valuation (1843) £13,165, (1882) £30,372, 12s. 10d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 3552, (1821) 3841, (1841) 4453, (1861) 5174, (1871) 5085, (1881) 4935; of registration district (1881) 4274.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Deer, Savoch of. See Savoch.

Deershaw, a village in the N of Banffshire, distant 6 miles from Banff.

Deer Sound, a spacious natural harbour on the E side of the Mainland of Orkney, entering from Stronsay Firth, and separating the parish of Deerness from that of St Andrews. Lying nearly due SW and NE, and measuring 4 miles in length, by from 1 mile to 2½ miles in breadth, it has beautifully winding shores, a clean sandy bottom mixed with clay, and a depth of 6 or 7 fathoms. It is well sheltered from all winds, and affords in many parts good anchorage. Any number of vessels might here find refuge; and it was formerly frequented by whaling ships on their way to the Arctic seas, but is now very little used.

Deeside, the valley of the Aberdeenshire Dee, or, more specially, the part of that valley downward from Braemar to the sea.

Deil's Beef-Tub. See Annandale's Beef-Stand.

Deil's Cauldron. See Devil's Cauldron.

Deil's Causeway. See Stonehouse.

Deil's or Picts' Dyke, a long line of ancient fortification in Galloway and Dumfriesshire, commencing at Loch Ryan near Innermessan, the site of the ancient Rerigonium, a town of the Novantæ, and extending, by way of Minnigaff, Glencairn, Penpont, and Lochmaben, to the upper part of the Solway Firth at a point opposite the western extremity of the Roman wall of Hadrian across the N of England. It is now quite obliterated in many parts, and more or less obscure in many others, but still in some is very distinct. It appears to have been invariably 8 feet broad at the base, to have had a fosse along its N or inland side, and to have been built, in most places, of unchiselled blocks of common moorstone; in others, of stone and earth commingled; and in a few, as at Hightae Flow in Lochmaben parish, entirely of earth. It separates the fertile lands of the seaboard districts from the irreclaimable wastes and wild fastnesses of the mountains, and may be presumed to have been built by an industrious or comparatively settled people on its southern, as a defence against a warlike or comparatively roving people on its northern, side. All facts respecting it, however, even all trustworthy traditions, have been lost. Chalmers, the author of *Caledonia*, says, in a letter to Mr Joseph Train, who traced the Deil's Dyke from end to end:—'Considering all its circumstances, it is extremely difficult to assign its age, its object, or its builders. In Ireland there is nothing like the Deil's Dike; the inference is that it was not made by Irish hands. I am disposed to think that this work is several centuries older than the arrival of the Irish Cruithne in Galloway.' And again:—'It is obviously a very ancient work, and was probably formed by the Romanised Britons after the departure of the Roman armies.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 6, 1856-64.

Deil's Dyke, a denudated trap dyke projecting from the general line of the SE coast of Big Cumbrae island in Buteshire. See Cumbrae.

Deil's Mill. See Devil's Mill.

Delfour, a place, with ancient Caledonian monuments, in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire, 1¼ mile WSW of Alvie church. The monuments are a central cairn, two concentric circles of standing stones around the cairn, and an obelisk, 8½ feet high, 25 feet to the W.

Delgaty Castle. See Dalgety.

Delney, a station on the Highland railway, in Kilmuir Easter parish, Ross-shire, 3½ miles NE of Invergordon.

Delnies. See Nairn.

Deloraine, two pasture farms in Kirkhope parish, Selkirkshire, 13 miles SW of Selkirk. The title of Earl of Deloraine in the peerage of Scotland was conferred in 1706 on Henry Scott, second surviving son of the Duke of Monmouth, and became extinct at the death of his grandson, the fourth Earl, in 1807.

Delting, a parish in the Mainland of Shetland, including the islands of Bigga, Fishholm, Brother Isle, Little Roe, and Muckle Roe, only the last of which is inhabited. It is bounded N by Yell Sound, separating it from Yell; E by Lunnasting and Nesting; S by Weesdale and Sandsting; and W by St Magnus Bay and Sulem Voe. Joined to Northmaven by a narrow neck of land, less than 100 feet broad, that separates the German from the Atlantic Ocean, it has an utmost length of 20 miles, and varies in breadth from 3 to 6 miles, being much intersected by voes or arms of the sea. The surface is, for the most part, hilly, bleak, and barren; but along the banks of the voes and in the valleys are patches of good arable land. The chief harbours are St Magnus Bay, Sulem Voe, Olnafirth Voe, Busta Voe, and Goufirth Voe. In the island of Muckle Roe there is some fine rock scenery; and the sea washes into several large caves—the haunts of numerous wild birds. There are remains of an ancient artificial harbour at Burravoe, and some vestiges of a Pictish house at Brough, on Yell Sound. Fully

one-half of the parish belongs to the estate of the Giffords of Busta. The next largest proprietor is Major Cameron of Garth. The other properties are small. The principal residences are Busta, Garth, Udhouse, Mossbank, and Voe. There are large stores and fish-curing establishments at Voe, Brae, and Mossbank. Delting is in the presbytery of Olnafirth and synod of Shetland; the stipend is £150, with 9 merks of glebe and a good manse. There are two parish churches, distant about 10 miles from one another, viz., Scatsta, built in 1811, and Olnafirth in 1868. There are also a Free church at Brae and a U.P. church at Mossbank; and the six schools of Brae, Goufirth, Firth, Muckle Roe, Olnafirth, and Mossbank, with total accommodation for 254 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 164, and grants amounting to £201, 14s. Valuation (1882) £2361, 12s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 1449, (1831) 2070, (1861) 1975, (1871) 1862, (1881) 1654.

Delvine, an estate, with a mansion, in Caputh parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 4½ miles NE of Murthly station, and 7½ ESE of Dunkeld. Its owner, Sir Alex. Muir-Mackenzie, third Bart. since 1805 (b. 1840; suc. 1855), holds 4241 acres in the shire, valued at £6420 per annum.

Demyat. See DUNMYAT.

Den, a village in Abdie parish, Fife, near the Ladybank and Perth railway, 1½ mile SE of Newburgh.

Den, a village of recent and rapid growth in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, 2½ miles NE of Dalry town. At it is Kersland Barony Church of Scotland school, which, with accommodation for 281 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 167, and a grant of £116, 3s.

Denbrae, an estate, with a mansion, in St Andrews parish, Fife, 2¾ miles WSW of the town.

Denburn. See ABERDEEN.

Den Fenella, a romantic ravine, traversed by a burn, in Garvock and St Cyrus parishes, Kincardineshire. It commences about 1½ mile E by S of Laurencekirk, and extends 3½ miles south-eastward to the sea, at a point 1½ mile SW of Johnshaven. It took its name from Fenella or Finvela, daughter of the Earl of Angus, in the time of Kenneth III.; and here she is said to have been slain by her pursuers as she fled from Kincardine Castle, after the murder of the king at Fettercairn through her treachery (995). Its beauties of crag and chasm and wooded bank have often been celebrated in prose and verse; near its mouth is a beautiful waterfall, 65 feet in leap; and its stream is spanned by a handsome bridge and by the viaduct of the Bervie railway.

Denfind, a steep winding ravine, traversed by Pitairlie Burn, in Monikie parish, Forfarshire. It bisects a reach of hill in the central part of the parish; and, at a point where its sides are precipitous, is spanned by a massive one-arched bridge.

Denhead, a village, with a public school, in Cameron parish, Fife, 3 miles SW of St Andrews, under which it has a post office.

Denhead and Denmill, a conjoint village, with a spinning-mill, in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles W of Lochee.

Denhead of Auchmacoy, a hamlet, with a public school, in Logie-Buchan parish, E Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles E by N of Ellon, under which it has a post office.

Denholm, a village in Cavers parish, Roxburghshire, on a low plateau above the right bank of the Teviot, 2 miles E of Hassendean station, and 5 NE of Hawick. With a deep wooded dell to the W, called Denholm-Dean, it forms a square round a neatly-fenced public green, and chiefly consists of well-built houses with gardens attached, having been greatly improved by the late James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers. Yet, modern as it looks, the place is old, since we read of its burning by Hertford in 1545. The low, thatched, whitewashed cottage still stands on the N side of the village, in which was born the scholar-poet John Leyden (1775-1811), and in the middle of the village green an obelisk was erected to his memory in 1861. Inhabited mainly by stocking weavers, quarrymen, and farm labourers, Denholm has a post office under Hawick, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, 3 inns, a stone bridge over the Teviot (1864), a Free church (1844; 364 sittings), a public school, an excellent subscription library, a horticultural society (1849), and public waterworks, which, formed in 1874 at a cost of more than £700, draw their supply from a spring nearly 2 miles distant, and afford 50 gallons per day for each inhabitant. Pop. (1861) 766, (1871) 659, (1881) 645. See CAVERS.

Denino. See DUNINO.

Denmill, Forfarshire. See DENHEAD.

Denmiln Castle. See ABDIE.

Dennissness, a headland in Cross and Burness parish, Sanday island, Orkney.

Denniston. See GLASGOW.

Denniston. See DUMBARTON.

Denny, a town and a parish of SE Stirlingshire. The town stands on the right bank of the Carron, opposite DUNIPACE, with which it is connected by a bridge; by road it is 5½ miles WNW of Falkirk, 5½ NNE of Cumbernauld, and 7¼ S by E of Stirling, whilst, as terminus of a branch of the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, opened in 1859, it is 3¾ miles WNW of Larbert Junction, 32¼ WNW of Edinburgh, and 25¼ NE of Glasgow. Only a small village down to the close of last century, it is almost entirely modern, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and Clydesdale Bank, 13 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, a gas company, a people's hall, library, and reading-room, an Oddfellows' hall, and fairs on the Wednesdays before 12 May and after 11 November. Large public schools were built in 1875 at a cost of £5000; and places of worship are the parish church (1813; 768 sittings) with a turreted steeple 75 feet high, a Free church (1843), a U.P. church (1796; reconstructed 1881), and the Roman Catholic church of St Patrick (1861). In 1876 Denny and Dunipace were formed into a police burgh, which, governed by 9 commissioners, had a municipal constituency of 580 in 1882. Pop. of Denny alone (1841) 1881, (1851) 2446, (1861) 2428, (1871) 2433, (1881) 2823; of police burgh (1876) 3595, (1881) 4081.

Besides part of BONNYBRIDGE, 2½ miles to the SSE, the parish contains also the villages of Denny-Loanhead, Parkfoot, Longcroft, and Haggs, which extend continuously along the Glasgow highroad, Denny-Loanhead being 1⅝ mile S, and Haggs 3½ miles SSW, of Denny town. It is bounded NW by St Ninians, NE and E by Dunipace, SE by Falkirk, SW by Cumbernauld in Dumbartonshire (detached) and Kilsyth, and W by Kilsyth. From E to W its utmost length is 5¾ miles; its width, from N to S, varies between 5½ furlongs and 3¼ miles; and its area is 8356½ acres, of which 48 are water. The CARRON winds 7½ miles east-north-eastward and east-south-eastward on or close to all the boundary with St Ninians and Dunipace; BONNY Burn runs 4⅜ miles east-south-eastward and east-north-eastward along all the Dumbartonshire and Falkirk border; and three others of the Carron's affluents flow east-north-eastward through the interior. At the eastern extremity of the parish the surface declines along the Carron to 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward to 234 feet near Hillend, 400 near Banknock, 696 at conical Myot Hill, 563 near Leysbent, 460 at Cowden Hill, 965 at Tarduff Hill, and 1170 at Darrach Hill upon Denny Muir. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous; and the soil is loamy along the Bonny and the lower reaches of the Carron, gravelly throughout the central district, and marshy or moorish over most of the uplands. Of the entire area, 5840 acres are in tillage, 789 pasture, 1499 waste, and only 181 under wood. Coal and ironstone are mined, and employment is further afforded by paper, chemical, and engine works at Denny town, by Carronbank Foundry (1860) and Denny iron-works (1870), by Bonnybridge Columbian stove works (1860), foundry (1860), and malleable iron-works (1877), and by Bankier

distillery. Banknock House is the chief mansion; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 20 of between £100 and £500, 37 of from £50 to £100, and 70 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, this parish was detached from Falkirk in 1618, and is now divided ecclesiastically among the *quoad sacra* parishes of Haggs, Bonnybridge, and Denny, the two first formed in 1875 and 1878, and the last a living worth £393. Denny public and Roman Catholic and Lawhill and Longcroft public schools, with respective accommodation for 350, 188, 50, and 250 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 278, 115, 16, and 236, and grants of £244, 7s. 10d., £113, 11s., £27, 18s., and £206, 10s. Valuation (1860) £13,098; (1882) £24,820, 4s. 4d., including £1833 for railway. Pop. of parish (1801) 2033, (1831) 3843, (1861) 4988, (1871) 4993, (1881) 5728; of Denny registration district (1881) 4228.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Denny-Loanhead, a village in Denny parish, Stirlingshire, 1¾ mile S of Denny town. It has a post office under Denny, and a U.P. church, which, succeeding one of 1735, was built in 1815 at a cost of £1400, and contains 731 sittings.

Denoon, a glen, traversed by a burn, in Glamis and Eassie parishes, W Forfarshire. Rising on the north-eastern slope of Auchterhouse Hill (1399 feet), the burn winds 6¼ miles north-by-westward, till it falls into Dean Water, at a point 2¾ miles WNW of Glamis village. The Sidlaws at its head and along its course have altitudes of from 1200 to 600 feet above sea-level; and the tracts flanking its lower parts subside into the plain of Strathmore. Vestiges of an ancient fortification, crowning isolated Denoon Law (689 feet) within the glen, 2½ miles SW of Glamis village, comprise foundations of a circular wall 1020 feet in circumference and faint traces of interior buildings, and bear the name of Denoon Castle. The circular wall is believed to have been 30 feet broad and 27 feet high, and the entire fortification is supposed to have been designed as a place of retreat in times of danger.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868-70.

Denovan, a village, a calico-printing establishment, and an estate in Dunipace parish, Stirlingshire. The village stands near Carron Water, ¾ mile ENE of Denny, and has charming environs. The calico-printing establishment is on the Carron, adjacent to the village; was commenced in the year 1800; and employs a large number of persons, many of whom reside in Denny. The estate comprises about one-fourth of the parish, and belongs to Forbes of Callendar.

Denside, a hamlet, with a girls' school, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire.

Derclach, a loch in Straiton parish, S Ayrshire. Lying 870 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and width of 4½ and 1¼ furlongs, and sends off a rivulet 1 furlong eastward to the head of Loch Finlas.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Derculich, an estate, with a mansion, in Dull parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 3½ miles NE of Aberfeldy. Loch Derculich, 2 miles to the NNW, falls partly within a detached portion of Logierait parish, and, lying about 1200 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length of 4¾ furlongs, with a varying width of 1⅝ and 4 furlongs. It contains some pike and abundance of fine trout, which will not, however, always rise to the fly; and it sends off Derculich Burn, running 2½ miles south-south-eastward to the Tay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Dergan (Gael. *dearg-abhuinn*, 'red river'), a rivulet in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, rising at an altitude of 1100 feet, and running 4½ miles north-north-westward along Glen Salloch and through the woods of Barcaldine, to Loch Creran.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Dernconner, a large village of recent growth in Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire. At it are a Church of Scotland mission station (1874) and a public school. Pop. (1871) 928, (1881) 1435.

Dernock. See Darnock.

Derry or Loch an Dithreibh, a lake in the S of Tongue parish, Sutherland, 6¼ miles SSW of Tongue church. Lying 268 feet above sea-level, it is 1½ mile long and 5 furlongs wide, sends off the Kinloch to the head of the Kyle of Tongue, and abounds in yellow trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 114, 108, 1880.

Derry, a burn of Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, issuing from Loch Etchachan (1320 feet), on the NE side of Ben Macdhui, and running 6½ miles east-south-eastward and southward, till it falls into Lui Water at Derry Lodge (1386 feet), 9 miles WNW of Castleton. The ordinary ascent of Ben Macdhui is up Glen Derry, which the Queen in her Journal describes as 'very fine, with the remnants of a splendid forest. Derry Cairngorm (3788 feet) being to the right, and Derry Water running below.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 65, 1874-70.

Dervaig, a village, with public and girls' schools, in Kilninian parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Cuan, 8¾ miles WSW of Tobermory.

Derval. See Darvel.

Deskford, a village and a parish in the N of Banffshire. The village, Kirktown of Deskford, stands on the left bank of the Burn of Deskford, 4 miles S of Cullen, like which it has a post office under Fochabers.

Bounded NE and E by Fordyce, S by Grange, and NW and N by Rathven, the parish has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 4⅞ miles, an utmost breadth of 3 miles, and an area of 8170 acres, of which 15 are water. Deskford Burn, with a north-north-easterly course here of 5¼ miles, divides the parish into two pretty equal halves; and the surface, sinking at the northern extremity to close on 100 feet above sea-level, thence rises southward to 353 feet at the wooded Gallows Knowe, 556 at Cotton Hill, 504 at Weston, 845 at the Hill of Clashmadin, 871 at Black Hill, and 1028 at Lurg Hill, whose summit, however, falls just within Grange. Numerous small cascades occur on the Deskford's affluents, one of them, called the Linn, being a series of leaps with total fall of 30 feet, and with surroundings of high beauty. The rocks, having undergone great geognostic disturbance, include almost vertical strata of mica slate, with fragments of quartz embedded therein, and a rich bed of fine compact limestone, which has been largely worked. The soil, in the strath, is chiefly loam resting on strong deep clay; but, toward the hills, is light, black, mossy humus, overlying clay and gravel. About one-third of the entire area is either regularly or occasionally in tillage; some 600 acres are under wood, either natural or planted; and the rest is either pasture or waste. This parish has long been the property of the Earls of Findlater and Seafield; and Deskford Tower, which, standing near the village, was demolished within this century, was the ancient family seat. Skeith Castle, once also a striking feature, has left no vestiges; and another venerable edifice, probably baronial, but possibly ecclesiastical, stood in the garden of Inalterie farmhouse, and is now represented by only a vault. A curious relic, found about 1816 in a mossy knoll adjacent to that old vault, consisted of brass somewhat in the form and of the size of a swine's head, with a wooden tongue moved by springs, and with tolerably exact representations of eyes; it is now in the museum of the Banff Scientific Institution. Deskford is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £355. A new parish church, Pointed Gothic in style, was built in 1872 at a cost of £1000, and contains 500 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a new public school, erected in 1876 at a cost of £1182, with accommodation for 162 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 111, and a grant of £97, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £4441, 8s. Pop. (1801) 610, (1831) 828, (1861) 1031, (1871) 972, (1881) 849.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Deskford or Cullen Burn, a rapid, deep-channelled stream of Banffshire, rising in the S of Deskford parish, and thence winding 7½ miles north-eastward-north, north-westward, and again north-eastward till it falls into the Moray Firth at Cullen Bay.

Deskry, a rivulet of SW Aberdeenshire, rising, at an altitude of 1800 feet, on the western shoulder of Morven Hill (2862 feet), close to the meeting-point of Glenmuick, Logie-Coldstone, and Strathdon parishes. Thence it winds 10 miles north-north-eastward and west-south-westward, between Logie-Coldstone and Strathdon parishes, across the Migvie district of Tarland parish, and between that district and Towie parish, till it falls into the Don ½ mile E of Castle-Newe. Its trout are small but excellent.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Dess, a station in the NE of Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire, on the Deeside railway, 3 miles NE of Aboyne station.

Deuchar, an estate, with a mansion, in Fearn parish, Forfarshire, 8 miles W by N of Brechin.

Deuchar. See YARROW.

Deugh, a stream of Carsphairn parish, N Kirkcudbrightshire, rising on the eastern slope (2000 feet) of Windy Standard, and thence curving 5 miles westward along the Ayrshire border, next 15 miles southward, east-south-eastward, and southward again through the interior, till, at the SE angle of the parish, and at a point 7 miles NNW of New Galloway, it falls into the Ken, after a descent of 1620 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 14, 8, 9, 1863-64.

Devar. See DAVARR.

Deveron or **Doveran** (Gael. *da-abhuinn*, 'double river'), a river of Aberdeen and Banff shires, rising in two main head-streams—whence the name—among the mountains of Cabrach, the longer of the two having its source on the mutual border of Cabrach and Glenbucket parishes, 3 miles SW of the summit of the Buck of Cabrach (2368 feet). Thence it has a total course of 61⅛ miles, viz., 25¼ from its source to the Bridge of Gibston near Huntly, 24 thence to Eastside Bridge near Turriff, and 12⅜ thence to its mouth; and during this course it descends from 1847 feet above sea-level at its source to 414 near Huntly and 114 near Turriff. It partly winds along in serpentine folds, but, on the whole, goes north-eastward to the influx of the Bogie below Huntly, northward thence to Rothiemay, eastward or east-north-eastward thence to the vicinity of Turriff, and northward thence to the Moray Firth. Its connections with respectively Aberdeenshire and Banffshire are so fitful, leading it now into the one county, now into the other, now along the boundary between the two, as to render it more a puzzler than an expounder in political topography; yet, in one long sweep, from above Glass church to the vicinity of Rothiemay church, it runs entirely within Aberdeenshire; and over another long sweep, from a point 4 miles WSW of Turriff to its mouth at the Moray Firth, it roughly traces the boundary line between the shires. The parishes immediately watered by it, whether through their interior or along their confines, are Cabrach, Glass, Huntly, Cairnie, Fordyce, Rothiemay, Marnoch, Inverkeithny, Turriff, Forglen, Alvah, King-Edward, Banff, and Gamrie. The river, in the upper part of its course, is a mountain stream, careering along a series of glens, always rapid, sometimes impetuous, and occasionally subject to tremendous freshets. All the bridges on it above Huntly were swept away by the great flood of Aug. 1829, when at Huntly it rose 22 feet above its ordinary level. But its march, in the middle and lower parts of its course, is tranquil and beautiful, through fertile plains, amid brilliant embellishments of wood and mansion, with several stretches of close scenery as exquisitely fine, in both nature and art, as almost any in Great Britain. The fertility of its banks, like that of the banks of the Don, is celebrated in both proverb and song. Its chief tributary, besides the Blackwater and Bogie, is the Isla, which joins it a little above Rothiemay. The Deveron, thence to the sea, is about two-thirds the size of the Don. Well stocked with salmon and trout, it is mostly preserved, except about Huntly; and it has bag-net fisheries on either side of its mouth, extending into the sea. A shifting bar here varies with gales of wind, and underwent such change in 1834 as first to close entirely the former mouth, and next to lay open a new one 600 yards further to the E; hence disputes have arisen among the cruive owners as to the line of the river's bed. The salmon fishings up the river belong chiefly to the Earl of Fife, partly also to Abercromby of Forglen and Gordon of Mayen; those at its mouth belong partly to the Earl, partly to the town of Banff.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 85, 86, 96, 1876. See chap. xxi. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873).

Devil's Cauldron, an ancient circular structure in Kingarth parish, Isle of Bute, a little W of the head of Kilchattan Bay, and 7 miles S of Rothesay. It is situated within a grove, not far from the ruins of St BLANE'S Chapel, of which it was an appendage and with which it probably communicated by a subterranean passage. It consists of a dry-stone wall, 10 feet thick and 7½ feet high, enclosing a space 30 feet in diameter, with an entrance from the E; and it is said to have been used, in pre-Reformation times, as a place of penance.

Devil's Cauldron, a wild and very romantic chasm, on the mutual boundary of Comrie and Monzievaird parishes, Perthshire, 1¼ mile N of Comrie village. Lednock Water traverses it; and 'the stream, after cutting its path through a black crag, the sides of which it has polished to the appearance of ebony, throws itself impetuously into a basin, where it hisses, and foams, and shrieks, and writhes, like a demon newly plunged into Tartarus.'

Devil's Cowe, a cave in Kincraig Hill, at the south-western extremity of Kilconquhar parish, Fife.

Devil's Dike. See DEIL'S DIKE.

Devil's Mill, a waterfall on the mutual boundary of Perthshire and Kinross-shire, on the river Devon, about 350 yards ENE of Rumbling-Bridge, and 1½ mile WSW of Crook of Devon. The river here, after rushing along a craggy ravine, and passing into a chasm of considerable length but scarcely 6 feet in width, falls over a rock into a deep cavity, where it is tossed round with such great violence as to beat constantly on the rocky sides of the chasm, and cause a clacking noise like that of a mill at work. The waterfall is not seen; but, in ordinary states of the river, when neither too low by draught, nor too high by freshet, the noise is very distinctly heard. A common reason given by the country people for the name Devil's Mill is, that the noise continues on all days alike, paying no regard to Sunday; but another reason given is, that the scene and working of the waterfall are indicative of a grinding to destruction. A cavern, called the Pigeon's Cave, is near the waterfall.

Devil's Staircase, an abruptly declivitous byroad on the N border of Argyllshire, deflecting from the highway at the head of Glencoe, 3 miles W of King's House. It descends northward to the head of Loch Leven, and communicates there with an old road north-north-westward to Fort William.

Devol's Glen, a ravine, traversed by a brook, in Greenock and Port Glasgow parishes, Renfrewshire. Commencing among hills 794 and 682 feet high, and descending 2½ miles north-eastward to the E end of Port Glasgow town, it is rocky, wooded, and romantic. It is flanked, near the head, by a precipice, called Wallace's Leap, over which Sir William Wallace is fabled to have leaped on horseback; and it contains two beautiful though tiny waterfalls, respectively about 20 feet and about 100 feet in leap.

Devon, a river of Perth, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling shires, rising among the Ochils in the N of Alva parish, at an altitude of 1800 feet, and 9 furlongs WNW of the summit of Bencleuch. Thence it winds 14 miles north-eastward, eastward, and south-eastward to the CROOK OF DEVON, and thence again 19¾ west-south-westward, till, after a total course of 33¾ miles, it falls into the Forth at Cambus, 2⅜ miles W by N of Alloa, and only 5¼ miles in a straight line SSW of its source. During this course it traverses or bounds the parishes of Alva, Blackford, Tillicoultry, Glendevon, Fossoway, Muckhart, Dollar, Tillicoultry, Alva, Logie, and Alloa. The last song written by Burns, written as he lay dying at Brow (12 July 1796), was, 'Fairest maid on Devon

banks, Crystal Devon, winding Devon'—the maid, that Charlotte Hamilton of Mauchline, whom he had seen at Harviestoun nine years before, and then had celebrated in another most exquisite lyric—

> 'How pleasant the banks of the clear winding Devon,
> With green spreading bushes, and flowers blooming fair!
> But the bonniest flower on the banks of the Devon
> Was once a sweet bud from the banks of the Ayr.'

Others than Burns have sung of the beauties of the Devon and its valley, shown at their best in a long reach below the Crook of Devon, where the stream traverses a series of ravines and chasms, and makes the famous falls described in our articles Devil's Mill, Rumbling-Bridge, and Caldron Linn. The cliffs that flank its chasms and ravines are of no great height, nowhere exceeding much 100 feet; but they acquire aspects of sublimity and savageness from the narrowness and gloom of the spaces which they enclose, and aspects of picturesqueness and witchery from copsewood, herbage, and overshadowing woods. The river's aggregate descent, from source to mouth, is close upon 1800 feet, and its basin is so ramified among nearly all the southern and south-western Ochils as sometimes to send down freshets to the plains, with the suddenness and volume of a waterspout. The river is not navigable, yet, according to a survey made by James Watt in 1760, it could be rendered navigable for several miles at a cost of about £2000. It is a capital trouting stream, everywhere open to the public; its trout average rather less than ½ lb. each. The Stirling and Dunfermline railway crosses it, near the mouth, on a viaduct partly supported by piers, partly suspended on strong timber beams; and the Devon Valley railway follows it from its lower waters upward to Crook of Devon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 40, 1869-67.

Devon, Black or **South,** a small river of Fife and Clackmannanshire, rising on Outh Muir (900 feet) in the N of Dunfermline parish, 7 furlongs WSW of Dumglow, the highest of the Cleish Hills, and thence running 15¼ miles westward and south-westward through and along the borders of Saline and Clackmannan parishes, till it falls into the Forth, 1¼ mile SE of Alloa. It has very small volume in droughty seasons, most of its waters being then collected in dams or reservoirs for driving mills; it takes the name of Black Devon from the gloomy appearance of its waters; and it contains some pike and little trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 39, 1867-69.

Devon, Crook of. See Crook of Devon.

Devon Iron-works, an extensive establishment in the Sauchie section of Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire, near the left bank of the Devon, 2½ miles NNE of Alloa. Including three furnaces and a large foundry, it turns out 6000 tons of pig-iron in the year, and converts a considerable portion thereof into cast-iron goods; and it communicates, by one railway with Alloa Harbour, by another with Clackmannan Pow at the mouth of the Black Devon.

Devonshaw, a hill (1275 feet) in Lamington and Wandel parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Clyde, opposite Roberton village. Its SW shoulder is crowned with an ancient circular camp.

Devonside, a village in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire, ¾ mile SSE of Tillicoultry town. It adjoins a brick and tile work, and is near a coal mine. Pop., with Langan, (1881) 555.

Devon Valley Railway, a railway in Clackmannan, Perth, and Kinross shires, partly along the middle reaches of the river Devon, and thence deriving its distinctive name. A reach of 3½ miles north-eastward, from a junction with the Stirling and Dunfermline railway at Alloa to Tillicoultry, is practically a portion of the line, but was opened in 1851, prior to any part of the line proper, as a branch of the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. The Devon Valley line proper, extending from a junction with that branch at Tillicoultry east-north-eastward to a junction with the Fife and Kinross railway, in the vicinity of Kinross, was originally projected in 1857, and authorised in 1858, on a capital of £90,000 in shares and £30,000 in loans. It was formed, under the original authority, only from Rumbling-Bridge to Kinross Junction; the rest being formed, in two successive reaches, under connection from 1866 with the North British system. The reach from Rumbling-Bridge to Kinross is 6½ miles long, was opened on 1 May 1863, traverses a level district, and has no works of more than ordinary consequence except a rock cutting at Rumbling-Bridge. The reach from Tillicoultry to Dollar is 2¾ miles long; was begun to be formed in 1867, and completed in May 1869; and also has no works of more than ordinary consequence. The reach from Dollar to Rumbling-Bridge is 4½ miles long; was begun to be formed in 1869, and opened on 1 May 1871; has several works of very heavy character; and rises to a summit-level of 320 feet above the elevation of its starting-point at Dollar. An embankment on it contiguous to Dollar is 40 feet high and more than 900 yards long. A viaduct over the Devon is 52 feet high and 390 feet long; has six arches, each of from 49 to 55 feet in span; and curves on a radius of 30 chains. A cutting at Arndean is 80 feet deep at the deepest part, and involved the removal of about 180,000 cubic yards of sand. A viaduct in Gairney Glen is 110 feet high and 360 feet long; has six arches each 45 feet in span; and occupies a most picturesque position. Ten other small viaducts and seven overarching bridges occur between Dollar and Rumbling-Bridge. Since 1 Jan. 1875 the Devon Valley has been amalgamated with the North British.

Dewar, a hamlet in Heriot parish, Edinburghshire, 6½ miles S of Middleton. Dewar farm, adjacent to the hamlet, contains a spot called the Piper's Grave, traditionally associated with a foolish and fatal exploit of a Peebles piper; and Dewar Hill, not far therefrom, is crowned with a remarkable large stone, called Lot's Wife.

Dewarton, a village on Vogrie estate, in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile W of Ford.

Dews, a small marshy lake in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire. It once was of considerable extent, but has become exceedingly reduced, and it is so occupied with aquatic plants as to be sometimes called Lily Loch.

Dheirrig or **Eilean Dearg** (Gael. 'red island'), an islet of Inverchaolain parish, Argyllshire, the furthest of a small group in the mouth of Loch Riddon, at the elbow of the Kyles of Bute, 2½ miles NW of Colintraive. It is crowned by ruins of a fort, erected by Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, in 1685, during his disastrous expedition from the Netherlands.

Dhivach. See Divach.

Dhruim, a river-gorge in Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire, extending about 2 or 3 miles south-westward from Kilmorack church, and traversed by the river Beauly. It is flanked by steep mountain acclivities, clothed with birch and pine; is fringed, along the river's brinks, by rows of oaks, alders, and weeping birches; is swept, along the bottom, by a series of cascades over shelving masses of red sandstone; and has, altogether, a romantically picturesque character.

Dhu. See Bendhu.

Dhu or **Dubh Loch** (Gael. 'black lake'), a wild mountain lake in the SW of Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, 1⅝ mile W of the head of Loch Muick, to which it sends off the Allt an Dubh-loch. Lying 2091 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 5⅓ and 1⅓ furlongs, and is overhung to the S by Cairn Bannoch (3314 feet) and Broad Cairn (3268), which culminate just on the Forfarshire border. Here, on 16 Sept. 1852, the Queen received confirmation of the death of the Duke of Wellington.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Dhuheartach, a rocky basaltic islet of Argyllshire, 15½ miles SW of Iona. Lying fully exposed to the Atlantic, it is 240 feet long, 130 broad, and 35 high, and was surmounted in 1867-72 by a lighthouse rising 143 feet above high-water level. The lighthouse is a parabolic frustum, and was built of granite quarried and dressed at Carraid, on the shore of the Sound of Iona, and landed with great difficulty on the rock. Only 27 days in 1867, 38 days in 1868, 59 days in 1869, and 62 days

in 1870 were sufficiently calm to permit the landing of the materials. The light, which is visible for 18½ nautical miles, is fixed white, except between S by W ½ W, and W ½ N, where it is fixed red. See the *Builder* for Feb. 2, 1872, and May 6, 1876.

Dhuisk or **Dusk**, a rivulet of Colmonell parish, in the S of Carrick, Ayrshire. Formed by the Feoch and Pollgowan Burns, at a point 1¼ mile ESE of Barrhill village, it thence runs 6 miles north-westward, closely followed by the Girvan and Portpatrick railway, till near Pinwherry station it falls into the Stinchar.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 7, 1863.

Dibaig, a hamlet, with a public school, near the mutual boundary of Applecross and Gairloch parishes, Ross-shire.

Dichmont, a hill-summit in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 1 mile NE of St Vigeans village. It rises to an altitude of 323 feet above sea-level, and is crowned with a large hollow cairn or mound, anciently used as a seat of justice, and now clothed with greensward.

Dichty or **Dighty Water**, a stream of S Forfarshire. Rising in four head-streams, among the Sidlaw Hills, in the W of Lundie parish, it runs 15 miles east-south-eastward through Auchterhouse, Mains and Strathmartine, Dundee, and Monifieth parishes; receives, within Dundee parish, the tribute of Fithie Water; and falls into the Firth of Tay 1¾ mile ENE of Broughty Ferry. It drives several mills in the middle and lower parts of its course, and is well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-65.

Digmore, a small harbour in North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, on Balranald farm, towards the middle of the island.

Dildawn. See DALDAWN.

Dillarburn, a village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, 1¼ mile NNE of Abbeygreen.

Dilty, a morass in Carmylie and Guthrie parishes, Forfarshire, 1¼ mile ESE of Kirkbuddo station. Measuring about ½ mile either way, it sends off two streamlets in opposite directions—the head-stream of the Elliot running eastward directly to the sea, and a tributary streamlet running westward to the river Dean.

Dinart. See DURNESS.

Dingwall (Scand. 'hill of justice'), a town and a parish of SE Ross-shire. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the town stands on the north-western shore, and a little below the head, of Cromarty Firth, which here is joined by the Peffer; by road it is 13½ miles NW of Inverness *vid* Kessock Ferry, and by rail, as junction of the Dingwall and Skye railway (1870) with the main Highland line (1862), 53 ENE of Strome Ferry, 82¾ SW by S of Helmsdale, 18½ NW of Inverness, 210¼ NNW of Edinburgh, and 226¾ N by W of Glasgow. The beautifully-wooded plain on which it stands was once a swampy marsh, but since 1817 thorough drainage and spirited agriculture have made it one of the loveliest valleys in the N of Scotland. The burgh, lying snugly among rich clumps of trees, at the entrance of Strath Peffer, chiefly consists of one main street, a mile in length; and, while the majority of its houses are irregularly disposed and unpretentious architecturally, still there are several very handsome residences, most of which have sprung up within the past thirty years. Yet Dingwall is a place of hoar antiquity, the county town, having arisen under the shelter of the neighbouring castle of the Earls of Ross, which, built close beside the Firth, was almost surrounded by water, but now has left hardly a vestige, its site being partly occupied by a modern mansion. The Town-house is a curious old-fashioned edifice, with a spire; the County Buildings, a handsome castellated pile a little way E of the town, were erected in 1845 at a cost of £5000, and contain a court-house, county rooms, and a prison with eighteen cells. A public hall was built in 1871; and a cottage hospital, H-shaped in plan, in 1872-73, as a memorial to the late Dr William Ross. Near the church is a plain and simple obelisk, 6 feet square at the base, and 57 feet high, but thrown slightly off the perpendicular by an earthquake of 1816; in 1875 it proved upon exploration to mark the resting-place of its founder, George Mackenzie, the celebrated first Earl of Cromartie (1630-1714). The parish church itself, with a steeple and 800 sittings, was built in 1801; the present handsome Free church in 1869; and the Episcopal church of St James, an Early Decorated structure with 120 sittings, in 1872, its predecessor having been destroyed by fire the year before. In 1874 a public park, adjoining the Beauly road, was gifted to the burgh by the late Sir James Matheson, Bart. of the Lews, who had at one time been provost; and Dingwall besides has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Caledonian and National banks, 21 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, gas-works, a masonic lodge, a literary association, militia barracks, a poorhouse, and a Friday paper, the *Ross-shire Journal* (1875). A corn market is held on every Wednesday from 26 September to 30 May, and the following are the fairs throughout the year:—New Year Market, third Wednesday of January; Candlemas (cattle and produce), do. of February; Janet's, first Wednesday of June; Colin's (cattle, etc.), first Tuesday of July; Fell Maree, first Wednesday of September; Martha's, do. of November; and Peffer, Tuesday before Christmas. After the forfeiture of the Earls of Ross in 1476 Dingwall seems to have gone down in the world; and its petition of 1724 to the Convention of Burghs sets forth that 'the town is almost turned desolate, as is weel known to all our neighbours, and there is hardly anything to be seen but the ruins of old houses, and the few inhabitants that are left, having now no manner of trade, live only by labouring the neighbouring lands, and our inhabitants are still daily deserting us.' Accordingly, in 1733, Inverness sent a deputation, which brought back word that Dingwall had no trade, though one or two were inclined to carry on trade if they had a harbour, also that it had no prison, and that for want of a bridge across an adjacent lake the people were kept from both kirk and market. Now, though its trade is still not very great, and though manufactures are conspicuous by their absence, Dingwall at least has a harbour. A mile below the bridge coasters had once to load and unload on the mud at low-water, their cargoes being carried along a bad road to and from the E end of the town. This inconvenience was remedied by shaping the lower reach of the Peffer into a regular canal, 2000 yards long, with two wharfs at which vessels of 9 feet draught can lie—such improvements being carried out in 1815-17 at a cost of £4365, of which £1786 was furnished by the Highland road commissioners and £600 by the Convention of Burghs. Erected

Seal of Dingwall.

into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1226, and having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862, Dingwall is governed by a provost, a senior and a junior bailie, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 10 councillors, who also act as police commissioners. With WICK and four other burghs, it returns a member to

parliament, its municipal and parliamentary constituency numbering 229 in 1882, when the annual value of real property, exclusive of railway, was £7533, whilst the corporation revenue for 1881 was £152, and the harbour revenue £210. Pop. (1841) 1739, (1851) 1966, (1861) 2099, (1871) 2125, (1881) 1918. Inhabited houses (1881) 351.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Kiltearn, SE by the head of Cromarty Firth and by the river Conan, separating it from the Nairnshire district of Ferintosh, S by the Tollie section of Fodderty and by Urray, and SW by the main body of Fodderty. It has an utmost length of 6⅝ miles from NNW to SSE, and its width varies between 9½ furlongs and 4⅜ miles, whilst tapering north-westward to a point. The PEFFER winds 2⅛ miles east-south-eastward along the Fodderty border and through the interior to the Firth; the Skiach runs 1¾ mile north-eastward across the northern interior; and Loch Ussie (6½ × 4⅜ furl.) lies at an altitude of 419 feet, partly within a western projecting wing. Except for the low level strip, 3 furlongs wide, between the Firth and the Inverness highroad, and for a portion of Strath Peffer, the surface is everywhere hilly, even mountainous, from S to N attaining 259 feet near Blackwells, *628 near Croftandrum, *882 at Cnoc Mor, *450 at Knockbain, 1109 at Cnoc a' Bhreac, and *2000 at Meall na Speireig, those heights that culminate on the parish's borders being marked with asterisks, and one and all being dominated by BEN WYVIS (3429 feet). The rocks are gneiss and mica slate in the northern uplands, and in the S conglomerate and Old Red sandstone. Around the town there is a deep deposit of loam with a large admixture of clay, very suitable for the growth of wheat, but demanding great care in the cultivation; the soil on the lower slopes of the rising-grounds is also clayey; and the higher cultivated land is mountain clay or moorish soil, the former becoming very fertile with long-continued good treatment, the latter very difficult to improve (Mr James Macdonald in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1877). In the N are remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle. TULLOCH Castle is the chief mansion; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 21 of from £50 to £100, and 26 of from £20 to £50. Dingwall is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Ross; the living is worth £436. A public school, with accommodation for 360 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 222, and a grant of £177, 3s. Valuation (1881) £4992, 18s. 2d., of which £2654 was held by Duncan Davidson, Esq. of Tulloch. Pop. (1801) 1418, (1831) 2124, (1861) 2412, (1871) 2443, (1881) 2217.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 93, 1881.

The presbytery of Dingwall comprises the old parishes of Alness, Contin, Dingwall, Fodderty, Kilmorack, Kiltearn, Urquhart, and Urray and Kilchrist, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Carnoch and Kinlochluichart. Pop. (1871) 16,562, (1881) 15,517, of whom 330 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dingwall, with churches at Alness, Dingwall, Fodderty, Garve, Kilmorack, Kiltearn, Maryburgh, Strathconon, Urquhart, and Urray, which together had 4351 members and adherents in 1881.

Dingwall and Skye Railway, The, designed to open up to railway facilities the western coasts of Ross and Inverness, and by means of steamers to afford access to the principal islands of the Outer and Inner Hebrides, was originally projected to reach Kyle Akin (the Strait of Haco), where the island of Skye is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. A bill for a line to this point was obtained in 1864, but the difficulty of raising the capital caused the adoption of a modified scheme, carrying the line to its present western terminus on Loch Carron. The railway, branching from the Highland line at Dingwall, rises a short distance therefrom upon a steep incline, on which is situated the first station, Strathpeffer (4¼ miles). This station occupies a remarkably elevated position, the famous spa that gives it name being situated 1½ mile away in the deep valley below. The view from this portion of the line is magnificent; prominent amongst the objects of interest being Castle-Leod, belonging to the Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie in her own right), which is seen in the midst of fine trees. After leaving Strathpeffer, the line passes through a cutting close under *Craig-an-fhitaich*, the 'Raven's Rock,' whose precipitous face, 250 feet high, beetles ominously over the railway. Half-a-mile further the line enters Ross-shire, and passes Loch Garve, the first of a series of fine lochs which skirt the route. The shores are nicely wooded. The station of Garve (11¾ miles) forms the starting-point for Lochbroom and Ullapool by a wild coach road over the *Diridh More*. The line afterwards passes Loch Luichart, where there is a station (17 miles), and the Grudie, Loch Cullin, and Strathbran afford varying aspects of Highland scenery. Achanault station (21¼ miles) is a favourite starting-point for the ascent of a number of the giant mountains of Ross-shire. Auchnasheen station (27¾ miles) is the starting-point for the coach to Gairloch, the road passing along the whole length of Loch Maree, and forming one of the finest drives in Scotland. Beyond Auchnasheen the line, after crossing the Bran on a fine lattice bridge, reaches its summit-level, and immediately begins to descend to the western coast. There is here some remarkably wild and bleak scenery; and at Auchnashellach, the shooting-lodge of Lord Wimborne, surrounded by fine grounds, appears like an oasis in the desert. The line then skirts Loch Dougall, 4 miles in length, with vast precipitous hills rising from it. Strathcarron station (45¾ miles) at the head of Loch Carron is next reached, forming the station for Janetown on the opposite side of the loch, and for the wild region of Loch Torridon. From Attadale, the line skirts the upper waters of Loch Carron, and reaches its terminus at Strome Ferry (53 miles). The line was cheaply constructed, the principal works being the cutting above Strathpeffer and a few large bridges. The total capital expenditure amounted to £330,000. In 1881 the line was amalgamated with the Highland railway. In the winter of the same year high tides damaged the line, which subsequently was blocked by a heavy fall of rock, these interruptions occurring between Attadale and Strome Ferry; and the traffic was on both occasions interrupted for a number of days.

Dingy's How, an ancient tumulus 36 feet high on the isthmus at the southern extremity of St Andrews parish, Orkney.

Dinlabyre, an ancient chapelry in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of Liddel Water, 1 mile SSE of Steele Road station. An old-fashioned mansion, now a farm-house, occupies the site of its chapel.

Dinmurchie. See BARR.

Dinnet, a station, a burn, and a moor of S Aberdeenshire. The station is on the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 4½ miles W of Aboyne. The burn, issuing from Loch Daven, and receiving also the effluence of Loch Kinord, runs 2¼ miles south-eastward along the boundary between Aboyne and Glenmuick parishes, falls into the Dee in the vicinity of the station, and may be regarded as the line of demarcation between the Lowlands and Highlands of Deeside. The moor flanks the W bank of the burn, is a bleak dismal tract, and contains several cairns and several vestiges of ancient warfare. Near the station is a Gothic church, built in 1875 at a cost of £700 as a chapel of ease to Aboyne, and raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1881.

Dinwoodie, a station in Applegarth parish, Annandale, Dumfriesshire, on the Caledonian railway, 6 miles NNW of Lockerbie. Dinwoodie Hill (871 feet), 1½ mile to the ENE, is crowned with two hill-forts; and on its SE slope is the graveyard of a chapel, said to have belonged to the Knights Templars.

Dionard. See DURNESS.

Dippen, an estate, with a mansion, in Saddell parish, E Kintyre, Argyllshire, close to Carradale village.

Dippin, a grandly mural headland on the SE coast of Arran island, Buteshire, 1¼ mile NE of Kildonan Castle,

and 4 miles S by W of the southern entrance of Lamlash Bay. A range of precipice 300 feet high, it rises sheer from the water's edge; is leapt by a brook, in a curve of spray, to the sea; and forms a very conspicuous landmark to mariners.

Dipple, an ancient parish of NE Elginshire, on the left bank of the river Spey, opposite Fochabers. It was united with Essil in 1731 to form Speymouth parish. Its church was dedicated to the Holy Ghost; and at its lychgate stood a small building known as 'The House of the Holy Ghost.' Around this building funeral parties would always bear the corpse, following the course of the sun; nor could they be driven from that practice till the house was demolished.

Dippool Water, a rivulet of Carnwath parish, E Lanarkshire, rising near the Edinburghshire border at an altitude of 1050 feet above sea-level, and running 7½ miles south-south-westward, till it falls into Mouse Water, 2 miles NNW of Carstairs Junction. Its waters contain good store of fine large trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Dirie or **Dirrie More,** a desolate mountain pass in Lochbroom parish, central Ross-shire, on the road from Dingwall to Ullapool. On the watershed between the Atlantic and German Oceans, it attains its maximum altitude (909 feet) near the head of Loch Droma, 16½ miles NW of Garve station, and 3⅝ miles SSE of the summit of Ben Dearg (3547 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Dirleton, a village and a coast parish of N Haddingtonshire. The village stands, towards the middle of the parish, 2⅝ miles WSW of North Berwick, and 1½ mile NW of Dirleton station, this being 2⅝ miles NNE of Drem, under which Dirleton has a post office. One of the prettiest villages in Scotland, it chiefly consists of neat modern cottages, each with its plot of flowers and shrubs, arranged along two sides of a large triangular green, on whose third or south-eastern side the ivy-clad ruins of Dirleton Castle stand amidst gardens of singular beauty, their bowling-green adorned with grand old evergreen oaks. This seems to be the identical stronghold that in 1298 offered a stubborn though fruitless resistance to Anthony Beck, the fighting Bishop of Durham; its ruinous state is due in great measure to the ordnance of Monk and Lambert, who, in 1650, captured it from a garrison of mosstroopers, hanging their captain and two of his followers. The parish church, at the N end of the village, bears date 1661, and, altered and enlarged in 1825, contains 600 sittings. There are also a Free church, an inn, a library, and a public school. Pop. (1861) 354, (1871) 323, (1881) 403.

The parish, containing also the villages of Gullane, Kingston, and Fenton, is bounded NW and N by the Firth of Forth (here 8¼ miles broad at the narrowest), E by North Berwick, and S by Athelstaneford and Aberlady. Its length, from E to W, varies between 2⅞ and 5½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3⅝ miles; and its area is 10,798¾ acres, of which 1620½ are foreshore and 2 water. The coast-line, 9 miles long, rises almost boldly to 100 feet above sea-level at Eldbottle Wood, but elsewhere is mostly fringed by the flat sandy East, West, and Gullane Links; to the W it is indented by Gullane and Aberlady Bays; and off it to the N lie the three islets, composed of greenstone rock, of Eyebroughy, Fidra, and Lamb. The sluggish Peffer Burn, tracing the southern boundary, is the only noteworthy rivulet; and inland the surface is very slightly undulated, its highest point (118 feet) occurring on the road to Drem, ⅜ mile SSW of the village. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous, and including dark-red jasper veins, excellent building sandstone, some coal, and considerable quantities of ironstone. The soil is extremely various—in one part a deep, stiff, alluvial clay, and near the coast stretches of the lightest sand, burrowed by hundreds of rabbits; whilst there is also much deep, free loam, the product of which in summer and autumn presents an appearance of almost unrivalled luxuriance. Fenton Barns, 1¾ mile N by E of Drem, is famous in agricultural annals as the home, till 1873, of George Hope, Esq. (1811-76), an interesting *Life* of whom, by his daughter, was published in 1881. Sir John Halyburton, slain at the battle of Nisbet in 1355, had wedded the daughter and co-heiress of William De Vaux, lord of Dirleton, and got with her that estate: his grandson, Sir Walter, Lord Treasurer of Scotland, founded a collegiate church at Dirleton in 1446, and six years earlier was created Lord Halyburton of Dirleton—a title forfeited in 1600 by John, third Earl of Gowrie and sixth Lord Ruthven and Dirleton, who won over Logan of Restalrig to his plot by the proffered bribe of the lands and castle of Dirleton. 'I care not,' wrote Logan, 'for all else I have in this kingdom, in case I get grip of Dirleton, for I esteem it the pleasantest dwelling in Scotland.' (See Perth and Fast Castle.) To-day the Earl of Mar and Kellie bears the title of Baron Dirleton and Viscount Fentoun, conferred in 1603 and 1606 on Sir Thomas Erskine, afterward Earl of Kellie, who with his own hand had slain the Earl of Gowrie; that of Earl of Dirleton was held, from 1646 till his death before 1653, by Sir James Maxwell, who seems, in 1631, to have bought the estate. In 1663 it was once more sold to Sir John Nisbet, who as Lord Advocate bore the title Lord Dirleton, and whose descendant, Lady Mary Nisbet-Hamilton, of Archerfield and Biel, owns two-thirds of the parish. Five other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 11 of from £20 to £50. Dirleton is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £509. Three public schools—Dirleton, Gullane, and Kingston—with respective accommodation for 145, 81, and 123 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 100, 34, and 56, and grants of £74, £16, 14s., and £32, 3s. Valuation (1882) £16,499, 8s. Pop. (1801) 1115, (1831) 1384, (1861) 1540, (1871) 1419, (1881) 1506.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 41, 1863-57. See vol. ii. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1852).

Dirlot Castle, an ancient fortalice in Halkirk parish, Caithness, on a rugged crag above the river Thurso, 15 miles S of Thurso town. It is said to have been the stronghold of a daring freebooter, a kinsman of the Dunrobin Sutherlands, and to have been accessible only by a drawbridge, but is now represented by slight remains.

Dirrie. See Dirie.

Dirrington, Great and Little, two of the Lammermuir Hills in Longformacus parish, Berwickshire. Great Dirrington culminates 1½ mile SSE of Longformacus hamlet, and has an altitude of 1309 feet above sea-level; and Little Dirrington culminates nearly 1½ mile further SSW on the boundary with Greenlaw parish, and has an altitude of 1191 feet.

Diru, Loch. See Derrie.

Disblair, an estate, with a mansion, in Fintray parish, Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles WSW of New Machar station.

Distinkhorn, a hill in Galston parish, Ayrshire, 5 furlongs from the Lanarkshire border, and 5¾ miles ESE of Galston village. It has an altitude of 1259 feet above sea-level, and commands a magnificent view.

Ditch Hall, an ancient structure of earth and turf on Inverchadain farm, in Fortingal parish, Perthshire. It is described by Blind Harry; is said to have been Sir William Wallace's resting-place for a few days, and the place where he was joined by the men of Rannoch, on the eve of his march against the English at Dunkeld and Perth; and is still represented by some remains.

Divach, a shooting-lodge in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, 2½ miles SW of Drumnadrochit hotel. Romantically situated between the Coiltie and its affluent, the Allt Coire na Ruighe, with the lofty Divach Falls, it was a favourite residence of John Phillip, R.A. (1817-67), and figures in Shirley Brooks' *Sooner or Later*.

Divie, a rivulet of Cromdale and Edinkillie parishes, Elginshire, rising, at an altitude of 1400 feet, on the E slope of Carn Bad na Caorach (1557 feet), 3 miles SE of Dava station, and thence running 12¼ miles north-north-westward, till, after receiving Dorbock Burn, it

falls, near Relugas, into the river Findhorn. A capital trout stream, strictly preserved, it almost vies with the Findhorn in the wild and varied beauty of its scenery, and is subject to terrific freshets, that of Aug. 1829 doing damage at Dunphail to the extent of £5000. Near Edinkillie church the Divie is spanned by a viaduct of the Highland railway, which, measuring 500 feet in length of masonry, and comprising 315 feet of arching, rises to a maximum height of 170 feet above the ordinary level of the stream. Four battlemented towers command the approaches, which are gained by embankments containing 190,000 cubic yards of material.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876. See chaps. v.-vii. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873).

Dobson's Well, a weak chalybeate spring in Haddington parish, ½ mile W of Haddington town.

Dochart, a loch, a river, and a glen in Killin parish, Perthshire. Lying at the head of the glen, 1 mile E of Crianlarich station, and 512 feet above sea-level, the loch measures 6 by 1¼ furlongs, is overhung to the SE by conical BENMORE (3843 feet), and contains a small wooded islet, on which stand the ruins of a castle of the Campbells of Lochawe. At its head it receives the FILLAN, and from its foot sends off the river Dochart, which flows 13¼ miles east-north-eastward to the head of Loch Tay (290 feet), in the first ½ mile of its course expanding into Loch Tubhair (1¼ mile × 2½ furl.; 512 feet), and ½ mile from its mouth being joined by the Lochy. Just above KILLIN, it 'takes up a roaring voice, and beats its way over a rocky descent among large black stones; islands in the middle turning the stream this way and that; the whole course of the river very wide.' Stream and lochs contain salmon and trout, also—unluckily—pike. Glen Dochart, at a point 2½ miles SW of Killin, is joined at right angles from the S by Glen Ogle, and takes up thence, past Loch Dochart, the Callander and Oban railway; along it from W to E are Lochdochart Lodge, LUIB station and hotel, Auchlyne House, and Ardchyle hamlet. For an exquisite picture of loch and river and glen we must recur to Dorothy Wordsworth, who, with her brother, drove from King's House to Luib on Sunday, 4 Sept. 1803:—'We had about eleven miles to travel before we came to our lodging, and had gone five or six, almost always descending, and still in the same vale (Strath Fillan), when we saw a small lake before us, after the vale had made a bending to the left. It was about sunset when we came up to the lake; the afternoon breezes had died away, and the water was in perfect stillness. One grove-like island, with a ruin that stood upon it overshadowed by the trees, was reflected on the water. This building, which, on that beautiful evening, seemed to be wrapped up in religious quiet, we were informed had been raised for defence by some Highland chieftain. All traces of strength, or war, or danger are passed away, and in the mood in which we were we could only look upon it as a place of retirement and peace. The lake is called Loch Dochart. We passed by two others of inferior beauty, and continued to travel along the side of the same river, the Dochart, through an irregular, undetermined vale—poor soil and much waste land. . . . On Monday we set off again a little after six o'clock—a fine morning—eight miles to Killin—the river Dochart always on our left. The face of the country not very interesting, though not unpleasing, reminding us of some of the vales of the north of England, though meagre, nipped-up, or shrivelled compared with them. Within a mile or two of Killin the land was better cultivated, and, looking down the vale, we had a view of Loch Tay. . . . We crossed the Dochart by means of three bridges, which make one continued bridge of great length. On an island below the bridge is a gateway with tall pillars, leading to an old burying-ground belonging to some noble family' (pp. 185-187 of *Recollections of a Tour in Scotland*, ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874). This burying-ground is that of the Macnabs, from whom Glen Dochart was named the Macnab country. It now is included in the Breadalbane territory, the clan having emigrated to Canada in the first two decades of the present century. Francis, twelfth laird (1734-1816), was an eccentric character, who, in company once with some English gentlemen connected with the Excise, answered a query respecting the state of Glen Dochart with: 'Ther was once a crater callt exciseman sent up to my country, but—they kilt him.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Dochfour, a lake in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, in the Great Glen, 5 miles SW of Inverness town. An expansion of the river Ness, separated by a run of only ¼ mile of that river from the foot of Loch Ness, it measures 1¼ by ¼ mile, and is sometimes called Little Loch Ness. The hills around are beautifully wooded, and a burn that runs into it makes some pretty cascades. Dochfour House, on its western shore is a mansion in the Venetian style, described by Prince Albert as 'new and very elegant, with a fine garden,' on occasion of his visit here, 16 Sept. 1847. Its owner, Evan Baillie, Esq. (b. 1798), holds 141,148 acres in the shire, valued at £15,931 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Dochgarroch, a hamlet in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, on the Caledonian Canal, at the foot of Loch Dochfour, 4½ miles SW of Inverness. It has a regulating lock on the canal, for averting winter floods of Loch Ness whenever these rise above the standard-level of the navigation; and has also a public school.

Dodburn. See ALLAN, Roxburghshire.

Dod Hill. See WANLOCKHEAD.

Dods-Corse Stone, an ancient cross on Boon farm, in Legerwood parish, Berwickshire, 4 miles ESE of Lauder. It is a sandstone shaft, sunk into a square sandstone block, and is said to have been a market-cross.

Dodside, a hamlet in Mearns parish, SE Renfrewshire, near Newton-Mearns.

Doecleugh, a place on Skelfhill farm, in Teviothead parish, Roxburghshire, 7 miles SSW of Hawick. It has an ancient Caledonian hill-fort, and it adjoins the line of the Catrail.

Dogden, an extensive moss on the mutual border of Greenlaw and Westruther parishes, Berwickshire.

Dogs, Isle of, a tiny wooded island in Loch Laggan, Laggan parish, Inverness-shire, nearly opposite Ardverikie. It is said to have contained the kennel of ancient Scottish kings for their huntings in Lochaber.

Dog's Stone (Gael. *Clach-a-Choin*), a huge isolated conglomerate block on the shore of Oban Bay, Argyllshire, ⅝ mile NNW of Oban town. With a deeply water-worn base, and an outline somewhat similar to that of an inverted cone, it embeds large fragments and boulders, and seems at one time to have formed part of a high precipitous sea beach. Curious legends are attached to it—that Fingal here tethered his 'blue-eyed hunter' Bran, and that the Lords of Lorn kennelled their hounds beside it at their hunting expeditions with the Lords of the Isles.

Dogton, a farm in Kinglassie parish, Fife, 4⅜ miles NW of Kirkcaldy. It contains an ancient hewn standing stone, 4¾ feet high above the socket, and 11 inches thick.

Doine, a lake in Balquhidder parish, Perthshire, in the upper part of the Balquhidder vale, 4¼ miles W by S of Balquhidder hamlet. Lying 420 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 7½ and 2½ furlongs; is overhung steeply to the N by Meall Monachyle (2123 feet); and by a reach of the river Balvag, 1½ furlong in length, communicates eastward with Loch VOIL, from which it is separated by only a low patch of haugh, that in times of freshet is sometimes overflowed.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Doll, a glen in the NW of Cortachy and Clova parish, Forfarshire, near the meeting-point with Perth and Aberdeen shires. It is traversed by the White Water, running 6¼ miles east-south-eastward to the river South Esk, at a point 3 miles WNW of Clova hamlet; and it is remarkable for the variety of its flora and for an overhanging rock, the Scorrie of the Doll.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Dollar (Celt. *dal-aird*, 'vale amid the hills'), a small town and a parish of Clackmannanshire. The town stands at the foot of the Ochils, 180 feet above sea-level, and 5 furlongs N of the right bank of the Devon; and by the Devon Valley section (1851-71) of the North British it is 6¼ miles NE by E of Alloa, 41¼ NW of Edinburgh, 12¾ ENE of Stirling, and 10⅝ WSW of Kinross. Traversed by Dollar Burn, whose glen, followed upwards, leads to the noble ruins of Castle-Campbell, it has been greatly improved and extended in recent years, and presents a pleasant picturesque appearance; at it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, the Castle-Campbell hotel, gas-works, the Dollar club, a working men's reading-room, a bleachfield (1787), and two brick and tile works. Fairs are held on the second Monday in May and the third Monday in October. Places of worship are the parish church (1841; 700 sittings), an imposing Gothic structure, with a conspicuous tower; a neat Free church (1858; 600 sittings); a U.P. church (1876; 360 sittings), built at a cost of £4500, and adorned with a spire 70 feet high; and the new Episcopal church of St James the Greater (1882), Early English in style, with apsidal chancel, 7 rose windows, 8 lancets, etc. John M'Nab (1732-1802), a Dollar herd-boy, who as a sea-captain had risen to wealth and settled at Mile-end, London, left £55,110 Three per Cents, the half of his fortune, 'for the endowment of a charity or school for the poor of the parish of Dollar.' With this bequest, which by the end of 1825 had accumulated to £74,236, was founded in 1818 Dollar Institution or Academy, whose board of trustees comprises 15 *ex officio* members under an Act of 1847, and which, with a principal and 20 other teachers, gives (1882) instruction to 402 paying and 110 free scholars in classics, French, German, English, history, mathematics, mechanics, science, drawing, singing, and other branches of a liberal education; whilst its lower and infant departments, with accommodation for 597 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 373, and a grant of £323. The building, erected in 1819 after designs by W. Playfair, of Edinburgh, and greatly extended in 1867, is a Grecian edifice, 186 feet long and 63 wide, with a hexastyle portico; a dome, upborne by fluted columns; a library, 45 feet square and 45 high, containing 5000 volumes; a splendid upper hall, 60 feet long, 42 wide, and 24 high; and a well-kept garden of 5 acres. The Institution has drawn, on the one hand, many families to Dollar; and, on the other, a number of its scholars board with the principal or under masters: its former *alumni* include James Dewar, since 1875 Jacksonian professor of natural and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, and a goodly list besides of distinguished ministers, engineers, merchants, and others. Its income in 1881 comprised £2235 from endowment, £1750 from school fees and £739 from other sources; whilst the expenditure amounted to £4605, of which £3075 was for salaries. Pop. of town (1841) 1131, (1851) 1079, (1861) 1540, (1871) 2090, (1881) 2120.

The parish, containing also Sheardale village, 1⅜ mile to the SSW, is bounded NW by Blackford, and N by Glendevon, in Perthshire; E by Muckhart and Fossoway, both also in Perthshire; S by Clackmannan; and W by Tillicoultry. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 3¾ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1⅜ and 3⅛ miles; and its area is 4795½ acres, of which 22 are water. The Devon, entering from Muckhart, winds 3⅜ miles westward, across the southern interior and on or close to the Tillicoultry border, and receives on the way Dollar Burn, which, itself hurrying 1½ mile south-by-eastward past the town, is formed just below Castle-Campbell by the Burns of Sorrow and Care, running 2¼ miles east-south-eastward, and 1¼ mile south-south-eastward and southward, from the northern confines of the parish. Westward along the Devon the surface declines to close upon 50 feet above sea-level, thence rising southward to 353 feet near Sheardale, and northward to 538 near Hillfoot House, 2111 at King's Seat on the western border, and 2110 at Whitewisp Hill in the N—smooth summits these of the green pastoral Ochils, that command magnificent views. A spongy morass, Maddy Moss, on the NW border, lying at an altitude of from 1500 to 1750 feet, and covering upwards of 150 acres, occasionally bursts its barrier, and sends down a muddy torrent, by the Burn of Sorrow, to the Devon. The rocks of the hills are eruptive, those of the valley carboniferous. Coal and sandstone are plentiful; copper, iron, and lead were formerly wrought in the Ochils, a little above the town; and beautiful agates have been found on the top of Whitewisp; whilst a chalybeate spring, powerfully astringent and of medicinal efficacy both externally and internally, was discovered in 1830 at Vicar's Bridge. The soil is argillaceous along the Devon, and on the lands thence to the hills is light and gravelly—about 1740 acres being either arable or grass land, 230 under wood, and all the rest either hill-pasture or waste. In 877 the Danes, expelled by the Norwegians from Ireland, entered the Firth of Clyde, and, passing through the region watered by the Teith and Forth, attacked the province of Fife. A battle fought by them at Dollar went against the Scots, who, fleeing north-eastward to Inverdovet in Forgan, were there a second time routed, King Constantin mac Kenneth being among the multitude of the slain (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, i. 327, 1876). The other chief episode in Dollar's history is the burning of its vicar, Thomas Forret, for heresy, at Edinburgh, in 1538. From 1493 to 1605 most of the parish belonged to the Earls of Argyll; at present 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 10 of between £100 and £500, 18 of from £50 to £100, and 44 of from £20 to £50. Dollar is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £243. Valuation (1866) £6049, (1882) £12,641, 15s. Pop. (1801) 693, (1831) 1447, (1861) 1776, (1871) 2524, (1881) 2499.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1867.

Dollar Law, a mountain on the mutual border of Manor and Drummelzier parishes, Peeblesshire, 4⅜ miles SE of Drummelzier village, and 9½ miles SW by S of Peebles. Rising 2680 feet above sea-level, it commands a view over the Lothians, and away over Berwickshire, to Northumberland.

Dollars, an estate, with a mansion, in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of Cessnock Water, 4¼ miles SE of Kilmarnock.

Dollas. See Dallas.

Dollerie, a mansion in Madderty parish, Perthshire, 2¾ miles E by S of Crieff. Its owner, Anthony Murray, Esq. (b. 1802; suc. 1838), holds 1104 acres in the shire, valued at £1768 per annum.

Dolls. See Glenochil.

Dolphingston, a hamlet in Prestonpans parish, Haddingtonshire, 1½ mile W of Tranent. It contains several broken walls and gables, evidently of great antiquity, and probably monastic.

Dolphinton, a post-office hamlet and a parish on the eastern border of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. The hamlet stands 7 furlongs SSW of Dolphinton station, which, as the junction of two branches of the Caledonian and North British, is 11 miles E by N of Carstairs, 10 WSW of Leadburn, and 27½ SW of Edinburgh.

The parish is bounded NE and E by Linton, and SE by Kirkurd, in Peeblesshire, SW by Walston; and NW by Dunsyre. In shape a triangle, with southward apex, it has an utmost length from N by E to S by W of 3¾ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 2¼ miles, and an area of 3581½ acres, of which 7½ are water. The drainage belongs partly to the Clyde, partly to the Tweed, inasmuch as South Medwin Water runs 2¾ miles south-westward along all the boundary with Dunsyre, Tarth Water 1 mile southward along that with Linton; and Back Burn, rising in the S of the parish, flows 3 miles north-eastward to the Tarth through the interior. In the W along the Medwin the surface declines to a little more, in the E along the Tarth to a little less, than 700 feet above sea-level; and the 'divide' between the two river systems is marked by White Hill (1437 feet) and Black Mount (1689). The rocks, over nine-tenths of the entire area, are eruptive; the soil, in most parts, is

a dry friable earth or sandy loam. More than 300 acres are under wood, and about 250 acres of the uplands might be profitably reclaimed. The manor belonged in the former half of the 12th century to Dolfine, elder brother of the first Earl of Dunbar, after whom it received its name; subsequently it became a pertinent of Bothwell, and shared long in the fortunes of that barony. Major Learmont, who commanded the Covenanting horse at the battle of Rullion Green (1666), and long lay in hiding from pursuit by the authorities, held the property of Newholm, and was interred in Dolphinton churchyard; William Leechman, D.D. (1706-85), professor of theology in Glasgow university, was son of a Dolphinton farmer; and Dr Aiton, author of interesting works on Palestine, was minister, and wrote the article 'Dolphinton' for the *New Statistical Account*. Dolphinton House, a little W of the village, is the seat of John Ord Mackenzie, Esq., W.S. (b. 1811; suc. 1850), who owns 3027 acres, valued at £2262 per annum. This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £208. The church is old, and contains 140 sittings; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 83 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 46, and a grant of £48, 18s. Valuation (1882) £3464, 4s. Pop. (1801) 231, (1831) 302, (1861) 260, (1871) 231, (1881) 292.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Dolphiston, a farm in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire, near the right bank of Jed Water, 4¾ miles SSE of Jedburgh. Its curious old Border fortalice, now demolished, was the haunt of a brownie, till, hurt by the offer of a coarse linen shirt, he departed, and in departing sang—

> 'Sin' ye've gien me a harden ramp,
> Nae mair o' your corn I will tramp.'

Don, a river of S Aberdeenshire, that forms a sort of twin stream to the Dee, ranking next thereto among Aberdeenshire rivers as regards at once basin, magnitude, and notability, and possessing like it much volume of water and much fine scenery, with very little commercial importance. Yet the Don differs essentially from the Dee in some great characters and even presents some striking contrasts. It rises, as a small mossy stream, 1⅜ mile SSW of Meikle Geal Charn (2833 feet), close to the Banffshire border, and within a mile of the river Aven; and thence winds eastward in a direction somewhat parallel to the Dee, at a mean distance of about 9 miles to the N, but through a country much less mountainous, and abounding far more in plains and meadows. With little or none of the impetuousness or fitfulness of the Dee, it displays a prevailing current of gentleness, calmness, and regularity, and, making great loops and bends now to the right, now to the left, it falls at last into the German Ocean, 1 mile NE of Old Aberdeen, and 2½ miles N of the mouth of the Dee. From source to mouth it has a total length, following its windings, of 82¼ miles, viz., 20⅝ to Castle-Newe bridge, 42⅜ thence to the Ury's influx, and 19¼ thence to the sea. And from 1980 feet above sea-level at its source, it descends to 1320 at Cock Bridge near Corgarff Castle, 900 near Castle-Newe, 450 near Alford, and 170 at the mouth of the Ury. Its chief tributaries are the Conrie, the Carvie, and the Leochel on the right bank, and the Ernan, the Nochty, the Bucket, the Kindy, and the Ury on the left. The parishes traversed or bounded by it are Strathdon, Tarland, Glenbucket, Kildrummy, Towie, Leochel, Auchindoir, Alford, Tullynessle, Keig, Tough, Monymusk, Oyne, Chapel of Garioch, Kemnay, Inverurie, Kintore, Keithhall, Fintray, Kinnellar, Dyce, New Machar, Newhills, and Old Machar; and in our articles on these parishes details will be found as to the villages, seats, etc., along its banks.

The river's course, from the head of Strathdon to the upper part of Alford, lies chiefly along a series of glens; contracts then, for a short distance, into a narrow gullet; but opens presently into a considerable vale, with great expanses of meadowland on the immediate banks; and lastly, from the New Bridge of Old Aberdeen to the sea, is a narrow artificial channel. Its original mouth is presumed to have been identical with that of the Dee; was afterwards at a point nearly midway between the Dee's and its own present mouth; and was diverted to its present situation by the cutting of an artificial channel for its lower reach, about the year 1750, under the direction of Professor James Gregory. The river is subject to great freshets; swept away, in the autumn of 1768, the greater part of the crops on the haughs and level lands adjacent to its bed; made similar devastation in Aug. 1799; rose, on 4 Aug. 1829, to a height of 14 feet above its ordinary level; and is now prevented from working similar havoc only by extensive embankments in the parts of its course most subject to inundation. It is one of the best trouting streams in Scotland (especially in its upper waters), and has some valuable salmon fishings. Pike are fortunately few; but river trout, ranging in weight from ½ lb. to 5 lbs., abound, as also do salmon and sea-trout. As many as forty salmon were killed in one season, by a single rod, in one pool near Alford Bridge; and 3000 salmon and grilse were netted at its mouth in a single week of July 1849. Between 1790 and 1800 the yearly average number of salmon and grilse caught in the Don amounted to 43,240, between 1813 and 1824 to 40,677; and in 1881 towards the end of July and throughout August the net fishings of the nether Don yielded between 300 and 400 salmon per day, but this was a great improvement over the past two years.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 76, 77, 1876-73. See chap. xxii. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873).

Don, a sea-loch in the E of Mull island, Argyllshire, opposite the middle of Kerrera. Striking 2¼ miles northwestward, and nowhere exceeding 1 mile in width, it has, at the S side of its mouth, the hamlet of Achnacraig.

Donald's Cleuch, a *cul de sac* in the SE of Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire, striking off from Gameshope Burn to Donald's Cleuch Head (2616 feet) on the Dumfriesshire border. It is thought to have got its name from being a retreat of the famous Covenanter, Donald Cargill.

Donan, a small island at the SW corner of Ross-shire, in Loch Alsh, at the point where that sea-loch forks into Lochs Long and Duich.

Donan Castle. See Castle-Donnan.

Donavourd, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 2 miles SE of Pitlochry. Its owner, George Gordon, Esq. (b. 1816; suc. 1838), holds 2760 acres in the shire, valued at £577 per annum.

Don, Bridge of, a suburb of Old Aberdeen, in Old Machar parish, Aberdeenshire, on the river Don, 2 miles N of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office.

Donibristle, an estate in Dalgety parish, Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles WSW of Aberdour. Long the property of the abbots of Inchcolm, it was granted along with the other possessions of that abbey to Sir James Stuart, Lord Doune, whose son and namesake, the 'Bonny Earl of Moray,' was slain here by Gordon of Cluny and the Earl of Huntly on 7 Feb. 1592—an episode that forms the theme of a fine old ballad. The present Earl of Moray holds 7463 acres in Fife, valued at £11,086 per annum. The mansion of Donibristle has thrice been burned, on the last occasion in 1858, when a number of valuable portraits perished in the flames.

Donibristle Colliery, a village, with a public school, in Aberdour parish, Fife, 2 miles ESE of Crossgates.

Doon, a steep round hill (945 feet) in Tynron parish, Dumfriesshire, terminating the SE end of a hill-range between Scar and Shinnel Waters, 4 miles WSW of Thornhill. It seems anciently to have been thickly clothed with forest, and was crowned at an early period by some kind of fortalice or habitation, which is said to have been a retreat of Robert Bruce, after his slaying the Red Comyn at Dumfries.

Doon, a long hill of considerable height (582 feet), the outmost spur of the Lammermuirs, in Spott parish, Haddingtonshire, 2¼ miles S by E of Dunbar. On its top and slope lay David Leslie's Scotch army, 23,000 strong, the two first days of September 1650, the third being that of the Battle of Dunbar.

Doon, a loch partly in Kirkcudbrightshire, but chiefly in Ayrshire, and a river dividing the Ayrshire districts of Carrick and Kyle. Lying 680 feet above sea-level, the loch extends 5⅝ miles north-by-eastward and north-westward to within 3 miles of Dalmellington town, and varies in width between 2 and 6½ furlongs. It receives, at its head, Gala and Carrick Lanes, discharging the effluence of Lochs Enoch, Macaterick, and Riecawr; on its western side, is joined by Garpel Burn, flowing out of Loch Finlas; and, at its foot, sends off the river Doon. Its surface is studded with five little islands or groups of islands, viz., from S to N, Pickinaw Isles, Castle Island, Saugh Island, Garpel Islands, and Gordon's Island, on the second of which is a ruined octangular tower—'Balliol's Castle.' By Chalmers this was identified with Laight Alpin, the scene of the death of King Alpin of Dalriada in 741, which Skene, however, places on the eastern shore of Loch Ryan; by Tytler it is said to have been basely yielded to the English in 1306, when Seaton, its lord, who had married a sister of Bruce, was carried to Dumfries and executed. In 1826, nine ancient canoes, hollowed each from a single oak tree, and from 16½ to 22⅓ feet long, were found sunk in the loch near this islet. Boats are kept, and trout and char are fairly plentiful. 'Viewed from a distant eminence,' says Mr Harper, 'Loch Doon has more the appearance of a river than a lake. It is surrounded by lofty hills (1000 to 2000 feet in height) on both the Carsphairn or Galloway and the Straiton or Carrick side, the Gallowegian being green and grassy, excellent for sheep pasture, to which they are almost entirely devoted. Those on the Carrick side are wild and solitary, with nought but rocks and heather. By tunnels, which have been formed to prevent the lake, when swollen by heavy rains, from overflowing the extensive tracts of meadow-land along the banks of the river, its waters have been lowered considerably from their original level, and the exposure of tracts of barren sand, gravel, and stone on its banks, detracts considerably from its beauty' (*Rambles in Galloway*, 1876).

The river Doon, emerging by these two tunnels, cut out of the solid rock, rushes impetuously into Ness Glen, a romantic wooded gorge some 30 feet wide, 300 deep, and 1 mile long; expands next into Bogton Loch (6 × 2¼ furl.), in the vicinity of Dalmellington; and thence winds north-westward, past Waterside, Patna, Dalrymple, Cassills House, Auchendrane House, and Alloway, till, after a total course of 26½ miles, it falls into the Firth of Clyde, 1¾ mile S by W of Ayr. Its tributaries are numerous, but small. The parishes, on its left bank, are Straiton, Kirkmichael, and Maybole; on its right, Dalmellington, Dalrymple, and Ayr or Alloway. For the first 3 miles below Bogton Loch the Doon's right bank is fringed by the crescent-shaped vale of Dalmellington; for the next 5, on either side rise treeless, heathy knolls, or tame, uninteresting hills; but thence, right onward to the sea, the stream has channelled out a mighty furrow, 10 to 200 feet deep, and 30 to 150 yards wide at the top, its bosky sides—

> 'the bonnie winding banks
> Where Doon rins, wimplin, clear.'

'Naebody sings the Doon,' thus Burns complained in 1785; but Burns himself atoned for the neglect, so that its 'Banks and Braes,' the Downans of Cassillis, and auld Kirk-Alloway 'shine wi' the best' now, even with Tweed and Yarrow. Its waters contain good store of trout, sea-trout, and salmon; and large pike lurk in its more sluggish pools.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 14, 1863.

Doon Hill. See Doon.

Doonholm, a mansion in Ayr parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Doon, 3 miles S of the town of Ayr. It is the seat of the judge, Colin Blackburn, P.C. (b. 1813), who in 1876 received a life-peerage as Baron Blackburn of Killearn, and who holds 154 acres in the shire, valued at £344 per annum.

Doonside, an estate, with a mansion, and with vestiges of an ancient castle, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the Doon, 3 miles S of Ayr.

Dorary, an isolated hilly pendicle of Thurso parish, Caithness, surrounded by Reay and Halkirk parishes, 4½ miles SSW of the main body of Thurso parish. It belonged to the Bishops of Caithness; it has remains of an ancient chapel, called Gavin's Kirk or Temple Gavin; and it commands a very grand and extensive view.

Dorback Burn. See Abernethy, Inverness-shire.

Dorbock, a picturesque rivulet of Edinkillie parish, Elginshire, issuing from Lochindorb (969 feet), and running 8¾ miles north-north-eastward along the Cromdale border and through the interior, till, ½ mile S of Dunphail House, it falls into the Divie, like which it wrought great havoc in the August floods of 1829.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Doreholm, an islet of Northmaven parish, Shetland, on the N side of St Magnus Bay, 1½ mile ESE of the south-western extremity of Northmaven mainland. It rises rockily and massively from the water, and is pierced by a natural arch or tunnel, 54 feet high, lighted by an opening at the top, and permitting boatmen to fish under it.

Dores. See Kettins.

Dores, a village and a parish of NE Inverness-shire. The village stands on the eastern shore of Loch Ness, towards its foot, 7 miles SSW of Inverness, under which it has a post office; at it are a small inn and a steamboat pier.

The parish is bounded NE by Inverness, SE by Daviot-Dunlichity and the Farraline section of Boleskine, SW by Boleskine-Abertarff, and NW by Loch Ness and Inverness. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 15⅓ miles; its breadth, from WNW to ESE, varies between 1 furlong and 4¼ miles; and its land area is 25,693 acres, including the two small Dell and Killin sections, surrounded by Boleskine. The river Farigaig, entering from Daviot, and winding 6¼ miles north-north-westward and south-westward to Loch Ness at the south-western corner of the parish, is the only considerable stream; and the eastern half of the lower 10¾ miles of Loch Ness belong to Dores. Other lakes, with utmost length and breadth and altitude, are Lochs Bunachton (½ × ¼ mile, 701 feet), Dundelchack (3⅜ miles × 1 mile, 702 feet), and Ruthven (2¼ miles × 4⅛ furl., 700 feet), on the Daviot border; Loch Farraline (9 × 2½ furl., 650 feet), on the Boleskine detached border; and, in the interior, Loch Ashey (1⅛ mile × 5 furl., 716 feet), Lochan nan cun Ruadha (3¾ × 2 furl., 750 feet), Loch Ceo-Glas (7 × 1 furl., 760 feet), and eight smaller ones. Except for the narrow strip along Loch Ness, traversed by Wade's military road, which ranges in altitude between 56 and 106 feet above sea-level, for Strath Dores, and for a portion of Strath-errick, the surface everywhere is hilly or mountainous, elevations from NNE to SSW being Drumashie Moor (776 feet), Creag a' Chlachain (1000), Ashie Moor (790), Tom Bailgeann (1514), Carn an Fheadain (1445), and Cairn Ardochy (1116). Most of the land is suited only for sheep-pasture, the light arable soils lying chiefly along the bottom of the valleys, but with patches here and there among the hills. The rocks are mainly granitic; and woods and plantations cover a considerable area, especially along the shore of Loch Ness. Vestiges of an ancient fort, supposed to be Scandinavian, and called Dun-Richnan or the Castle of the King of the Ocean, are at the head of Loch Ashey, 1½ mile SE of the village; and several cairns a little to the E, one of them almost equal in size to all the rest, are fabled to commemorate a victory won by Fingal over Ashi, the son of a Norwegian king, and give the name of Drumashie ('Ashi's ridge') to their site. Aldourie Castle is the principal mansion; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500. Dores is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; the living is worth £300. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1828, and contains 500 sittings. A preaching-station is at Torness, in Stratherrick, 6 miles S of the village; and a Free church for Dores and Bona stands 1⅜ mile NNE of the same; whilst three public schools—Aldourie, Bunchrubin, and Stratherrick—with respective accom-

modation for 125, 80, and 110 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 20, 18, and 48, and grants of £35, 1s., £26, and £55, 18s. Valuation (1881) £9008, 9s. Pop. (1801) 1313, (1831) 1736, (1861) 1506, (1871) 1401, (1881) 1146.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 83, 1878-81.

Dormont, an estate, with a mansion, in Dalton parish, Dumfriesshire. The mansion, standing on the right bank of the Annan, 6 miles SSW of Lockerbie, was built in 1823, and is an elegant edifice, amid charming grounds; its owner, William Carruthers, Esq. (b. 1867; suc. 1878), holds 6355 acres in the shire, valued at £4698 per annum.

Dormont, a small vale in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

Dornadilla, an ancient 'dun' or tower in Durness parish, Sutherland, in Strathmore, near the S base of Ben Hope. Traditionally said to have been built by a Scottish king, to serve as a hunting seat, it is now reduced to a fragment, which, 16 feet high and 150 feet in circumference, consists of two concentric walls of slaty stones.

Dornal, a loch on the mutual border of Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, and Penninghame parish, NE Wigtownshire, 5¾ miles SE of Barrhill station. Lying 380 feet above sea-level, it is 5 furlongs long from E to W; varies in width between 1 and 4½ furlongs; is studded with six or seven tiny islets; contains pike and trout, the latter of from ½ lb. to 5 or 6 lbs. weight; and sends off Carrick Burn, running 2¼ miles eastward to the Cree, at a point 2 miles W by S of Bargrennan.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Dornie, a fishing village in Kintail parish, Ross-shire, at the head of Loch Alsh, where it branches into Lochs Long and Duich, and in the vicinity of Castle-Donnan, 7½ miles S of Strome Ferry. It contains some good houses, and has a post office under Lochalsh, a girls' public school, and a ferry across the outlet of Loch Long.

Dornoch, a coast town and parish of SE Sutherland. The capital of the county, and a royal and parliamentary burgh, the town is 8¾ miles N by E of Tain *viâ* Meikle Ferry, 14½ E of Bonar-Bridge station, and 7 SSE of the Mound station, with which it communicates daily by mail gig, and which itself is 20½ miles SW of Helmsdale, 23 ENE of Bonar-Bridge, 80¾ NNE of Inverness, 272½ NNW of Edinburgh, and 289 NNE of Glasgow. 'Close outside the town,' says Worsaae, 'there stands the Earl's Cross, a stone pillar in an open field, which is simply the remains of one of those market-crosses, so often erected in pre-Reformation times. As a matter of course, the arms of the Earls of Sutherland are carved on one side of the stone, and on the other are the arms of the town—a horseshoe. Tradition, however, will

Seal of Dornoch.

have it that the pillar was reared in memory of a battle, fought towards the middle of the 13th century by an Earl of Sutherland against the Danes. In the heat of the fray, while the Earl was engaged in hand-to-hand combat with the Danish chief, his sword broke; but in this desperate strait, he was lucky enough to lay hold of a horseshoe (the whole leg of a horse, say some) that accidentally lay near him, with which he succeeded in killing his antagonist. The horseshoe is said to have been adopted in the arms of the town in memory of this feat;' and the name *Dornoch* is popularly derived from the Gaelic *dorn-eich*, 'a horse's hoof,' though *dor-n-ach*, 'field between two waters,' is a far more probable etymon. Be this as it may, Dornoch, to quote Professor J. S. Blackie, who wandered hither in the autumn of 1881, is 'an old-fashioned, outlying, outlandish grey nest, to which no stranger ever thinks of going except the sheriff of the county, and he only half a stranger; . . . an interesting old town, with a splendid beach for bathing, a fresh, breezy, and dry atmosphere, and a golfing ground second to none in Scotland.' Of the last, indeed, Sir Robert Gordon wrote in 1630 that 'about this toun, along the sea coast, there are the fairest and largest linkes or green feilds of any pairt of Scotland, fitt for archery, goffing, ryding, and all other exercise; they doe surpasse the feilds of Montrose or St Andrews.' The town itself—no more than a village really—consists of wide regular streets, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, 6 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a newsroom, and a public library. The see of Caithness, first heard of about 1130, had here its principal church, dedicated to St Bar or Finbar; by Bishop Gilbert de Moravia (1222-45) this church was organised as the cathedral of the Virgin Mary, with a chapter of ten canons, a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and archdeacon; and, as rebuilt by him, in the First Pointed style, it consisted of an aisled nave, transept, choir, and massive central tower, topped with a dwarfish spire. The tower is all that remains of St Gilbert's work, since in 1570 the cathedral was burned by John Sinclair, Master of Caithness, and Iye Mackay of Strathnaver, who, taking advantage of the minority of Alexander, twelfth Earl of Sutherland, besieged and plundered Dornoch with a small army from Caithness. Fortunately the tower escaped, and with it some fine Gothic arches, which latter, however, fell before the terrific gale of 5 Nov. 1605—the day on which the Gunpowder Plot was discovered. In 1614 the thirteenth Earl of Sutherland partially repaired the cathedral, to make it available for parish church; and in 1835-37 it was rebuilt by the Duchess of Sutherland at a cost of £6000. The present fabric, containing 1000 sittings, is a mixture of Gothic and Vandalism, and measures 126 feet by 92 across the transepts. In the southern transept lie sixteen of the Earls of Sutherland; in the northern is a stone sarcophagus, removed from the choir, and surmounted by a cross-legged effigy of either the founder or the founder's brother, Sir Richard de Moravia; and the choir, now mausoleum of the Sutherland family, is graced by a fine marble full-length statue of the first Duke (1758-1833) by Chantrey, with a large tablet behind, recording the lineage and virtues of his Duchess-Countess (1765-1839). An old tower, fronting the cathedral, represents the Bishop's Palace, which, also burned in 1570, lay in ruins till 1813, when part of it was fitted up as the county courthouse and gaol. Subsequently the whole was removed, excepting this western tower, lofty and picturesque; and on the site thus cleared were built the large and handsome County Buildings, comprising courthouse, prison, record-room, and county meeting-room. The prison was discontinued in 1880, that of Dingwall taking its place; and in 1881 the ancient tower was refitted and refurbished as a quaint dwelling-place for English sportsmen. Of a monastery of Trinity Friars, alleged by Gordon to have been founded here between 1270 and 1280, not even a vestige remains. Besides the Cathedral, now used as the parish church, there is also a Free church; and a public school and a Christian Knowledge Society's school, with respective accommodation for 135 and 84 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 49 and 42, and grants of £39, 5s. 6d. and £32, 3s. Erected into a free royal burgh and port by Charles I. in 1628, Dornoch is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 4 councillors; with Wick, Tain, Dingwall, Cromarty, and Kirkwall it returns one member to parliament. The municipal and parliamentary consti-

tuency numbered 71 in 1882, when the annual value of real property was £901. Pop. (1831) 504, (1841) 451, (1851) 599, (1861) 647, (1871) 625, (1881) 496.

The parish contains also the villages of Clashmore and Embo, 3¾ miles W, and 2½ NNE, of the town; and it comprises the Kinnauld portion which, surrounded by Rogart and Golspie, and lying, 5 furlongs N of the main body, along the left bank of the Fleet, measures 1½ by 1 mile, and adjoins Rogart station, close to its western extremity. It is bounded NW and N by Rogart, NE by Golspie, E and S by the Dornoch Firth, and SW and W by Creich; and has a varying length from E to W of 4⅝ and 9½ miles, a varying breadth from N to S of 7 furlongs and 8⅝ miles, and an area of 33,931 acres, of which 3194½ are foreshore and 284 water, while 717⅜ belong to the detached portion. The FLEET flows 2 miles east-south-eastward along the Golspie border to the head of salt-water Loch Fleet, which, 3¼ miles long, and from 1¼ furlong to 1⅝ mile wide, opens beyond Little Ferry to Dornoch Firth; the CAIRNAIG, issuing from Loch Buie, runs 6⅝ miles east-by-northward to the Fleet through the north-western interior; and the EVELIX winds 5½ miles east-south-eastward along the boundary with Creich, then 7½ miles east-south-eastward and west-south-westward to Dornoch Firth at Meikle Ferry. The seaboard, 12 miles long, is low and flat, fringed to the S by Cuthill and Dornoch sands and links, to the E by Embo and Coul links; inland the surface rises west-north-westward to 261 feet near Asdale, 700 at Creag Asdale, 290 near Poles, 326 near Achavandra, 700 at Creag Amaill, 930 at Creag Liath, 1000 at Meall nan Eun, 898 at Cnoc na Feadaige, 1048 at Meall a' Chaoruinn, and 1144 at Beinn Donuill. The rocks are Secondary—for the most part sandstone, which has been largely quarried; and coal occurs at Clashmore. The soil is clayey inland and sandy near the sea, with an irregular belt of black loam intervening. In Littletown, within the burgh, is the spot where in 1722 an old woman was burned for transforming her daughter into a pony and getting her shod by the devil—the last judicial execution this for witchcraft in Scotland. Modern SKIBO Castle, successor to that in which the great Marquis of Montrose was temporarily confined after his capture in ASSYNT, is the principal mansion; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 3 of less, than £500. Dornoch is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £435. Balvraid, Embo, Rearquhar, and Skibo schools, all of them public but the last, with respective accommodation for 80, 62, 100, and 76 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 32, 33, 55, and 18, and grants of £31, 16s. 6d., £20, 3s. 6d., £45, 5s., and £30, 1s. Valuation (1882) £7619, 17s. 6d., of which £5242 belonged to the Duke of Sutherland, and £1501, 13s. 6d. to E. C. Sutherland-Walker, Esq. of Skibo. Pop. (1801) 2362, (1831) 3380, (1861) 2885, (1871) 2764, (1881) 2522.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 103, 94, 102, 1878-81.

The presbytery of Dornoch comprehends the old parishes of Assynt, Clyne, Creich, Dornoch, Golspie, Kildonan, Lairg, Loth, and Rogart, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Stoer. Pop. (1871) 16,649, (1881) 15,998, of whom 314 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dornoch, with churches at Assynt, Clyne, Creich, Dornoch, Golspie, Helmsdale, Lairg, Rogart, Rosehall, and Stoer, and preaching-stations at Kildonan and Shinness, of which the nine first had together 4059 members and adherents in 1881.

Dornoch, Firth of, the estuary of the river Oikel. Commencing at Bonar-Bridge, at the SE end of the Kyle of Sutherland, it extends 9¼ miles east-south-eastward to Meikle Ferry, and thence 13 miles east-north-eastward till it merges with the North Sea at a line between Tarbat Ness and Brora. It has a varying width of 7½ furlongs above Wester Fearn Point, 2¼ furlongs at the Point itself, 1¼ mile below Easter Fearn, 3½ furlongs at Ardmore Point, 2¼ miles at Edderton, 5⅛ furlongs at Meikle Ferry, 3⅜ miles at Tain, 1⅜ mile at the SE corner of Dornoch parish, and 10½ miles from Brora to Tarbat Ness. A shoal across it 3 miles below Tain, called Geyzen Briggs from occasioning a tumultuous roar of breakers, forms a great obstruction to navigation, yet is not so continuous as to hinder vessels, under direction of a pilot, from safely passing. The N side of the firth, between that bar and Meikle Ferry, offers some harbourage for small vessels in calm weather; and Cambuscurrie Bay, immediately above Meikle Ferry, forms an excellent roadstead, where vessels of considerable burden can lie at anchor, and where good harbour accommodation could easily be provided. The Great North Road, with nexus at Meikle Ferry, was formerly the main line of communication between the southern and the northern shores, but always was subject to delay at the ferry, so that the road round by Bonar-Bridge, though very circuitous, came to be generally preferred; and now the railway, consisting of the Highland line on the S side and the Sutherland line on the N side, takes the same roundabout route. The waters of the firth abound in shellfish, cod, and haddocks, but never have been vigorously fished.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 93, 94, 1881-78.

Dornock, a village and a coast parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. Standing ½ mile inland, the village has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway 14 miles NW of Carlisle and 3 E of Annan, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also Lowtherton village, 1 mile E by N of Dornock village, is bounded N and NE by Kirkpatrick-Fleming, E by Gretna, S by the Solway Firth, and W and NW by Annan. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 4½ miles; it greatest breadth is 2½ miles; and its area is 5779¾ acres, of which 1149½ are foreshore, nearly 4 are water, and 523 belong to the Robgill detached portion, lying ½ mile to the N and surrounded by Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Annan. The SOLWAY here is 1½ mile wide; but its channel, barely ¼ mile across, may be forded at low tide, by those at least who know the perils of their path. The shore-line, 2¼ miles long, is low and sandy; and from it the surface very gradually rises to 59 feet at Muirhouse, 135 near Stapleton, 200 beyond Hallton, and 265 at Broadlea in the Robgill portion, whose NE border is traced for 7 furlongs by KIRTLE Water, the only stream of any consequence. The land is all low; and, excepting some 40 acres of wood and 750 either pastoral or waste, is all under the plough. Neither coal nor limestone has been found, but sandstone is plentiful. The soil, in general, is loam on a clayey bottom. The antiquities comprise remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle, traces of a Roman military road, the towers of Robgill and Stapleton, and several curious old tombstones in the parish graveyard, where are also three sculptured stones. Swordwellrig, 7 furlongs WNW of the village, is said to have been the scene in the 15th century of a victory over the English, in which Sir William Broun of Coalstoun defeated and slew Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Lord Crosby. ROBGILL, STAPLETON, and Blackyett are the chief mansions; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Dornock is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £330. The church, built in 1793, contains 300 sittings. A public school and an infant and female school, with respective accommodation for 86 and 77 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 68 and 43, and grants of £55, 4s. and £34, 13s. Valuation (1882) £7177, 16s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 788, (1831) 752, (1861) 856, (1871) 826, (1881) 814.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 6, 10, 1863-64.

Dorrington. See DIRRINGTON.

Dorrory. See DORARY.

Dorusmore. See CRAIGNISH.

Dosk, an ancient parish on the W border of Kincardineshire, now forming the south-eastern portion of EDZELL.

Double-Dikes. See STONEHOUSE.

Douchfour. See DOCHFOUR.

Dougalston, an estate, with a mansion, on the SE border of New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, 1¼ mile ESE of Milngavie. Its owner, Robert Ker, Esq.,

holds 1800 acres, valued at £3575 per annum. Dougalston Loch (4½ × 1 furl.), on the Stirlingshire border, contains an islet, and abounds in water plants, some of them of rare species.

Douglas, a burn in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, rising, at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, on Blackhouse Heights, contiguous to the Peeblesshire border, and running 6 miles east-south-eastward and south-south-eastward, till, 2 miles below BLACKHOUSE Tower, it falls into Yarrow Water, at a point 1½ mile E by N of the foot of St Mary's Loch. With a fall of 1200 feet, it traverses a deep and gloomy glen (hence its name *dubh-ghlas*, 'dark grey'), and teems with capital trout of about ½ lb. weight.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 16, 1864.

Douglas, a town and a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands on the right bank of Douglas Water, 3¼ miles SSW of Douglas station on a branch of the Caledonian, this being 7½ miles SSW of Lanark, 11 SW of Carstairs Junction, 39½ SW of Edinburgh, and 13½ ENE of Muirkirk. Formerly a place of much political importance, a burgh of barony with high magisterial powers, and a seat of considerable trade and marketing, it has fallen into great decadence, and now presents an antique and irregular appearance. Its streets are narrow, some of the houses look as if they still belonged to the Middle Ages; and the townsfolk, with few exceptions, are weavers, mechanics, or labourers. A cotton factory, established in 1792, continued in operation only a few years; and a connection with Glasgow in handloom-weaving is now, too, all but extinct. The town, nevertheless, is still a place of some provincial consideration, possesses a fair amount of local business, and is replete with antiquarian interest. It has a post office under Lanark, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Royal Banks, 7 insurance agencies, the Douglas Arms inn, gas-works, the parish church, a Free church, a U.P. church, a public school, and fairs on the third Friday of March and October. The kirk of St Bride, founded in the 13th century, but Second Pointed in style, was a prebend of Glasgow cathedral, and seems to have been a large and stately edifice, now represented by only a small spire and the choir, which latter was always till 1761 the burial-place of the Douglas family. In 1879-81 it underwent an extensive restoration, the vault beneath the High Altar being entirely renewed and much enlarged. The old coffins have been removed, and in the new vault are now interred the late Earl and Countess of Home. In the centre of the floor of the choir above is a beautiful marble and alabaster monument of the Countess, which presents a striking contrast to the faded and mutilated effigies around it; and the E window is filled with stained glass in memory of the Earl. 'Here,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'a silver case, containing the dust of what was once the brave heart of Good Sir James, is still pointed out; and in the dilapidated choir above appears, though in a sorely ruinous state, the once magnificent tomb of the warrior himself. This monument is supposed to have been wantonly mutilated and defaced by a detachment of Cromwell's troops, who, as was their custom, converted the kirk of St Bride of Douglas into a stable for their horses. Enough, however, remains to identify the resting-place of the great Sir James. The effigy, of dark stone, is cross-legged, and in its original state must have been not inferior in any respect to the best of the same period in Westminster Abbey.'* The Covenanters, in the times of the persecution, had close connection with the town, being better sheltered in its neighbourhood than in most other districts, and in April 1689 the Cameronian regiment was here embodied in defence of the Protestant government of William and Mary, under the command of the eldest son of the second Marquis of Douglas. Pop. (1841) 1313, (1861) 1426, (1871) 1371, (1881) 1262.

The parish, containing also the villages of Uddington and Rigside, 2¾ and 4 miles NE of the town, as likewise Inches station, 6¾ miles SW of Douglas station, is bounded NW by Lesmahagow, NE by Carmichael, E by Wiston-Roberton, SE and S by Crawfordjohn, and W by Muirkirk in Ayrshire. Its utmost length is 11⅞ miles from NE to SW, viz., from the confluence of Poniel and Douglas Waters to Cairntable; its utmost breadth, from NW to SE, is 6⅞ miles; and its area is 34,317½ acres, of which 180⅜ are water. DOUGLAS WATER, rising 1500 feet above sea-level, in the south-western corner of the parish, winds 16½ miles north-eastward through all the interior, on the way receiving Monks and Kennox Waters, Glespin and Parkhall Burns, and Poniel Water, which last, running 9½ miles east-north-eastward, traces nearly all the boundary with Lesmahagow; whilst DUNEATON Water flows 6¾ miles east-by-southward, along all the southern border, on its way to the Clyde. The surface, declines to less than 600 feet above sea-level at the north-eastern corner, where Douglas Water passes from the parish; and elevations to the left or N of its course, from NE to SW, are Poniel Hill (842 feet), Arkney Hill (1225), Windrow Hill (1297), Hagshaw Hill (1540), Shiel Hill (1122), *Hareshaw Hill (1527), *Brack Hill (1306), and *Little Cairntable (1693), asterisks marking those summits that culminate on the Ayrshire border. To the right or S of the Douglas rise Robert Law (1329), Scaur Hill (1249), Parkhead Hill (1241), Pagie Hill (1273), AUCHENSAUGH Hill (1286), Pinkstone Rig (1255), Hartwood Hill (1311), Douglas Rig (1535), and CAIRNTABLE (1944). The rocks of the valley belong to the Carboniferous formation, and comprise very fine coal (including valuable gas coal), some ironstone, limestone, and beautiful white sandstone. The coal is extensively mined, both for home use and for exportation, and the limestone and sandstone are quarried. There are several pretty strong chalybeate springs. The soil in most parts of the strath is a free black mould, in some is lighter and gravelly, and in others is clay; on the moors it is mostly humus or moss, but even here in places a deep loam. Fully three-sevenths of the rental are from arable land, nearly one-half is from pasture, and the rest is from minerals. Cairns are on Auchensaugh and Kirkton hills; and a large one, found to contain a sarcophagus, stood formerly on Poniel farm. Ancient churches or chapels were at Andershaw, Glenlaggart, Parishholm, and Chapel Hill. The chief residences are DOUGLAS CASTLE, Carmacoup, Springhill, and Crossburn; and 2 proprietors, besides the Earl of Home, hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 17 of from £20 to £50. Douglas is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £471. Three new public schools—Douglas, Rigside, and Stablestone—with respective accommodation for 250, 130, and 130 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 161, 96, and 82, and grants of £144, 11s., £89, 1s., and £87, 10s. Valuation (1860) £12,836, (1882) £21,545, 8s. Pop. (1801) 1730, (1831) 2542, (1861) 2490, (1871) 2624, (1881) 2641.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 15, 1865-64.

Douglas Castle, an ancient ruin and a modern seat in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire, near the right bank of Douglas Water, ¾ mile NNE of Douglas town. The Douglases, 'whose coronet so often counterpoised the crown,' and who so closely linked the district of Douglasdale to Scottish story, 'were,' says Hill Burton, 'children of the soil, who could not be traced back to the race of the enemy or stranger, as, whatever may have been their actual origin, they were known as rooted in Scotland at the time when the Norman adventurers crowded in.' The first great man of the

* Thus Sir Walter, but the minister of Douglas, the Rev. W. Smith, writes: 'As to the silver heart-case, I am not sure. There are two enclosed in a modern box; but they are neglected, as it is not known whose hearts they are; and as to being silver, most people would say they were lead. Last century the school stood in the churchyard. There was no door on the choir, and the boys had full liberty to do as they liked, which liberty they undoubtedly took. So that the mutilation of statues attributed to Cromwell was performed by inferior destructionists. The lead cases in the shape of hearts are much broken, having had the same treatment as the monuments. I may mention that, though the body of the Good Sir James was brought to Douglas according to tradition or history, no bones were found when recently the space under the stone effigy was opened.'

house was the Good Sir James, the friend and companion of Robert the Bruce in his valorous efforts to achieve the independence of Scotland. His own castle of Douglas had been taken and garrisoned by the troops of Edward I.; and he resolved to recapture it, and at the same time inflict signal chastisement on the intruders. Tradition tells us that a beautiful English maiden, the Lady Augusta de Berkely, had replied to her numerous suitors that her hand should be given to him who should have the courage and ability to hold the perilous castle of Douglas for a year and a day; and Sir John de Walton, anxious to win by his valour so lovely a prize, with Edward's consent, undertook the defence of the castle. For several months he discharged his duty with honour and bravery, and the lady now deeming his probation accomplished, and not unwilling perhaps to unite her fortunes to one who had proved himself a true and valiant knight, wrote him a letter of recall. By this time, however, he had received a defiance from Douglas, who declared that, for all Sir John's valour, bravery, and vigilance, the castle should be his own by the Palm Sunday of 1307; and De Walton deemed it a point of honour to keep possession till the threatened day should be past. On the day named Douglas, assembling his followers, assailed the English as they returned from the church, and, having overpowered them, took the castle. Sir John de Walton was slain in the conflict, and the letter of his lady-love, being found on his person, afflicted the generous and good Sir James 'full sorely.' The account of this capture of the Castle of Douglas, taken from Barbour's *Brus* by Hume of Godscroft, is somewhat different. 'The manner of his taking it is said to have beene thus—Sir James, taking with him only two of his servants, went to Thomas Dickson, of whom he was received with tears, after he had revealed himself to him, for the good old man knew him not at first, being in mean and homely apparel. There he kept him secretly, in a quiet chamber, and brought unto him such as had been trusty servants to his father, not all at once, but apart, by one and one, for fear of discoverie. Their advice was, that on Palm Sunday, when the English would come forth to the church, and his partners were conveened, that then he should give the word, and cry "the Douglas slogan," and presently set upon them that should happen to be there, who being despatched the castle might be taken easily. This being concluded, and they come, as soon as the English were entred into the church with palms in their hands (according to the custom of that day), little suspecting or fearing any such thing, Sir James, according to their appointment, cryed too soon, "A Douglas, a Douglas!" which being heard in the church (this was St Bride's church of Douglas), Thomas Dickson, supposing he had beene hard at hand, drew out his sword and ran upon them, having none to second him but another man, so that, oppressed by the number of his enemies, he was beaten downe and slaine. In the meantime, Sir James being come, the English that were in the chancel kept off the Scots, and having the advantage of the strait and narrow entrie, defended themselves manfully. But Sir James, encouraging his men, not so much by words as by deeds and good example, and having slain the boldest resisters, prevailed at last, and entring the place, slew some twenty-six of their number, and tooke the rest, about ten or twelve persons, intending by them to get the castle upon composition, or to enter with them when the gates should be opened to let them in. But it needed not, for they of the castle were so secure that there was none left to keep it, save the porter and the cooke, who knowing nothing of what had hapned at the church, which stood a large quarter of a mile from thence, had left the gate wide open, the porter standing without, and the cooke dressing the dinner within. They entred without resistance, and meat being ready, and the cloth laid, they shut the gates and took their refection at good leisure. Now that he had gotten the castle into his hands, considering with himself (as he was a man no lesse advised than valiant) that it was hard for him to keep it, the English being as yet the stronger in that countrey, who if they should besiege him, he knewe of no reliefe, he thought it better to carry away such things as be most easily transported, gold, silver, and apparell, with ammunition and armour, whereof he had greatest use and need, and to destroy the rest of the provision, together with the castle itselfe, than to diminish the number of his followers there where it could do no good. And so he caused carry the meale and meat, and other cornes and grain into the cellar, and laid all together in one heape: then he took the prisoners and slew them, to revenge the death of his trustie and valiant servant, Thomas Dickson, mingling the victuals with their bloud, and burying their carkasses in the heap of corne: after that he struck out the heads of the barells, and puncheons, and let the drink runn through all; and then he cast the carkasses of dead horses and other carrion amongst it, throwing the salt above all, so to make all together unuseful to the enemie; and this cellar is called yet the Douglas lairder. Last of all he set the house on fire, and burnt all the timber, and what else the fire could overcome, leaving nothing but the scorched walls behind him.'

In 1313, Sir James took the castle of Roxburgh, and in the following year commanded the centre of the Scottish van at BANNOCKBURN. In 1317 he defeated the English under the Earl of Arundel; and in 1319, in conjunction with Randolph, Earl of Moray, he entered England by the west marches with 1500 men, routed the English under the Archbishop of York at the so-called Chapter of Mitton, and, eluding Edward II., returned with honour to Scotland. When Robert the Bruce was on his deathbed, in 1329, he sent for his true friend and companion in arms the Good Sir James, and requested him, that so soon as his spirit had departed to Him who gave it, he should take his heart and 'bear it in battle against the Saracens.' Douglas resolved to carry the request of the dying king into execution, and for this purpose obtained a passport from Edward III., dated 1 Sept. 1329. He set sail in the following year with the heart of his honoured master, accompanied by a splendid retinue. Having anchored off Sluys, he was informed that Alphonso XI., the King of Leon and Castile, was engaged in hostilities in Grenada with the Moorish commander Osmyn; and this determined him to pass into Spain, and assist the Christians to combat the Saracens. Douglas and his friends were warmly received by Alphonso, and encountering the Moslems at Theba, on the frontiers of Andalusia, on Aug. 25, 1330, put them to rout. Douglas eagerly followed in the pursuit, and, taking the casket which contained the heart of Bruce, he flung it before him, exclaiming, 'Onward, as thou wert wont, thou noble heart, Douglas will follow thee!' The Saracens rallied, and the Good Sir James was slain. His companions found his body upon the field along with the casket, and sorrowfully bore them back to Scotland, where the heart of the Bruce was deposited at Melrose, though his body was interred in the royal tomb at Dunfermline, whilst Sir James was buried at Douglas, and a monument erected to him by his brother Archibald. The old poet Barbour, after reciting the circumstances of Sir James's fall in Spain, tells how—

> 'Quhen his men lang had mad murnyn,
> Thai debowlyt him, and syne
> Gert scher him swa, that mycht be tane
> The flesch all haly fra the bane,
> And the carioune thar in haly place
> Erdyt, with rycht gret worschip, was.
> The banys have thai with them tane
> And syne ar to thair schippis gane
> Syne towart Scotland held thair way,
> And thar ar cummyn in full gret hy
> And the banys honorabilly
> In till the kirk off Douglas war
> Erdyt, with dull and mekill car.
> Schyr Archebald has sone gert syn
> Off alabastre, baith fair and fyne,
> Or save a tumbe sa richly
> As it behowyt to swa worthy.'

Sir James's nephew was raised to the earldom of Douglas in 1357 by David II.; and during this reign and the two which succeeded the house of Douglas attained a degree of power scarcely inferior to that of royalty itself;

so that, as has been remarked by an old historian, it became a saying that 'nae man was safe in the country, unless he were either a Douglas or a Douglas man.' The Earl went abroad with a train of 2000 men, kept a sort of court, and even created knights. In 1424, Archibald, the fourth Earl, became possessed of the dukedom of Touraine, for services rendered to Charles VII. of France. William, the sixth Earl, a stripling not yet 15, succeeded to the family power at a stage when it had attained a most formidable height. Their estates in Galloway—where they possessed the stronghold of THREAVE—and those of Annandale and Douglas, comprised two-thirds of Scotland to the S of Edinburgh; the people viewed them as the champions of Scotland, especially after the victory of Otterburn, and since single-handed they had won back the border lands ceded to England by Edward Baliol; lastly, through the marriage of the Good Sir James's brother and heir with Dornagilla, the Red Comyn's sister and Baliol's niece, the Douglases could found a most plausible claim to the Scottish throne, and, but for Baliol's unpopularity, might have contested the accession of Robert II. It was at this time, however, the policy of Crichton—one of the ablest of those who had the direction of affairs during the minority of James II.—to humble the overgrown power of the nobles; and accordingly Earl William, having been decoyed into the castle of Edinburgh, was subjected to a mock trial for treason, and beheaded 24 Nov. 1440. 'This noble youth and his brother and a few other principal friends,' says Hume of Godscroft, 'on their arrival in Edinburgh, went directly to the castle, being led as it were and drawn by a fatal destiny, and so came in the power of their deadly enemies and feigned friends. At the very instant comes the Governor, as was before appointed betwixt them, to play his part of the tragedy, and both he and the chancellor might be alike embarked in the action, and bear the envy of so ugly a fact, that the weight thereof might not be on one alone. Yet to play out their treacherous parts, they welcome him most courteously, set him to dinner with the king at the same table, feast him royally, entertain him cheerfully, and that for a long time. At last, about the end of dinner, they compass him about with armed men, and cause present a bull's head before him on the board. The bull's head was in those days a token of death, say our histories; but how it hath come in use to be taken and signify, neither do they nor any else tell us; neither is it to be found, that I remember, anywhere in history, save in this one place; neither can we conjecture what affinity it can have therewith, unless to exprobrate grossness, according to the French and our own reproaching dull and gross wits, by calling him calf's-head (*tête de veau*) but not bull's head. The young nobleman, either understanding the sign as an ordinary thing, or astonished with it as an uncouth thing, upon the sight of the bull's head, offering to rise, was laid hold of by their armed men, in the king's presence, at the king's table, which should have been a sanctuary to him. And so without regard of king, or any duty, and without any further process, without order, assize, or jury, without law, no crime objected, he not being convicted at all, a young man of that age, that was not liable to the law in regard of his youth, a nobleman of that place, a worthy young gentleman of such expectation, a guest of that acceptation, one who had reposed upon their credit, who had committed himself to them, a friend in mind, who looked for friendship, to whom all friendship was promised, against duty, law, friendship, faith, honesty, humanity, hospitality, against nature, against human society, against God's law, against man's law, and the law of nature, is cruelly executed and put to death. David Douglas, his younger brother, was also put to death with him, and Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld; they were all three beheaded in the back court of the castle that lieth to the west.'

'When Earl Douglas to the Castle came
The courts they were fu' grim to see;
And he liked na the feast as they sat at dine,
The tables were served sae silentlie.

'And full twenty feet fro the table he sprang
When the grisly bull's head met his e'e,
But the Crichtouns a' cam' troupin in,
An' he coudna fight an' wadna flie.

'O, when the news to Hermitage came,
The Douglasses were brim and wud;
They swore to set Embro' in a bleeze,
An' slochen't wi' auld Crichtoun's blood.'

DOUGLAS CASTLE

The dukedom of Touraine reverted to the French king; but, after three years of depressed fortune, the Douglases rose to a greater degree of power than ever in the person of William, the eighth Earl, who, professing to be in favour with the young king, James II., appointed himself Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. Having fallen, however, into partial disgrace, he went abroad (1450), and his castle of Douglas was demolished during his absence by order of the king, on account of his vassals' insolence. On the return of the Earl, he made submission to the king, a submission never meant to be sincere. He sought to assassinate Crichton the chancellor, hanged Herries of Terregles in despite of the king's mandate to the contrary, and in obedience to a royal warrant delivered up the Tutor of Bombie—headless. By leaguing, moreover, with the Earls of Crawford and Ross, he united against his sovereign almost one-half of the kingdom. But his credulity led him into the selfsame snare that had proved fatal to the former Earl. Relying on the promise of the king, who had now attained to the years of manhood, and having obtained a safe-conduct under the great seal, he ventured to meet him in Stirling Castle, 13 Jan. 1452. James urged him to dissolve the Bands, the Earl refused. 'If you will not,' said the enraged monarch, drawing his dagger, 'then this shall!' and stabbed him to the heart. The Earl's four brothers and vassals ran to arms with the utmost fury; and, dragging the safe-conduct, which the king had granted and violated, at a horse's tail, they marched to Stirling, burned the town, and threatened to besiege the castle. An accommodation ensued, on what terms is not known; but the king's jealousy, and the new Earl's power and resentment, prevented its long continuance. Both took the field, and met near Abercorn (1454), at the head of their armies. That of the Earl, composed chiefly of Borderers, was far superior to the king's, in both numbers and valour; and a single battle must in all probability have decided whether the house of Stewart or the house of Douglas was henceforth to sit upon the throne of Scotland. But while his troops impatiently expected the signal to engage, the Earl ordered them to retire to their camp; and Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, in whom he placed the greatest confidence, convinced of his lack of genius to improve an opportunity, or of his want of courage to seize a crown, deserted him that very night. This example was followed by many; and the Earl, despised or forsaken by all, was soon driven out of the kingdom, and obliged to depend for his subsistence on the King of England. The overgrown strength of this family was destroyed in 1455; and the Earl, after enduring many vicissitudes, retired in his old age to Lindores Abbey in Fife, and died there in 1488.

The title of Earl of Douglas, of this the first branch of the family, existed for 98 years, giving an average of 11 years to each possessor. The lands of the family reverted to the Crown, but shortly afterwards were bestowed on the Earl of Angus, the head of a younger branch of the old family, descended from George Douglas, the only son of William, first Earl of Douglas, by his third wife, Margaret, Countess of Angus, who in 1389, on his mother's resignation of her right, received her title. This family assisted in the destruction of the parent-house; and it became a saying, in allusion to the complexion of the two races, that the *red* Douglas had put down the *black*. Among its members were several who figured prominently in Scottish story, such as Archibald, fifth Earl, known by the *soubriquet* of 'Bell-the-Cat;' and Archibald, sixth Earl, who, marrying Margaret of England, widow of James IV., was grandfather of the unfortunate Henry Lord Darnley, the husband of Queen Mary and father of James VI

This Archibald, during the minority of his step-son James V., had all the authority of a regent. William, eleventh Earl of Angus, was raised to the marquisate of Douglas, in 1633, by Charles I. This nobleman was a Catholic and a royalist, and inclined to hold out his castle against the Covenanters, in favour of the king; but he was surprised by them, and the castle taken (1639). He was one of the best of the family, and kept up to its fullest extent the olden princely Scottish hospitality. The king constituted him his lieutenant on the Borders, and he joined Montrose after his victory at Kilsyth (1645), escaped from the rout at the battle of Philiphaugh, and soon after made terms with the ruling powers. The first Marquis of Douglas was the father of three peers of different titles—Archibald, his eldest son, who succeeded him as second Marquis; William, his eldest son by a second marriage, who became third Duke of Hamilton; and George, his second son, by the same marriage, who was created Earl of Dumbarton. Archibald, third Marquis, succeeded in 1700, and was created Duke of Douglas in 1703. In the '15 he adhered to the ruling family of Hanover, and fought as a volunteer in the battle of Sheriffmuir. He died childless at Queensberry House, Edinburgh, in 1761, when the ducal title became extinct, the Marquisate of Douglas devolving on the Duke of Hamilton, on account of his descent from the first Marquis. The real and personal estate of the Duke of Douglas was inherited by his nephew, Archibald Stewart, Esq., who assumed the surname of Douglas, and in 1790 was created Baron Douglas of Douglas—a title re-granted in 1875 to the eleventh Earl of Home (1799-1881), who had married the granddaughter of the above-named Archibald Stewart, and now borne by his son and successor, Chs. Alex. Douglas Home (b. 1834), the present Earl, who holds in Lanarkshire 61,943 acres, valued at £24,764 per annum, besides a large and increasing revenue from minerals. (See also Bothwell and The Hirsel.)

Such are some of the memories of this time-worn ruin, interesting also as the 'Castle Dangerous' of Sir Walter Scott's last romance, and the last place to which he made a pilgrimage in Scotland. His preface, transmitted from Naples in 1832, contains the following passage:—'The author, before he had made much progress in this, probably the last of his novels, undertook a journey to Douglasdale, for the purpose of examining the remains of the famous castle, the Kirk of St Bride of Douglas, the patron-saint of that great family, and the various localities alluded to by Godscroft, in his account of the early adventures of Good Sir James. But though he was fortunate enough to find a zealous and well-informed cicerone in Mr Thomas Haddow, and had every assistance from the kindness of Mr Alexander Finlay, the resident chamberlain of his friend Lord Douglas, the state of his health at the time was so feeble that he found himself incapable of pursuing his researches, as in better days he would have delighted to do, and was obliged to be contented with such a cursory view of scenes, in themselves most interesting, as could be snatched in a single morning, when any bodily exertion was painful. Mr Haddow was attentive enough to forward subsequently some notes on the points which the author had seemed desirous of investigating; but these did not reach him until, being obliged to prepare matters for a foreign excursion in quest of health and strength, he had been compelled to bring his work, such as it is, to a conclusion. The remains of the old castle of Douglas are inconsiderable. They consist, indeed, of but one ruined tower, standing at a short distance from the modern mansion, which itself is only one wing of the design on which the Duke of Douglas meant to reconstruct the edifice, after its last accidental destruction by fire. His grace had kept in view the ancient prophecy that, as often as Douglas Castle might be destroyed it should rise again in enlarged dimensions and improved splendour, and projected a pile of building, which, if it had been completed, would have much exceeded any nobleman's residence then existing in Scotland; as, indeed, what has been finished, amounting to about one-eighth of the plan, is sufficiently extensive for the accommodation of a large establishment, and contains some apartments the extent of which is magnificent. The situation is commanding; and though the Duke's successors have allowed the mansion to continue as he left it, great expense has been lavished on the environs, which now present a vast sweep of richly undulated woodland when viewed from the Cairntable mountains, repeatedly mentioned as the favourite retreat of the great ancestor of the family in the days of his hardships and persecution.' See David Hume of Godscroft, *History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus* (1644; new ed. by Ruddiman, 2 vols. 1743).

Douglasdale. See Douglas Water.

Douglas-Mill, a quondam inn (well known in old coaching days) in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire, 2¼ miles NE of Douglas town. Coleridge and Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy dined here 20 Aug. 1803.

Douglas-Park, an estate, with a mansion, in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of South Calder Water, 1¾ mile E of Bothwell village.

Douglastown, a village in Kinnettles parish, Forfarshire, on the right bank of Arity Water, at the western verge of the parish, 3½ miles SW of Forfar, under which it has a post office. At it stand the handsome new parish school and a large flax-spinning mill, founded, like the village, in 1792.

Douglas Water, a burn of Arrochar and Luss parishes, Dumbartonshire, formed by two head-streams, within ¾ mile of Loch Long, and running 4¾ miles east-by-southward, chiefly along the mutual boundary of the two parishes, to Loch Lomond at Inveruglas, opposite Rowardennan. Its basin is a grand glen, flanked on the N side by Tullich Hill (2075 feet), Ben Vreac (2233), and Stob Gobhlach (1413), and on the S by Doune Hill (2409), Mid Hill (2149), and Ben Dubh (2106).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Douglas Water, a burn in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, issuing from Loch Dubh-ghlas (4 × ⅜ furl.; 1050 feet), and curving 6¾ miles eastward to Loch Fyne, at a point 2¾ miles SSW of Inverary town. It contains salmon, sea-trout, and yellow trout. A section of rock in its channel, 100 feet high, shows alternate strata of mica slate and limestone.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Douglas Water, a stream of SW Lanarkshire, rising, 1500 feet above sea-level, between Cairntable (1944 feet) and Little Cairntable (1693), at the SW corner of Douglas parish, within a furlong of the Ayrshire border. Thence it winds 16½ miles north-eastward through Douglas parish, and 3⅜ miles north-north-eastward along the mutual boundary of Carmichael and Lesmahagow parishes, till, after a total descent of fully 900 feet, it falls into the Clyde at a point nearly 1½ mile above Bonnington Linn, and 2¾ miles SSE of Lanark. It receives, on its left bank, Monks and Poniel Waters, and, on its right bank, Kennox Water and Glespin, Parkhall, Craig, Ponfeigh, Shiels, and Drumalbin Burns; contains good store of trout; and gives the name of Douglasdale to its basin or valley, which, comprising nearly all Douglas parish and considerable portions of Carmichael and Lesmahagow, is so overhung by a conspicuous part of a great range of watershed catching the rain clouds from the S and W, as to render the volume of the Douglas nearly equal to that of the Clyde at the point of confluence, and has such a configuration as to impart some peculiarity to the climate. 'The district,' says the New Statist, 'is exposed to high winds, particularly from the SW and W, which, being confined as in a funnel by the high grounds on each side, sweep down the strath with tremendous violence.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 23, 1864-65.

Doulas or **Dulaich,** a loch in Lairg parish, S Sutherland, 2¼ miles NE of Lairg village. Lying 480 feet above sea-level, it measures 3 by 1½ furlongs, sends off a rivulet to Loch Shin at Lairg village, and itself receives one, running ¾ mile eastward from Loch Craggie, like which it abounds in very fine trout, running about ½ lb. each.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Doule, a lake in Strathcarron, Ross-shire, adjacent to the Dingwall and Skye railway, 6 miles NE of the head of Loch Carron. It it an expansion of the river Carron, measures about 2 miles in length, contains three islands, and is well stocked with trout.

Douloch or **Dubh Loch**, a lake in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, at the foot of Glen Shira, 2 miles NE of Inverary town. An expansion of the Shira rivulet, measuring ⅝ mile by 1½ furlong, it lies only 25 feet above the level of Loch Fyne, extends to within 5 furlongs of the Shira's mouth, and in spring-tides receives some small portion of Loch Fyne's sea-water. It yields trout and salmon, sometimes in the same net with herrings and other sea fish; and takes the name of Douloch, signifying 'the black lake,' from the sombreness and depth of its waters. A baronial fortalice of the Lairds of Macnaughton stood on its southern shore, and is now a ruin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Doune or **Dun of Creich.** See CREICH, Sutherland.

Doune, a modern mansion, in the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, E Inverness-shire, on the left bank of the Spey, 2½ miles SSW of Aviemore station. Its owner, Sir John Peter Grant of Rothiemurchus, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. (b. 1807; suc. 1848), was Lieut.-Governor of Bengal 1859-62, and Governor of Jamaica 1866-73; he holds 24,457 acres in the shire, valued at £2291 per annum.

Doune, an oval, flat-topped mound in Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, at the W side of the Water of Nochty, just above its influx to the Don. Mainly (it would seem) of drift or diluvial formation, artificially altered and fortified, it was surrounded by a moat 26 feet wide and 16 deep, and measures 970 feet in circumference at the base, 60 in vertical height, and 562 in circumference at the top, which, about half an acre in area, shows foundations of buildings. According to vague tradition, it was the site of Invernochty church.

Doune, a mountain in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, at the head of Glenmallochan, 5¼ miles NW by W of Luss village. It has an altitude of 2409 feet above sea-level.

Doune or **Down Law**, a hill (663 feet) in the SW of Roxburgh parish, Roxburghshire, adjoining Peniel Heugh in Crailing.

Doune (Gael. 'the hill'), a village in Kilmadock parish, S Perthshire, with a station on the Dunblane and Callander section of the Caledonian, 78 miles ESE of Oban, 7¼ SE of Callander, 3¾ W by N of Dunblane, 8¾ NW of Stirling, 45 NW of Edinburgh, and 38¼ NNE of Glasgow. It stands near the left bank of the swift river Teith, which here receives Ardoch Burn, and here is spanned by a noble two-arched bridge, founded in 1535 by Robert Spittal, tailor to the Most Noble Princess Margaret, the Queen of James IV., and widened 3 feet in 1866. The village of Bridge of Teith adjoins it, and on the opposite side of the river, 1 mile to the W, stands that of DEANSTON; whilst just to the S frown the hoary ruins of DOUNE CASTLE, and behind rise the heathery Braes of Doune, which culminate in Uamh Bheag (2179 feet), 6¾ miles to the NW. Itself, Doune mainly consists of a larger and two smaller well-built streets, radiating from an old central market-cross; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal and Union Banks, 5 insurance agencies, an hotel and 2 inns, a gas company, a public library, a volunteer corps, curling and bowling clubs, a masonic lodge (1789), a Free Gardeners' lodge (1819), and a horticultural institution (1837). Thursday is market-day; and fairs are held on the second Wednesday of May, the last Wednesday of July (hiring), the Tuesday before the first Wednesday of November (sheep), the first Wednesday of November (cattle and horses), and the fourth Wednesday of November (sheep and cattle), four of these fairs having been authorised by Act of Parliament in 1665. Once famous for its manufacture of Highland pistols and sporans, Doune now depends chiefly upon Deanston cotton-mill, started in 1785. Places of worship are the parish church (1822; 1151 sittings), a Gothic edifice, with handsome tower and beautiful pulpit; a Free church; a U.P. church at Bridge of Teith, of which Dr John M'Kerrow, historian of the Secession, was minister from 1813 till his death in 1867; the Roman Catholic church of SS. Fillan and Alphonsus (1875; 300 sittings); and St Modoc's Episcopal church (1878; 120 sittings), which, Early English in style, consists of a four-bayed nave barrel-vaulted in oak, a three-bayed chancel groined in stone, a N organ transept, and a N sacristy, with beautiful stained-glass E and W windows and wooden triptych reredos. A public and an infant school, with respective accommodation for 131 and 94 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 56 and 42, and grants of £48, 14s. and £28. The superior of the village is the Earl of Moray, whose Perthshire seat is DOUNE LODGE. Pop. (1841) 1559, (1851) 1459, (1861) 1256, (1871) 1262, (1881) 997.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Doune Castle, a stately baronial stronghold, at the SE end of Doune village, on the steep, woody, green-sward peninsula, formed by the river Teith and Ardoch Burn. Roofless and ruinous, though still a majestic pile, it has been said to date from the 11th century, but probably was either founded or enlarged by Murdoch Stewart, second Duke of Albany, and Governor of Scotland from 1419 to 1424. At his execution (25 May 1425) on the heading-hill of Stirling, it went to the Crown, and, given by James IV. to Margaret, his queen, passed in 1525 to her third husband, Henry Stewart, a lineal descendant of the first Duke of Albany. To his brother, Sir James, the custody of it was afterwards granted by James V.; and *his* son and namesake, created Lord Doune in 1581, coming into full possession, transmitted the same to his posterity, the Earls of Moray. From time to time a residence of royalty, including of course Queen Mary, it was garrisoned in the '45 for Prince Charles Edward by a nephew of the celebrated Rob Roy, and then was mounted with a twelve-pounder and several swivels. Scott brings his hero 'Waverley' within its walls; and it was really the six days' prison of Home, the author of *Douglas*, who, with five fellow-captives from the field of Falkirk, escaped by means of a blanket-twisted rope. This noble specimen of Scottish baronial architecture measures 96 feet each way, and, with walls 10 feet in thickness and 40 in height, comprises a massive north-eastern keep-tower, which, 80 feet high, commands a most lovely view; within are the court-yard, guardhouse, kitchen, great hall (63 by 25 feet), the Baron's Hall, and Queen Mary's Room. 'The mass of buildings,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'forms altogether a compact quadrangle, the towers and curtains serving as the extensive fortifications, and embracing a court-yard nearly surrounded by the buildings. The bastioned square tower of the 15th century is the ruling feature of the place; but the edifice is of various ages, and includes round staircase towers and remains of the angular turrets of the beginning of the 17th century. Winding stairs, long ranging corridors and passages, and an abundance of mysterious vaults, strong, deep, and gloomy, reward the investigator who has leisure enough to pass an hour or two within its hoary walls; but, as we generally find in the old Scottish baronial edifices, there are few decorative features, and immense strength has been the great aim of each builder.' See Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1852).

Doune Lodge, a mansion in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile NW of Doune village. Till some time into the present century it bore the name of Cambuswallace, and as such is remembered as the house where, on 13 Sept. 1745, Prince Charlie 'pree'd the mou' of Miss Robina Edmondstone. From the Edmondstones it has come to the Earls of Moray, the tenth of whom, about 1852, did much to improve the estate, building new lodges and extensive offices, crowned by a conspicuous steeple; and George Stuart, present and thirteenth Earl (b. 1814; suc. 1872), holds 40,553 acres in the shire, valued at £10,800 per annum. (See MORAY, DONIBRISTLE, DARNAWAY, and CASTLE-STUART.)

Dounies. See DOWNIES.

Dounreay. See REAY.

Dour, a burn in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire, running 3½ miles north-by-eastward to the Moray Firth at a point 1 mile N of New Aberdour village.

Doura, a village in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, 3¼ miles ESE of the town. Extensive coal-works are in its vicinity, and are connected with the Ardrossan branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway by a single-line railroad.

Dourie, a burn of Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, formed, 5 furlongs SE of Fettercairn village, by Balnakettle, Crichie, and Garrol Burns, and thence running 3½ miles south-south-eastward along the Fettercairn border and through the interior, till, 9 furlongs NNW of Marykirk station, it falls into Luther Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-68.

Dovan. See DEVON.

Dovecothall, a village on the S border of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the river Levern, conjoint with Barrhead. It contains the oldest of the cotton mills in the Barrhead district, and shares largely in the bleachfield and printfield business of Barrhead.

Dovecotwood. See KILSYTH.

Dovehill, one of the Barrhead villages in Renfrewshire.

Doveran. See DEVERON.

Dovesland, a suburb in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the S side of Paisley. It forms part of Charleston district, was mainly built after the year 1830, and has a large population, chiefly weavers.

Dow. See GLENDOW.

Dowal. See DOULE.

Dowally, a village in the united parish of DUNKELD AND DOWALLY, central Perthshire, 5 furlongs SSE of Guay station on the Highland railway, this being 5¾ miles NNW of Dunkeld station. It stands on the left bank of the Tay, which here is joined by Dowally Burn, and, ½ mile higher up, is spanned by DALGUISE viaduct. Dowally Burn issues from Lochan Oisinneach Bheag (1¼ × ⅝ furl.) in Logierait parish, and runs 7¼ miles south-south-westward, traversing Lochan Oisinneach Mhor (4 × 2½ furl.) and Loch Ordie (5 × 3½ furl.), whilst receiving a streamlet that runs ¼ mile north-westward from Dowally Loch (1⅜ × ⅝ furl.). At the village are a public school and an Established church (1818; 220 sittings), which retains the old jougs of the church of St Anne, built here by Bishop George Brown of Dunkeld in 1500, when Dowally, till then a chapelry of Caputh, was constituted a separate parish. It now is united to Dunkeld, but stands so far distinct, that it is a Gaelic, while Dunkeld is an English, district. Pop. of Dowally registration division (1861) 486, (1871) 461, (1881) 431.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Dowalton Loch, a former lake on the mutual border of Sorbie, Kirkinner, and Glasserton parishes, SE Wigtownshire, 6 miles SSW of Wigtown. With a length of 1⅝ mile from WSW to ENE, a varying breadth of 1 and 5¼ furlongs, and a depth of from 6 to 20 feet, it covered 212 acres, but was entirely drained in 1862-63 by its three proprietors Sir W. Maxwell of Monreith, Vans Agnew, and Lord Stair, its bottom now forming excellent meadow-land. Of its eight little islets two near the north-western or Kirkinner shore were then discovered to be artificial crannoges or pile-built lake-dwellings. These yielded bones of the ox, pig, and deer, bronze vessels (one of them of Roman workmanship), iron axe and hammer heads, glass and amber beads, and part of a leather shoe, with finely-stamped pattern, twenty-six of which relics are now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum; and in the neighbouring waters of the loch five canoes were found, from 21 to 26 feet long. On the shore of a western inlet stood Longcastle, the ancient keep of the M'Doualls, from whom the loch got its name; its site is now marked by fragments of crumbling wall.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857. See Dr John Stuart's 'Notices of a Group of Artificial Islands in the Loch of Dowalton' in vol. vi. of *Procs. Soc. Ants. Scotl.*, and pp. 45-47 of Wm. M'Ilraith's *Wigtownshire* (2d ed., Dumf., 1877).

Dowie Dens. See YARROW.

Dowloch. See DOULOCH.

Down. See DOUNE.

Downan, a quondam ancient chapelry in Glenlivet, Inveraven parish, Banffshire, near the Livet's confluence with the Avon. A bridge over the Livet at Upper Downan being almost entirely destroyed by the flood of 1829, a new one, on a better site lower down the stream, was built in 1835.

Downans. See CASTLE-DONNAN.

Downess. See DOWNIES.

Downfield, a village, with a public school, in Mains and Strathmartin parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles N by W of Dundee, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments.

Downie. See CAMBUSTANE.

Downie Park, an estate, with an elegant modern mansion, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, on the left bank of the South Esk, 1 mile SE of Cortachy Castle, like which it belongs to the Earl of Airlie.

Downies, a fishing hamlet, with a small harbour, in the extreme SE of Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire, 1 mile S by E of Portlethen station.

Downreay. See REAY.

Dow-Well. See INNERLEITHEN.

Draffan Castle. See DUNINO.

Dragon-Hole, a cave in the rocky face of Kinnoull Hill, near the mutual boundary of Kinnoull and Kinfauns parishes, Perthshire. It is difficult of access; has capacity for about twelve men; is traditionally said to have been a hiding-place of Sir William Wallace; and, till after the era of the Reformation, was a scene of superstitious observances.

Drainie, a coast parish of Elginshire, comprising the ancient parishes of Kinneddar and Ogstoun, and containing the villages of BRANDERBURGH and STOTFIELD, and the post-town and station of LOSSIEMOUTH, 5¾ miles N by E of Elgin. It is bounded N by the Moray Firth, NE and E by Urquhart, SE by St Andrews-Lhanbryd, S by Spynie, and SW by Duffus. Its length, from E to W, varies between 3¼ and 4⅞ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3¼ miles; and its area is 7254¼ acres, of which 273⅜ are foreshore and 16⅓ water. The coast-line, 5 miles long, is partly low and flat, partly an intricate series of cavernous rocks, noticed under COVESEA. On the Duffus border, ¼ mile inland, the surface attains 241 feet above sea-level, at Covesea 195, near Lossiemouth 124; but to the S it everywhere is low and flat, ranging between 43 feet at the parish church and only 9 at Watery Mains. The river LOSSIE curves 2⅞ miles northward, north-westward, and north-eastward, along all the Urquhart border, and just above its mouth receives the Spynie Canal, bending 3¼ miles northward from the former bed of Loch SPYNIE, which, lying upon the southern boundary, was originally about 3 miles long and 1 mile broad, but by drainage operations, carried out about 1807, and again in 1860-70, has been reduced to a sheet of water in St Andrews-Lhanbryd parish of only 5 by 1½ furlongs. Low tracts along the Lossie were formerly subject to inundation, and suffered much damage from the flood of 1829, but now are protected by embankments. A white and yellow sandstone quarried here is in great request, both for local building and for exportation; and a vein of limestone lies between Lossiemouth and Stotfield, where surface lead ore also has thrice been the object of fruitless operations—during last century, in 1853, and in 1879-81. The soil is so various that scarcely 20 acres of any one same quality can be found together, and it often passes with sudden transition from good to bad. Rich loam or marly clay lies on the low drained fields, elsewhere is mostly a lighter soil, incumbent on gravel or on pure white sand; and about a square mile of thin heathy earth, in the middle of the parish, having resisted every effort to render it arable, was at last converted into a small pine forest. Kinneddar Castle, a strong occasional residence of the Bishops of Moray, stood by Kinneddar churchyard, whilst the first church of Drainie (1673) exists still in a state of ruin. Gerardine's Cave or Holy-Manhead, near Lossiemouth, was

probably the abode of a hermit, and, measuring 12 feet square, had a Gothic doorway and window, which commanded a long view of the eastern coast, but in the course of working the quarries it was totally destroyed. GORDONSTOWN is the only mansion; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 30 of from £20 to £50. Drainie is in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray; the living is worth £327. The parish church, 2¼ miles SW of Lossiemouth, was built in 1823, and contains 700 sittings. A chapel of ease and a Free church are at Lossiemouth; U.P. and Baptist churches at Brandenburgh; and three public schools—Drainie, Kinneddar, and Lossiemouth—with respective accommodation for 85, 246, and 400 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 61, 199, and 293, and grants of £41, 6s., £133, 15s., and £253, 16s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £7565, (1881) £12,099, 19s. Pop. (1801) 1057, (1831) 1206, (1861) 3028, (1871) 3293, (1881) 3988.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Drakemyre, a village in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, ½ mile N of Dalry town. Pop. (1831) 126, (1861) 426, (1871) 536, (1881) 325.

Dreel, a burn in the East Neuk of Fife, rising in the NW of Carnbee parish, at an altitude of 580 feet above sea-level, and running 6 miles southward, south-eastward, and eastward, through Carnbee and along the boundary between Abercromby and Pittenweem on the right, and Carnbee, Anstruther-Wester, and Anstruther-Easter on the left, till it falls into the Firth of Forth at Anstruther old harbour.

Dreghorn, a village and a parish on the southern border of Cunninghame district, Ayrshire. The village, standing 3 furlongs from the right bank of the river Irvine, is 2½ miles ESE of Irvine and 5 W of Kilmarnock, having a station on the branch of the Glasgow and South-Western between those towns; at it is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments. It chiefly consists of irregular lines of whitewashed houses, interspersed with trees, and, occupying a gentle acclivity above adjacent flats, commands a fine view of the waters and screens of the Firth of Clyde. Pop. (1861) 901, (1871) 821, (1881) 936.

The parish comprises the ancient parishes of Dreghorn and Perceton, united in 1668, and contains the greater part of Bankhead and Perceton villages. It is bounded NW and N by Stewarton, E by Fenwick, SE by Kilmaurs, S by Dundonald, and W by Irvine. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 6 miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between ½ mile and 2⅜ miles; and its area is 5661⅜ acres, of which 36 are water. The river IRVINE glides 2⅜ miles westward along all the southern border; Garrier Burn, running 6¼ miles south-westward to Carmel Water, and CARMEL Water, running 4½ furlongs westward to the Irvine, trace nearly all the boundary with Kilmaurs; whilst ANNICK Water, another of the Irvine's affluents, winds 10½ miles south-westward on or near to all the boundary with Stewarton and Irvine. Sinking at the south-western corner of the parish to 30 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises gently north-westward to 97 feet beyond Dreghorn village, 150 near Warwickdale, 226 near Albonhead, and 258 near Whiterig. The rocks are mainly carboniferous. Coal is largely worked, and ironstone, limestone, and sandstone abound. The soil, in the SW ranging from loam to gravel, is elsewhere mostly a deep rich loam; and all the land, excepting some acres of wood and meadow, is under cultivation. Though now much subdivided, the entire parish belonged in the 12th century to the De Morvilles, lord high constables of Scotland, from whom it passed in 1196 to Roland, Lord of Galloway. Mansions are Annick Lodge, CUNNINGHAMHEAD, PERCETON, SPRINGSIDE, and Warwickhill; and 9 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 14 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, Dreghorn gives off about 450 acres, with 350 inhabitants, to the *quoad sacra* parish of CROSSHOUSE; the living is worth £448. The parish church (1780; reseated 1876 for 500) stands at the village, where also are a Free Church mission station and an Evangelical Union chapel; and Dreghorn Free church is at Perceton village. Three public schools—Crossroads, Dreghorn, and Springside—with respective accommodation for 100, 300, and 300 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 34, 248, and 234, and grants of £32, 4s., £237, 8s., and £200, 15s. Valuation (1860) £18,915, (1882) £22,679, 9s., *plus* £3243 for railways. Pop. (1801) 797, (1831) 888, (1841) 1222, (1861) 3283, (1871) 3241, (1881) 3949.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dreghorn Castle, a 17th century mansion, twice enlarged within the last 80 years, in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, at the northern base of the Pentlands, ½ mile SE of Colinton village. The estate, whence John Maclaurin (1734-96) assumed the title of Lord Dreghorn on his elevation to the bench, belonged in 1671 to Sir William Murray, Master of Works to Charles II., and in 1720 to the Homes, whose tutor, the poet David Mallet, here wrote the famous ballad of *William and Margaret.* Afterwards it passed to the Trotters, and now is owned by Robert Andrew Macfie, Esq., who, born in 1811, was member for Leith from 1868 to 1874, and who holds 968 acres in the shire, valued at £2136 per annum. In Sept. 1881 Dreghorn Castle was honoured by a visit from Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Drem, a village and a barony in Athelstaneford parish, Haddingtonshire, 4¼ miles N by W of Haddington. The village stands on the North British railway at the junction of the branch to North Berwick, being 4¾ miles SSW of that town, and 17¾ E by N of Edinburgh; at it is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. The barony, comprising more than 800 acres of fine land, belonged once to the Knights Templars, and is now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. A small Roman station seems to have been on it, and ½ mile distant therefrom was a Caledonian or Romano-British town, which appears to have been strongly fortified, and has left distinct traces on the crown of a conical eminence to the extent of about 2 acres. The priest's house of the Knights Templars' establishment is still standing, as also are a holly hedge that fenced the priest's garden and the greater part of a little chapel, served by the priest; but the graveyard attached to the chapel has been converted into a fruitful garden. About 100 yards from the old chapel a very perfect specimen was discovered in April 1882 of an ancient sepulchre, formed of six red sandstone flags, and containing a skull and a clay urn.

Drhuim. See DHRUIM.

Drimachtor. See DRUMOCHTER.

Drimadoon, a small bay on the SW side of the Isle of Arran, Buteshire, opening from Kilbrannan Sound, nearly opposite Saddel Castle. It is a mere encurvature, measuring 2 miles along the chord, and 4⅓ furlongs thence to its inmost recess; receives the Black Water; and is flanked on the N side by Drimadoon Point, surmounted by remains of an extensive doon or fort and by a standing stone.

Drimarbane, a village in Kilmallie parish, Inverness-shire, on the E shore of lower Loch Eil, 2¼ miles SW of Fort William.

Drimmashie. See DRUMMOSSIE.

Drimmie, an estate in the W of Longforgan parish, SE Perthshire. The mansion on it was the residence of the Kinnaird family after the destruction of Moncur Castle by fire in the beginning of last century; but it was taken down about the year 1830. The Snabs of Drimmie (177 feet) are an abrupt termination of a beautiful bank, extending north-westward from the bold rocky point of Kingoodie; and they command a fine view of the Carse of Gowrie.

Drimmieburn. See PERSIE.

Drimnin, an estate, with a mansion, in Morvern parish, Argyllshire, on the Sound of Mull, opposite

Tobermory, 12½ miles NW of Morvern hamlet. Its owner, Joseph Clement Gordon, Esq. (b. 1838; suc. 1845), holds 7422 acres in the shire, valued at £853 per annum. St Columba's Roman Catholic church here, with 80 sittings, was built in 1833 by the late Sir Charles Gordon of Drimnin; and, overlooking the Sound, occupies the site of an old castle, of no great importance, which was demolished to give place to the church.

Drimsynie, an estate, with a mansion, in Lochgoilhead parish, Argyllshire. The mansion stands in the mouth of a romantic ravine, ½ mile W of Lochgoilhead village, and has finely wooded grounds.

Drimyeonbeg, a bay (7×6 furl.) on the E side of Gigha island, Argyllshire, to the N of Ardminish Point. It is capacious enough for local trade, and has good anchoring ground.

Drochil Castle, a ruin in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, on the brow of a rising-ground between the confluent Tarth and Lyne Waters, 7 miles WNW of Peebles. A noble pile, mantled in ivy and crusted with yellow lichens, its basement story converted into byres, it was, says Pennicuik, 'designed for a palace more than a castle of defence, and is of mighty bulk; founded, and more than half built, but never finished, by the then great and powerful Regent, James Douglas, Earl of Morton. Upon the front of the S entry of this castle was J.E.O.M., James, Earl of Morton, in raised letters, with the fetter-lock, as Warden of the Borders. This mighty Earl, for the pleasure of the place, and the salubrity of the air, designed here a noble recess and retirement from worldly business; but was prevented by his unfortunate and inexorable death three years after, *anno* 1581; being accused, condemned, and execute by the Maiden, at the Cross of Edinburgh, as art and part of the murder of our King Henry, Earl of Darnley, father to King James the Sixth' (*Description of Tweeddale,* 1715). See also vol. ii. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1852).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Droma, a troutful loch in Lochbroom parish, central Ross-shire, 6 miles WNW of Aultguish inn, and 16¼ NW of Garve station. Lying 905 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1¼ and ¼ mile, and sends off the Droma rivulet 5¼ miles west-north-westward, to form, with the Cuileig, the river Broom.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Dromore. See Drumore.

Dron, a hill in Longforgan parish, Perthshire, adjacent to the boundary with Forfarshire, 2 miles NW of Longforgan village. It rises to an altitude of 684 feet above sea-level; and it has, within a dell on its southern slope, some remains of a chapel of the 12th century, belonging to Coupar-Angus Abbey.

Dron, a parish of SE Perthshire, whose church stands 2 miles SSE of its station and post-village, Bridge of Earn, that being 3¾ miles SSE of Perth. It includes a detached district separated from the W side of the main body by a strip of Dunbarney, 1 furlong to ¼ mile across; and it is bounded N by Dunbarney, NE and E by Abernethy, SE by the Fifeshire and S by the Perthshire section of Arngask, SW and W by Forgandenny. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3¼ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1¼ and 2⅞ miles; and its area is 4192⅜ acres, of which 631⅜ belong to the detached district, and 5 are water. The Farg winds 3⅛ miles along the south-eastern and eastern border; and in the NE, where it passes off into Abernethy, the surface sinks to 45 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 751 on Balmanno Hill and 950 on Dron Hill—grassy, copse-decked summits of the Ochils these. The rocks are mostly eruptive, but include some sandstone, and show appearances of coal. The soil on the low grounds is chiefly clay and loam, and on the uplands is comparatively light and shallow. About five-eighths of the entire area are in tillage, nearly one-tenth is under wood, and the remainder is pasture. The detached district is called Ecclesiamagirdle, and probably got its name from an ancient chapel of which some fragments still exist. Here and in Dron churchyard are two Martyrs' graves; on Balmanno Hill is a large boulder rocking-stone. Balmanno Castle and Glenearn House are the chief residences; and the property is divided among 7, 4 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 1 of from £20 to £50. Dron is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £256. The church is a good Gothic edifice, built about 1826, and containing 350 sittings; the public school, with accommodation for 62 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 44, and a grant of £32, 9s. Valuation (1882) £4639, 6s. Pop. (1801) 428, (1831) 464, (1861) 376, (1871) 343, (1881) 335.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Dronach, a haugh in Methven parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Almond, ½ mile WNW of Lynedoch Cottage, and 4 miles NW of Almondbank. Here, overshadowed by yew-trees, and enclosed by an iron railing, is the grave of 'Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,' who died of the plague in 1666. Their gravestone bears inscription: 'They lived—they loved—they died.' See Lynedoch.

Drongan, a station on the Ayr and Cumnock section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 9½ miles ESE of Ayr. In its vicinity are Drongan House, Drongan colliery, and a tolerably entire but ruined tower, once the residence of a branch of the Crawford family.

Drongs, a curious insulated rock in Northmaven parish, Shetland, at the back of Hillswick Ness. Rising almost sheer from the water to a height of 100 feet, it is cleft in three places nearly to the bottom, and, seen through a fog or at a distance, resembles a ship under sail.

Dronley, a village in the S of Auchterhouse parish, SW Forfarshire, 1¼ mile WSW of Dronley station on the Newtyle branch of the Caledonian, this being 11 miles NNW of Dundee. See Auchterhouse.

Dronochy, a broken, ancient, sculptured cross in Forteviot parish, SE Perthshire, on a rising-ground to the S of Forteviot Halyhill. It is one of several crosses or pillars that mark the precincts of the ancient Pictavian palace of Forteviot.

Dropping Cave, a stalactite cavern in the coast cliffs of Slains parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 furlongs E by N of the parish church. Its entrance is low, but its interior is lofty and capacious, and is encrusted, less richly now than once, with numerous beautiful stalactites.

Druidhm. See Dhruim.

Druidibeg, an isleted loch in South Uist island, Inverness-shire, 16 miles N of Loch Boisdale hotel. It measures 3 miles in length and 1 mile in width; abounds in trout; and sends off a copious streamlet, which drives the chief mill of the island.

Druids' Bridge, a series of huge submerged blocks of stone in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, extending a considerable distance into Loch Awe, a little to the N of Cladich. They are traditionally said to be part of the foundation of an intended ancient bridge across the lake.

Druids' Hill. See Dundroich.

Druie. See Duthil.

Druim. See Dhruim.

Drum, an estate, with a mansion, in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, ½ mile SE of Gilmerton. Long held by the Lords Somerville, the thirteenth of whom built the present house towards the middle of last century, it now is the property of John More Nisbett, Esq. of Cairnhill, who owns 270 acres in Midlothian, valued at £951 per annum.

Drumachargan, a conical, copse-clad hill (512 feet) in Monzievaird and Strowan parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 1½ mile WNW of Crieff.

Drumadoon. See Drimadoon.

Drumalban. See Grampians.

Drumbaig. See Assynt.

Drumbeg. See Drymen.

Drumblade, a parish of NW Aberdeenshire, whose church stands 4¾ miles E by N of Huntly, under which there is a post office of Drumblade.

The parish, containing also Huntly station, is bounded NE and E by Forgue, SE by Insch, SW by Gartly, W

and NW by Huntly. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 5⅝ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 5½ miles; and its area is 9332½ acres. The Bogie winds 3⅝ miles northward along the Gartly and Huntly border; and Glen Water, a head-stream of the Ury, 1¼ mile east-north-eastward along all the boundary with Insch; whilst several burns either traverse the interior or trace the remaining boundaries. The surface, sinking in the NE along the Burn of Forgue to 306 feet above sea-level, thence rises to 671 feet near Garrieswell, 637 at Boghead, 700 at Ba Hill, 716 at Woodbank, and 906 near Upper Stonyfield, the southern division of the parish being occupied by a series of gently-rounded hills. Clay-slate, grey granite, and trap are the prevailing rocks; and masses of limestone occur to the E of Lessendrum. The soil, in the valleys, is chiefly a deep rich loam; on the higher grounds, it is thin and gravelly, but fairly fertile. Fully three-fourths of the entire area are arable, extensive reclamations having been carried out within the last fifty years; woods cover about one-sixteenth; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The chief historic event is Bruce's encampment at Sliach in 1307, when, sick though he was, he held Comyn's forces in check; and Robin's Height and the Meet Hillock are supposed to have been occupied by his troops. A Roman road is said to have run past Meikletown; and antiquities are two prehistoric tumuli, a few remaining stones of a 'Druidical' circle, and the Well of St Hilary, the patron saint, which was formerly resorted to by pilgrims. Lessendrum is the only mansion; and 3 proprietors divide most of the parish. Drumblade is in the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £206. The parish church, built in 1773, contains 550 sittings; and 1 mile SW stands a Free church. A public and a girls' and industrial school, with respective accommodation for 99 and 51 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 31 and 50, whilst the latter received a grant of £38, 15s. Valuation (1881) £8533, 4s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 821, (1831) 978, (1861) 926, (1871) 931, (1881) 943.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Drumblair, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Forgue parish, W Aberdeenshire, 10 miles ENE of Huntly.

Drumcarrow. See Cameron.

Drum Castle, a mansion in Drumoak parish, Aberdeenshire, 1 mile NW of Drum station on the Deeside railway, this being 10 miles WSW of Aberdeen. The house itself is a large Elizabethan edifice, built in 1619, and adjoins a three-story, massive granite keep, the Tower of Drum, which, dating from the 12th or 13th century, measures 60 by 40 feet, and is 63 feet high, with walls 12 feet in thickness. This was the royal fortalice conferred, with the Forest of Drum, in 1323, by Robert Bruce, on his armour-bearer, Sir William de Irvine, whose grandson, Sir Alexander, commanded and fell at Harlaw (1411), whilst his thirteenth descendant, also a Sir Alexander (d. 1687), has been identified with the 'Laird o' Drum' of a good old ballad. The present and twenty-first laird, Alexander Forbes Irvine, Esq. (b. 1818; suc. 1861), holds 7689 acres in the shire, valued at £5210 per annum. The Hill of Drum, extending west-south-westward from the mansion, rises gradually, on all sides, from gently undulated low ground to an elevation of 414 feet above sea-level, and from its SE shoulder commands an extensive view. At its south-western base, 1½ mile W of Park station, lies the shallow, weedy Loch of Drum (6 × 2⅓ furl.; 225 feet), which, receiving a streamlet from Banchory-Ternan, sends off its effluence southward to the Dee.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 66, 1874-71.

Drumcharry, a hamlet in Fortingal parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Lyon, 7½ miles W of Aberfeldy.

Drumclog, a wide boggy moorland tract in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, near the Ayrshire border, and 6 miles SW of Strathaven. Here stands a somewhat showy monument, inscribed, 'In commemoration of the victory obtained on this battlefield, on Sabbath the 11th of June 1679, by our Covenanted forefathers over Graham of Claverhouse and his dragoons.' On 29 May 1679, eighty horsemen had affixed to Rutherglen market-cross the 'Declaration and Testimony of the True Presbyterian Party in Scotland,' and, following up this public defiance, an armed conventicle met on 11 June on the boggy slope of conical Loudon Hill, where Bruce, 370 years before, had defeated the English invader. Service was scarce begun, when the watchers brought word that Claverhouse was at hand, and, the congregation breaking up, the armed men moved off to the farm of Drumclog, 2½ miles to the eastward. Two hundred or more in number, all well armed with fusils and pitchforks, and forty of them mounted, they were officered by Hall of Haughhead, Robert Fleming, Balfour of Burley, and Hackston of Rathillet, who wisely took up position behind a cleft, where lay the water of a ditch or 'stank.' Across this cleft the skirmishers of either side kept firing; the question appeared to be, which would cross first, or which hold longest out; when suddenly two parties of the Covenanters, one headed by young William Cleland the poet, swept round both ends of the stank with so much fury that the dragoons could not sustain the shock, but broke and fled, leaving thirty-six dead on the field, where only three of their antagonists were killed. Such was Drumclog, preceded by Magus Muir, followed by Bothwell Brig, an episode immortalised by Scott in *Old Mortality*, sung too by Allan Cunningham, and thus alluded to by Carlyle, under date April 1820:—'Drumclog Moss is the next object I remember, and Irving and I sitting by ourselves under the silent bright skies among the "peat-hags," with a world all silent around us. These peat-hags are still pictured in me; brown bog all pitted and broken into heathy remnants and bare abrupt wide holes, 4 or 5 feet deep, mostly dry at present; a flat wilderness of broken bog, of quagmire not to be trusted (probably wetter in old days there, and wet still in rainy seasons). Clearly a good place for Cameronian preaching, and dangerously difficult for Claverse and horse soldiery if the suffering remnant had a few old muskets. . . . I remember us sitting on the brow of a peat-hag, the sun shining, our own voices the one sound. Far, far away to the westward over our brown horizon, towers up white and visible at the many miles of distance a high irregular pyramid. "Ailsa Craig," we at once guessed, and thought of the seas and oceans away yonder.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 23, 1865. See W. Aiton's *History of the Rencounter at Drumclog* (Hamilton, 1821); vol. vii., pp. 221-226, of Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876); and vol. i., p. 178, of Carlyle's *Reminiscences* (1881).

Drumcoltran, an old, strong, square tower in Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Drumderfit, a ridge of hill (482 feet) in Kilmuir-Wester parish, Ross-shire, 4 miles N by W of Inverness. The ridge, which projects from the N side of Ord Hill, was the scene about 1400 of the destruction of an army of the Lord of the Isles, by a stratagem and a night attack on the part of the men of Inverness; and is extensively studded with cairns.

Drumderg, a prominent hill (1250 feet) in Loth parish, Sutherland, flanking the head of Glen Loth, and forming the southern shoulder of Beinn Dobhrain (2060 feet). The glen at its foot was the scene in the 16th century of a bloody conflict between the inhabitants of Loth and the men of Strathnaver.

Drumellie or **Marlee Loch**, a lake in Lethendy parish, Perthshire, 2¼ miles W by S of Blairgowrie. An expansion of the river Lunan, it lies 190 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length and width of 1 mile and 3¼ furlongs, and teems with perch and pike, the latter running up to 30 lbs. Its trout, of from 2 to 5 lbs., are very shy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Drumelzier. See Drummelzier.

Drumgeith, a village, with a public school, in Dundee parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles ENE of Dundee.

Drumgelloch, a village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 7 furlongs E of Airdrie.

Drumglow or **Dumglow.** See CLEISH.

Drumgray, a village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 4 miles ENE of Airdrie.

Drumin, a mansion in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, between the confluent Livet and Aven, 5 miles S of Ballindalloch. Close to it are the ruins of CASTLE-DRUMIN.

Druminnor House. See AUCHINDOIR AND KEARN.

Drumkilbo, an estate, with a mansion, in Meigle parish, E Perthshire, 9 furlongs E by N of Meigle village.

Drumlamford, an estate, with a mansion of 1838, in Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, 4 miles SE of Barrhill station. Near it is Drumlamford Loch (2 × 1¼ furl.).

Drumlanrig Castle, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch in Durisdeer parish, Upper Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, 17 miles NW of Dumfries, and 3½ NNW of Thornhill. It crowns the last spur of a *drum* or *long ridge* of hill, on the right bank of the Nith; and, visible from afar, stately, embowered in trees, itself has a view down all the Nith's rich valley, away to the heights of Criffel. It forms a hollow square, four stories high, surmounted with corner turrets, and presenting such an array of windows, that, say the dalesfolk, there are as many as the year has days. From the inner quadrangle staircases ascend at the angles in semicircular towers; without, the architraves of windows and doors are profusely adorned with hearts and stars, the armorial bearings of the Douglases. The castle fronts N, but has also a noble façade to the E, combining on either side aspects of strength and beauty, the lineaments of a mansion and a fortress; herein, too, that it is nightly secured, not only by a thick door of oak, but by a ponderous gate of iron. Falsely ascribed to Inigo Jones, like Heriot's Hospital, which it no little resembles, the present castle took ten years in building, and was finished in 1689, the year after the Revolution. William, first Duke of Queensberry—celebrated in civil history as a statesman, and in the annals of the Covenanters as an abettor of persecution—planned and completed it; and he expended upon it such enormous sums of money, and during the only night that he passed within its walls, was so 'exacerbated by the inaccessibility of medical advice to relieve him from a temporary fit of illness,' that he quitted it in disgust, and afterwards wrote on the bills for its erection, 'The Deil pike out his een wha looks herein!' Among seventeen portraits, by Lely and Kneller mostly, one of William III. bears marks of claymore wounds—a memorial of the Highlanders' brief sojourn in the castle on their retreat from Derby (1745). The barony of Drumlanrig belonged to the Douglases as early at least as 1356, and for four centuries passed from father to son with only a single break (1578), and then from grandsire to grandson. In 1388 James, second Earl of Douglas, conferred it on the elder of his two natural sons, Sir William de Douglas, first Baron of Drumlanrig, whose namesake and ninth descendant was created Viscount of Drumlanrig in 1628 and Earl of Queensberry in 1633. William, third Earl (1637-95) was created Duke of Queensberry and Earl of Drumlanrig in 1684; and Charles, third Duke (1698-1778), was succeeded by his first cousin, William, third Earl of March and Ruglen (1725-1810). 'Old Q,' that spoiler of woods and patron of the turf, the 'degenerate Douglas' of Wordsworth's indignant sonnet, was in turn succeeded by Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, great-grandson of the second Duke of Queensberry; and his grandson, the fifth and present Duke, is seventeenth in descent from Sir William, the first baron, and owns in Dumfriesshire 253,514 acres, valued at £97,530 per annum. (See DALKEITH.) Among the episodes in Drumlanrig's history are its pillage by the English under Lord Wharton (1549), an entertainment given at it to James VI. (1 Aug. 1617), its capture by the Parliamentarians (1650), and Burns's frequent visits to its chamberlain, John M'Murdo (1788-96). From 1795 till his death 'Old Q.' wrought hideous havoc in the woods, here as at Neidpath; so that the hills which Burns had known clad with forest, Wordsworth in 1803 found bleak and naked. The castle, too, unoccupied by its lords for upwards of forty years, fell into disrepair, but the present Duke, on attaining his majority in 1827, at once took in hand the work of restoration and replanting, so that the castle, woods, and gardens of Drumlanrig are now once more the glory of Upper Nithsdale—the woods, which retain a few survivors from the past (finest among these, two oaks, two beeches, a sycamore, and the limetree avenue of 1754); and the gardens and policies, which were thus described by Pennant (1772): 'The beauties of Drumlanrig are not confined to the highest part of the grounds; the walks, for a very considerable way by the sides of the Nith, abound with most picturesque and various scenery. Below the bridge the sides are prettily wooded, but not remarkably lofty; above, the views become wildly magnificent. The river runs through a deep and rocky channel, bounded by vast wooded cliffs that rise suddenly from its margin; and the prospect down from the summit is of a terrific depth, increased by the rolling of the black waters beneath. Two views are particularly fine—one of quick repeated but extensive meanders amidst broken sharp-pointed rocks, which often divide the river into several channels, interrupted by a short and foaming rapids coloured with a moory taint; the other is of a long strait, narrowed by the sides, precipitous and wooded, approaching each other equidistant, horrible from the blackness and fury of the river, and the fiery-red and black colours of the rocks, that have all the appearance of having sustained a change by the rage of another element.' The Glasgow and South-Western railway, a little N of Carronbridge station, traverses a stupendous tunnel on the Drumlanrig grounds, 4200 feet in length, and nearly 200 feet beneath the surface, with an archway measuring 27 feet by 29.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 9, 1864-63. See Dr Craufurd Tait Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle and the Douglases* (Dumf. 1876).

Drumlean, a hamlet in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire, near the NE shore of Loch Ard, 3 miles WNW of Aberfoyle hamlet.

Drumlemble. See CAMPBELTOWN.

Drumlithie, a village in Glenbervie parish, Kincardineshire, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 7¼ miles SW of Stonehaven. At it are a post office under Fordoun, with railway telegraph, a school, Glenbervie Free church, and St John's Episcopal church (1863), a Gothic edifice, with organ and two stained-glass windows.

Drummachloy, Glenmore, or **Ettrick Burn.** See BUTE.

Drummellan, an estate, with a mansion, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, 1¼ mile NE of Maybole town.

Drummellie. See DRUMELLIE.

Drummelzier, a decayed village and a parish of SW Peeblesshire. The village, standing upon Powsail Burn, ¼ mile above its influx to the Tweed, is 2½ miles SE of Broughton station, 8 ESE of its post-town Biggar, 3 WSW of Stobo station, and 9½ WSW of Peebles.

The parish included Tweedsmuir till 1643, and since 1742 has comprehended the southern and larger portion of the old parish of Dawick. It is bounded N by Stobo, E by Manor, SE by the Megget section of Lyne, S by Tweedsmuir, and W by Crawford and Culter in Lanarkshire and by Broughton. In outline rudely resembling a boot, with heel at SE and toe at SW, it has an utmost length of 11½ miles from its north-eastern angle near Stobo station to its south-western near Coomb Dod, an utmost breadth from E to W of 6⅛ miles, and an area of 18,029½ acres, of which 81 are water. For 5⅝ miles the silver TWEED, entering from Tweedsmuir 3 furlongs below Crook inn, meanders north-by-eastward across the south-western interior and on or close to the boundary with Broughton, next for 3⅜ miles east-by-northward along most of the Stobo border. During this course it falls from about 740 to 590 feet above sea-level, and is joined by five streams that rise in Drummelzier—Polmood Burn (running 4 miles WNW, mostly along the Tweedsmuir border), Kingledoors Burn (5¾ miles NE), Stanhope Burn (4½ miles WNW), Carton Burn (2¼ miles W by N), and Powsail Burn (1⅛ mile NW), this last being formed by Drummelzier Burn (2¾ miles NW) and

Scrape Burn (2¼ miles WNW). The surface sinks, then, to 590 feet at the north-eastern angle of the parish, and rises thence southward and south-westward to *Breach Law (1684 feet), Scawd Law (1658), Den Knowes (1479), Finglen Rig (1295), Dulyard Brae (1609), the *Scrape (2347), *Pykestone Hill (2414), Drummelzier Law (2191), Glenstivon Dod (2256), Craig Head (1550), *Long Grain Knowe (2306), Taberon Law (2088), *Dollar Law (2680), Lairdside Knowe (1635), Polmood Hill (1548), Birkside Law (1951), Hunt Law (2096), Dun Rig (2149), *Dun Law (2584), *Cramalt Craig (2723), and *Broad Law (2723), on the right or E side of the Tweed; and, on the left, to Quilt Hill (1087), *Glenlood Hill (1856), Nether Oliver Dod (1673), *Coomb Hill (2096), *Glenwhappen Rig (2262), Hillshaw Head (2141), and *Coomb Dod (2082), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. These big brown hills fill nearly all the parish; only to the NW the Plain of Drummelzier, a fertile alluvial haugh, extends for about 2 miles along the Tweed, being, it is said, the largest level space on the river above Kelso. The rocks are mainly Lower Silurian, and include some workable slate and a mass of compact and very white limestone. The soil is rich loam on the haughs, and elsewhere is generally sharp and strong. The entire area is either pastoral or waste, with the exception of barely 700 acres in tillage and a little over 400 under wood, the latter chiefly on the Dawick estate. Drummelzier Castle, crowning a rocky knoll on the Tweed, 1 mile SW of the church, is a sheltered fragment of the 16th century fortalice of the head of the Tweedie sept; and on the top of a high pyramidal mount, 3½ furlongs E by N of the church, are vestiges of the more ancient Tinnies or Thanes Castle, demolished by order of James VI. in 1592. 'At the side of the Powsail Burn,' to quote from Pennicuik's *Description of Tweediale* (1715), 'a little below the churchyard, the famous prophet Merlin is said to be buried. The particular place of his grave, at the foot of a thorn tree, was shown me, many year ago, by the old and reverend minister of the place, Mr Richard Brown; and here was the old prophecy fulfilled, delivered in Scotch rhyme to this purpose:

> '"When Tweed and Powsail meet at Merlin's grave,
> Scotland and England shall one monarch have;"

for the same day that our King James the Sixth was crowned King of England, the river Tweed, by an extraordinary flood, so far overflowed the banks, that it met and joined with Powsail at the said grave, which was never before observed to fall out, nor since that time.' Dawick House is the chief mansion; and the property is divided among five. Drummelzier is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £319. St Cuthbert's chapel, in the upper part of the strath of Kingledoors, has disappeared; the present church, at the village, contains nearly 200 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 44 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 31, and a grant of £40, 15s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £4579, 13s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 278, (1831) 223, (1861) 209, (1871) 221, (1881) 208.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Drummidoon. See Drimadoon.

Drummilling, an estate in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire, near the village.

Drummin. See Drumin and Castle-Drumin.

Drummochy, a village on the seaboard of Largo parish, Fife, a little W of Largo station.

Drummond Castle, the Scottish seat of Lady Willoughby de Eresby, in Muthill parish, Perthshire, on a picturesque rocky site, 3¼ miles SSW of Crieff, and 3¾ WNW of Muthill station. It was founded in 1491 by the first Lord Drummond, on his removal from Stobhall; and was the seat of that nobleman's descendants, the Earls of Perth. The founder of the Drummond family is said to have been one Maurice, a Hungarian noble, who in 1067 arrived with Eadgar Ætheling and St Margaret at the court of Malcolm Ceannmor, and who from that king received the lands of Drymen or Drummond in Stirlingshire. His sixth descendant, Sir Malcolm Drummond, was rewarded by Bruce with lands in Perthshire for services done at Bannockburn (1314), where he advised the use of caltrops against the enemy's horse—advice referred to in the family motto, 'Gang warily.' Annabella Drummond (1340-1401), *his* great-grand-daughter, was queen to Robert III., and so the ancestress of Queen Victoria; and Sir John Drummond (1446-1519), twelfth in descent from the founder, was father to fair Mistress Margret, the wife but not queen of James IV., who, with her sisters Euphemia and Sybilla, was poisoned at Drummond Castle in 1502. The same Sir John was created Lord Drummond in 1487; and James, fourth Lord Drummond, was created Earl of Perth in 1605. James, fourth Earl (1648-1716), was, like his predecessors, a zealous Royalist, and followed James II. into exile, from him receiving the title of Duke of Perth. His grandson, James, third titular Duke of Perth (1713-46), played a prominent part in the '45, commanding at Prestonpans, Carlisle, Falkirk, and Culloden. The Drummond estates, forfeited to the Crown, were conferred by George III. in 1784 on Captain James Drummond, who claimed to be heir-male of Lord John Drummond, this third Duke's brother, and who in 1797 was created Baron Perth and Drummond of Stobhall. At his death in 1800 they passed to his daughter, Clementina-Sarah, who in 1807 married the Hon. Peter Burrell, afterwards nineteenth Baron Willoughby de Eresby; and their daughter, Clementina Elizabeth Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby (b. 1809), widow of Lord Aveland, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, and Joint Hereditary Chamberlain of England, in 1870 succeeded her brother in the Drummond estates, which from 1868 to 1871 were unsuccessfully claimed by George Drummond, Earl of Perth and Melfort, as nearest heir-male of the third Duke. Her Ladyship owns in Perthshire 76,837 acres, valued at £28,955 per annum.

Drummond Castle is twofold, old and modern. The old edifice was visited often by James IV., and twice by Queen Mary in July and the Christmas week of 1566. It suffered great damage from the troops of Cromwell, and fell into neglect and dilapidation after the Revolution of 1688; but was strengthened and garrisoned by the royal troops in 1715, and, that this might not happen again, was mostly levelled to the foundation by the Jacobite Duchess of Perth in 1745. Partially rebuilt about 1822, it was put into good habitable condition, preparatory to a visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in Sept. 1842; and now is partly fitted up as an armoury, well stored with Celtic claymores, battle-axes, and targets. The modern edifice, standing a little E of the old, forms two sides of a quadrangle, facing N and W; and is of plain construction, comparatively poor in architectural character; but contains some interesting portraits of the Stuarts. A temporary wooden pavilion, within the quadrangle, served as a banqueting hall during the visit of the Queen and Prince Albert; and an apartment in which Prince Charles Edward had slept, served as Prince Albert's dressing-room. A beautiful garden, often pronounced the finest in Great Britain, lies in three successive terraces, on a steep slope, under the S side of the castle rock; comprises about 10 acres; and exhibits the three great styles of European horticulture—the Italian, the Dutch, and the French. A nobly-wooded park* about 2 miles in diameter, with many a feature of both natural beauty and artificial embellishment, spreads all round the castle, as from a centre. Within it are the conical hill of Torlum (1291 feet), 1¾ mile to the WNW; and the Pond of Drummond (5 × 2½ furl.), ½ mile to the ENE. The exquisite scenery of Strathearn lies under the eye and away to the E; and a sublime sweep of the Grampians fills all the view to the N.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869. See *Beauties of Upper Strathearn* (3d ed., Crieff, 1870).

Drummore. See Drumore.

* The *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society* for 1880-81 give the dimensions of twelve magnificent beeches here and seven oaks, according to which the tallest of the beeches is 101 feet high and 15 feet in girth at 1 foot from the ground, the thickest being 29 feet in girth and 71 feet high; whilst of the oaks the largest is 70 feet high and 19½ in girth.

Drummossie Muir, a bleak, broad-backed, sandstone ridge on the mutual border of Dores, Inverness, Daviot, and Croy parishes, NE Inverness-shire. Forming the north-eastern and declining portion of the continuous south-eastern hill-screen of the Great Glen of Scotland, it presents to the view, from the neighbourhood of Inverness, an almost straight sky-line; has an average summit elevation of 800 feet above sea-level; and includes, at the NE end, the battlefield of CULLODEN.

Drummuir. See BOTRIPHNIE.

Drumnadrochit, a hamlet, with an hotel, in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, in the mouth of Glen Urquhart, 1½ mile W by S of Temple Pier, on the W shore of Loch Ness, and 14 miles SW of Inverness, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Cattle fairs are held here on the Tuesdays of October and November before Beauly.

Drumnetermont. See DRUMMIETERMON.

Drumoak, a parish partly in Kincardine, but chiefly in Aberdeenshire, traversed by the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland, with Drum and Park stations thereon, 10 and 11 miles WSW of Aberdeen, under which Drumoak has a post office. It is bounded N by Echt and Peterculter, SE by Peterculter, S by Durris, and SW by Banchory-Ternan; and rudely resembling a triangle in shape, with apex to ENE, it has an utmost length from E to W of 5½ miles, an utmost breadth from N to S of 3½ miles, and an area of 7401¼ acres, of which 2021⅓ are in Kincardineshire, and 164¼ are water. The broadening DEE flows 4¼ miles east-north-eastward along all the boundary with Durris; and Gormack Burn 5⅜ miles eastward along that with Echt and Peterculter, to form with Leuchar Burn the Burn of Culter, which itself for ½ mile continues to separate Drumoak and Peterculter. Towards the SW the shallow, weedy Loch of Drum (6 × 2½ furl.) lies at an altitude of 225 feet. Sinking along the Burn of Culter to 123, and along the Dee to 82, feet above sea-level, the surface rises to 350 feet on Ord Hill, 414 on the central ridge of the Hill of Drum, and 254 at the parish church. Gneiss and granite are the prevailing rocks; and the soil, light and sandy along the Dee, elsewhere ranges from good black loamy on the higher southern slope to gravelly and moorish overlying moorband or retentive blue stony clay. Nearly a fourth of the entire area is under wood, over a sixth is pastoral or waste, and the rest is in cultivation. James Gregory (1638-75), the greatest philosopher of his age but one, that one being Newton, was born in Drumoak, his father being parish minister; and so perhaps was his brother David (1627-1720), who himself had a singular turn for mechanics and mathematics. Arrow-heads, three stone coffins, and silver coins have been found; a curious sculptured stone was transferred in 1822 from Keith's Muir to the top of Hawk Hillock in the policies of Park; but the chief antiquity is the Tower of Drum, which is separately noticed, as likewise are the mansions of Drum and Park. Five proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and 3 of less, than £100. Drumoak is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £230. The church, ½ mile N of Park station, is a good Gothic edifice of 1836, containing 650 sittings; and a Free church, erected at a cost of £1500, was opened at Park in January 1880. Drumoak public, Sunnyside female Church of Scotland, and Glashmore sessional school, with respective accommodation for 108, 33, and 49 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 63, 25, and 22, and grants of £61, 16s., £18, 2s., and £15, 6s. Valuation (1881) £5678, 19s. 8d., of which £1025, 19s. 5d. was for the Kincardineshire section. Pop. (1801) 648, (1831) 804, (1861) 996, (1871) 1032, (1881) 930.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 77, 66, 1871-76.

Drumochter (Gael. *druim-uachdar,* 'upper ridge'), a mountain pass (1500 feet) over the Central Grampians, on the mutual border of Perth and Inverness shires, 5¾ miles S of Dalwhinnie station, and 2 NNW of Dalnaspidal. Flanked to the W by the Boar of Badenoch (2452 feet), Bruach nan Iomalrean (3175), and BEN UDLAMAN (3306), to the W by Creagan Doire an Donaidh (2367) and Chaoruinn (3004), it is traversed both by the Great North Road from Perth to Inverness and by the Highland railway, being the highest point reached by any railway in the Kingdom. Snow often drifts here to a great extent, lying 30 feet deep in the storm of March 1881.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 63, 1873.

Drumochy. See DRUMMOCHY.

Drumore, a lochlet (1 × ½ furl.) on the mutual border of Kirkmichael and Maybole parishes, Ayrshire, ½ mile NNW of Kirkmichael village.

Drumore, a seaport village in Kirkmaiden parish, SW Wigtownshire, on a small bay of its own name, at the W side of Luce Bay, 5 miles N by W of the Mull of Galloway, and 17½ S by E of Stranraer, with which it communicates daily by coach. It has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, 4 inns, a public school, a small harbour with a quay and good anchorage, and ruins of a castle, still habitable in 1684; and it carries on some small commerce in the export of agricultural produce, and the import of coals and lime.

Drumore, an estate, with a mansion, in Prestonpans parish, Haddingtonshire, on the coast, 1½ mile ENE of Musselburgh. Its owner, Col. William Aitchison (b. 1827; suc. 1846), holds 121 acres in the shire, valued at £872 per annum, including £538 for minerals.

Drumore, a station at the mutual boundary of Anwoth and Kirkmabreck parishes, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick railway, 4¾ miles ENE of Creetown.

Drumour. See DUNKELD, LITTLE.

Drumpellier, extensive iron-works and mineral pits of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, in the western vicinity of Coatbridge. Drumpellier House, 1¼ mile W of the town, is the property of D. Carrick-Buchanan, Esq. of CARRADALE, who holds 868 acres in Lanarkshire, valued at £500 per annum.

Drumry, an estate on the W border of New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, 2¼ miles ESE of Duntocher. From the Callendar family it passed in 1346 to the Livingstones, and from Sir James Hamilton of Fynart in 1528 to Laurence Crawfurd of Kilbirnie, ancestor of the Crawfurd-Polloks of POLLOK. Some ruins on it have been thought to be those of a chapel which he founded, but more probably are a remnant of Drumry Castle.

Drumsargard or **Drumsharg,** an ancient barony in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire. Comprising nearly two-thirds of the parish, it belonged successively to the Oliphants, Murrays, Douglases, and Hamiltons, and changed its name in the 17th century to Cambuslang. Its stately castle, crowning a round flat-topped mound, 20 feet high, 1¾ mile ESE of Cambuslang church, has left scarcely a vestige.

Drumsharg. See DRUMSARGARD.

Drumshoreland, a station and a moor in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire. The station is on the Edinburgh and Bathgate section of the North British, 1 mile S of Broxburn, 7¾ miles E by N of Bathgate, and 11⅛ W of Edinburgh. The moor, extending from the southern vicinity of the station to the Almond or Edinburghshire border, comprises some 200 acres of uncultivated land, one-half of it covered with natural wood.

Drumsleet. See TROQUEER.

Drumsturdy, a straggling village in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, at the N base of Laws Hill, 6 miles ENE of Dundee.

Drumtochty Castle, a mansion in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, on the left bank of Luther Water near its source, 1 mile NNE of Strathfinella Hill (1358 feet), 2 miles WNW of Auchinblae village, and 4¼ NW of Fordoun station. A splendid Gothic edifice, built at a cost of £30,000 from designs by Gillespie Graham, and standing in finely-wooded grounds, it is the seat of Major Andrew Gammell of COUNTESSWELLS, who holds in Kincardineshire 4823 acres, valued at £2224, 9s. per annum.

Drumvaich, a hamlet in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Teith, 4 miles WNW of Doune.

Drunkie, a loch on the mutual border of Aberfoyle

and Port of Monteith parishes, Perthshire, 3 miles NNE of Aberfoyle hamlet, and 3 SE of the Trosachs Hotel. Lying 450 feet above sea-level, it extends 9 furlongs north-north-eastward to within ¼ mile of Loch Venachar, and varies in width between 1 and 7½ furlongs, the latter measured along a narrow westward arm. Its shores are prettily wooded, and it contains fine red-fleshed trout, running from ¾ to 1 lb.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Drybridge, a village in Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire, 1 mile NE of the meeting-point of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Lanark shires, and within ¾ mile of Fauldhouse and Crofthead stations.

Drybridge, a station in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, on the Kilmarnock and Troon railway, 5 miles W by S of Kilmarnock.

Dryburgh Abbey, a noble monastic ruin in Merton parish, SW Berwickshire, 1¼ mile E of Newtown St Boswell's station, and 4¾ miles ESE of Melrose, or 6 by way of Bemersyde Hill. It stands, 200 feet above sea-level, in the midst of a low green haugh, that, measuring 3¾ by 2⅓ furlongs, is sheltered northward by a woody hill (588 feet), and on the other three sides is washed by a horseshoe bend of 'chiming Tweed,' whose right or opposite bank is steep and copse-clad—beyond it the triple Eildons (1385 feet). The haugh itself is an orchard, dedicated by 'David, Earl of Buchan, to his most excellent Parents;' and the ruins, of reddish-brown sandstone, hewn from the quarry of Dryburgh, are so overgrown with foliage that 'everywhere you behold the usurpation of nature over art. In one roofless apartment a fine spruce and holly are to be seen flourishing in the rubbish; in others, the walls are completely covered with ivy; and, even on the top of some of the arches, trees have sprung up to a considerable growth, and, clustering with the aspiring pinnacles, add character to the Gothic pile. These aged trees on the summit of the walls are the surest records we have of the antiquity of its destruction' (*Monastic Annals of Teviotdale*). The site is uneven, the chapter-house standing ten steps below, and the church ten steps above, the cloisters, which, grassy and open now, were 93 feet square. To the N of them stood the church; to the S the refectory (100 × 30 feet), with beautiful W rose-window of twelve lights; and to the E, the abbot's parlour, library (23 × 23 feet), dormitory (45 × 23 feet), chapter-house (47 × 23 feet; 20 high), St Modan's chapel or sacristy (24 × 13 feet), etc. All the conventual buildings are in the Transition style from Romanesque to First Pointed; and the most perfect of them all is the chapter-house, which still retains its barrel-vaulted roof and arched sedilia along its eastern wall, whilst a double circle on the floor marks, it is said, the founder's sepulchre. Nearly opposite this chapter-house is a goodly yew-tree, as old as, if not older than, the abbey. The church was cruciform, and comprised a six-bayed nave (98 × 55 feet), a shallow transept (75 × 20 feet) with eastern aisles, and a two-bayed choir with a presbytery beyond, in place of a lady chapel—the whole building measuring 190 feet from end to end. Transept and choir are First Pointed in style; but the nave, restored in the first half of the 14th century, is altogether Second Pointed. 'Are' and 'is,' we say, though little remains of this great monument of former piety save the nave's western gable, the gable of the S transept with its large and fine five-light window, and St Mary's Aisle—a fragment of choir and N transept, containing the tombs of the Haigs of Bemersyde, of the Erskines, and of Sir Walter and Sir Walter's kinsfolk. St Mary's Aisle, whereof wrote Alexander Smith, that 'when the swollen Tweed raves as it sweeps, red and broad, round the ruins of Dryburgh, you think of him who rests there—the magician asleep in the lap of legends old, the sorcerer buried in the heart of the land he has made enchanted.'

The eleventh Earl of Buchan, we are told by Allan Cunningham, waited on Lady Scott in 1819, when the illustrious author of *Waverley* was brought nigh to the grave by a grievous illness, and begged her to intercede with her husband to do him the honour of being buried in Dryburgh. 'The place,' said the Earl, 'is very beautiful,—just such a place as the poet loves; and as he has a fine taste that way, he is sure of being gratified with my offer.' Scott, it is said, good-humouredly promised to give Lord Buchan the refusal, since he seemed so solicitous. The peer himself, however, was buried in Dryburgh three years before the bard. The last resting-place of Sir Walter Scott is a small spot of ground in an area formed by four pillars, in one of the ruined aisles that belonged to his boasted forbears—the Haliburtons of Merton, an ancient baronial family, of which Sir Walter's paternal grandmother was a member, and of which Sir Walter himself was the lineal representative. On a side wall is the following inscription:—'Sub hoc tumulo jacet Joannes Haliburtonus, Baro de Mertoun, vir religione et virtute clarus, qui obiit 17 die Augusti, 1640.' Beneath there is a coat-of-arms. On the back wall the later history of the spot is expressed on a tablet as follows:—'Hunc locum sepulturæ D. Seneschallus Buchaniæ Comes Gualtero, Thomæ et Roberto Scott, Haliburtoni nepotibus, concessit, 1791;'—that is to say, the Earl of Buchan granted this place of sepulture in 1791, to Walter, Thomas, and Robert Scott, descendants of the Laird of Haliburton. The persons indicated were the father and uncles of Sir Walter. The second of these uncles, however, and his own wife, were the only members of his family there interred before him. Lady Scott was buried there in May 1826; Sir Walter himself on 26 Sept. 1832; his son, Colonel Sir Walter Scott, in Feb. 1847; and John Gibson Lockhart, 'his son-in-law, biographer, and friend,' in Nov. 1854. So small is the space that the body of 'the mighty minstrel' had to be laid in a direction north and south, instead of eastward, facing the Advent dawn.

'So there, in solemn solitude,
In that sequester'd spot
Lies mingling with its kindred clay
The dust of Walter Scott!
Ah! where is now the flashing eye
That kindled up at Flodden field,
That saw, in fancy, onsets fierce,
And clashing spear and shield,—

'The eager and untiring step,
That urged the search for Border lore,
To make old Scotland's heroes known
On every peopled shore,—
The wondrous spell that summon'd up
The charging squadrons fierce and fast,
And garnished every cottage wall
With pictures of the past,—

'The graphic pen that drew at once
The traits alike so truly shown
In Bertram's faithful pedagogue,
And haughty Marmion,—
The hand that equally could paint,
And give to each proportion fair,
The stern, the wild Meg Merrilies,
And lovely Lady Clare,—

'The glowing dreams of bright romance
That teeming filled his ample brow,—
Where is his daring chivalry,
Where are his visions now?
The open hand, the generous heart
That joy'd to soothe a neighbour's pains?
Naught, naught, we see, save grass and weeds
And solemn silence reigns.

'The flashing eye is dimm'd for aye;
The stalwart limb is stiff and cold;
No longer pours his trumpet-note
To wake the jousts of old.
The generous heart, the open hand,
The ruddy cheek, the silver hair,
Are mouldering in the silent dust—
All, all is lonely there!'

The same eleventh Earl of Buchan was devotedly attached to Dryburgh. At a short distance from the abbey he constructed, in 1817, an elegant wire suspension-bridge over the Tweed, 260 feet in length, and 4 feet 7 inches between the rails, which was blown down about 1850. His Lordship also erected on his grounds here an Ionic temple, with a statue of Apollo in the inside, and

a bust of the bard of *The Seasons* surmounting the dome. He raised, too, a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace on the summit of a steep and thickly-planted hill; which, placed on its pedestal 22 Sept. 1814, the anniversary of the victory at Stirling Bridge in 1297, was the first Wallace monument in Scotland. 'It occupies so eminent a situation,' says Mr Chambers, 'that Wallace, frowning towards England, is visible even from Berwick, a distance of more than 30 miles.' The statue is 21½ feet high, and is formed of red sandstone, painted white. It was designed by Mr John Smith, a self-taught sculptor, from a supposed authentic portrait, which was purchased in France by the father of the late Sir Philip Ainslie of Pilton. The hero is represented in the ancient Scottish dress and armour, with a shield hanging from his left hand, and leaning lightly on his spear with his right. A tablet below bears an appropriate inscription.

Burns visited the ruins on 10 May 1787, Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy on 20 Sept. 1803; and Sir Walter Scott, in his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, gives an interesting account of one who actually dwelt amongst them—the Nun of Dryburgh. This was a poor wanderer, who took up her abode, about the middle of last century, in a vault which during the day she never quitted. It was supposed, from an account she gave of a spirit who used to arrange her habitation at night, during her absence in search of food or charity at the residences of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, that the vault was haunted; and it was long, on this account, regarded with terror by the country folk. She never could be prevailed upon to relate to her friends the reason why she adopted so singular a course of life. 'But it was believed,' says Sir Walter, 'that it was occasioned by a vow that, during the absence of a man to whom she was attached, she would never look upon the sun. Her lover never returned. He fell during the civil war of 1745-6, and she never more beheld the light of day.'

The name Dryburgh has been derived by followers of Stukely from the Celtic *darach-bruach*, 'bank of the grove of oaks;' and vestiges, we are told, of Pagan worship have been found in the Bass Hill, a neighbouring eminence, among which was an instrument used for killing the victims in sacrifice. St Modan, a champion of the Roman party, came hither from Ireland in the first half of the 8th century; but it is something worse than guesswork to suppose, with Mr Morton, that he founded a monastery which 'was probably destroyed by the ferocious Saxon invaders under Ida, the flame-bearer, who landed on the coast of Yorkshire in 547, and, after subduing Northumberland, added this part of Scotland to his dominions by his victory over the Scoto-Britons at Cattraeth.' St Mary's Abbey was founded by Hugh de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale and Constable of Scotland, in 1150.* According to the Chronicle of Melrose, Beatrix de Beauchamp, wife of De Morville, obtained a charter of confirmation for the new foundation from David I.; and the cemetery was consecrated on St Martin's Day, 1150, 'that no demons might haunt it;' but the community did not come into residence till 13 Dec. 1152. The monks or canons regular (to give them their proper title) were Premonstratensians from Alnwick; and their garb was a coarse black cassock, covered by a white woollen cope, 'in imitation of the angels of heaven, who are clothed in white garments,' hence their familiar designation—White Friars. Tradition says, that the English, under Edward II., in their retreat in 1322, provoked by the imprudent triumph of the monks in ringing the church bells at their departure, returned and burned the abbey in revenge. Bower, however, as Dr Hill Burton remarks, 'cannot be quite correct in saying that Dryburgh was entirely reduced to powder, since part of the building yet remaining is of older date than the invasion.' King Robert the Bruce contributed liberally towards its repair; but it has been doubted whether it ever was fully restored to its original magnificence. Certain flagrant disorders, which occurred here in the latter half of the 14th century, drew down the severe censure of Pope Gregory XI. upon the inmates. An *alumnus* of Dryburgh about this period has been claimed in the 'Philosophicall Strode,' to whom and the 'moral Gower' Chaucer inscribed his *Troilus and Cresseide;* nay, Chaucer himself is said to have paid a visit to Dryburgh. Alas! the claim is ruthlessly demolished by Dr Hill Burton in Billings' *Antiquities.* Within 20 miles of the Border, the abbey was ever exposed to hostile assaults; and we hear of its burning by Richard II. in 1385, by Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Bryan Latoun in 1544, and again by the Earl of Hertford in 1545, in which last year, some months before, James Stewart, the abbot commendator, had with other chieftains crossed the Tweed into Northumberland, and burned the village of Horncliffe, but by the garrisons of Norham and Berwick had been attacked and driven back with heavy loss, before he could effect more damage. This same James Stewart was, through a natural daughter, the ancestor of the Rev. Henry Erskine of Chirnside (1624-96) and his two sons, the founders of the Secession, Ebenezer (1680-1754) and Ralph (1685-1752). Of these Henry and Ebenezer were both of them born at Dryburgh, and the former is buried here.

Annexed to the Crown in 1587, the lands of Dryburgh were by a charter of 1604 granted to John Erskine, Earl of Mar, and erected into the lordship and barony of Cardross. From the Earl's great-grandson, Henry, third Lord Cardross, they passed by purchase in 1682 to Sir Patrick Scott, younger of Ancrum, in 1700 to Thomas Haliburton of Newmains, in 1767 to Lieut.-Col. Charles Tod, and finally in 1786 to David Stewart Erskine, eleventh Earl of Buchan. Their present holder is his great-great-grandson, George Oswald Harry Erskine Biber-Erskine, Esq. (b. 1858; suc. 1870), who owns 359 acres in the shire, valued at £977 per annum. His seat, called Dryburgh Abbey, adjoins the ruins, as also does Dryburgh House. The latter, a Scottish Baronial edifice, enlarged by Messrs Peddie & Kinnear in 1877, was for some time the residence of the Right Hon. Charles Baillie, Lord Jerviswoode (1804-79).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See James Morton's *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale* (Edinb. 1832); Sir D. Erskine's *Annals and Antiquities of Dryburgh* (Kelso, 1836); J. Spottiswoode's *Liber S. Marie de Dryburgh* (Bannatyne Club, Edinb., 1847); *Dryburgh Abbey: its Monks and its Lords* (3d ed., Lond., 1864); vol. ii., p. 321, of the Rev. J. F. Gordon's *Monasticon* (Glasg. 1868); and Jas. F. Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott* (Edinb. 1871).

Dry Burn, a rivulet in the E of Haddingtonshire, issuing from little Black Loch (500 feet), in Spott parish, on the northern slope of the Eastern Lammermuirs, and running 5¾ miles east-north-eastward, chiefly along the boundary between Innerwick and Dunbar parishes, to the sea in the vicinity of Skalcraw, 4 miles ESE of Dunbar town.

Dryfe, a small river of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, rising in the northern extremity of Hutton parish, at an altitude of 1900 feet, on the southern slope of Loch Fell (2256 feet), within 1¼ mile of the Selkirkshire border, and 5½ miles E by S of Moffat. Thence it runs 18½ miles southward and south-south-westward, through the northern half of Hutton, across the eastern wing of Applegarth, and through the W of Dryfesdale, till it falls into the Annan at a point 2 miles W of Lockerbie, and 140 feet above sea-level. Its basin, above Hutton church, is hilly moorland; but, in the middle and lower parts, is champaign country, nearly all under the plough. Open to the public, its waters contain abundance of trout, herlings, and a few salmon. In fair weather small and singularly limpid, it swells after heavy rain into rapid and roaring freshet, and occasionally, over breadths of rich loamy soil, cuts out a new channel.

* On p. 166 of his *History and Poetry of the Scottish Border* (1878), Prof. Veitch remarks that 'Dryburgh was founded a little later [than 1136] by Hugh de Morville, who succeeded his father in 1159, and died in 1162. Some hold that Morville *was implicated in the murder of Thomas à Becket.* If so, the founding and rich endowment of Dryburgh was probably an expiation for *this early deed of his life.*' But, surely, Becket was murdered in 1170.

The ancient parish church of Dryfesdale stood on Kirkhill, on the SE of the Dryfe. In 1670, both it and part of its graveyard were swept away, and their site converted into a sand-bed, by one of the Dryfe's impetuous inundations. Next year, a new church was built near the former site, on what was thought a more secure spot; yet even this was, in a few years, so menaced by the encroachments of the river, which tore away piece after piece of the graveyard, that, along with its site, it was finally abandoned. These disasters were regarded as the verification of an old saying of Thomas the Rhymer, which a less astute observer of the furiously devastating power of the Dryfe than he might very safely have uttered—

> 'Let spades and shools do what they may,
> Dryfe shall tak Drysdale kirk away.'

The church of 1670, and even greater part of the cemetery, have now wholly disappeared. A story has long been current in Annandale, that 'a Dryfesdale man once buried a wife and married a wife in ae day,' which fell out thus. A widower, after mourning for a reasonable time the spouse whom he had buried in Dryfesdale, was proceeding, on a wet and stormy day, to take to himself a second helpmate, when, crossing the bridge at the head of the bridal party, he saw the coffin of his former wife falling from 'the scaur' into the torrent, and gliding towards the spot on which he stood. To rescue it from the water, and re-commit it to the earth was no long task, after which the wedding proceeded merrily. The tract along the lowermost reach of the Dryfe is a stretch of low level land, consisting of silt and detritus brought down by the freshets, and called Dryfe Sands. The spot is memorable as the scene of a sanguinary conflict, in Dec. 1593, between the Maxwells and the Johnstones. The former, though much superior in numbers, were routed and pursued with the loss of 700 men, including their commander, Lord Maxwell. Many, on reaching Lockerbie, were there cut down in a manner so ruthless as to give rise to the proverbial phrase for a severe wound, 'a Lockerbie lick.' Two very aged thorn-trees, the 'Maxwell Thorns,' stood on the field of conflict, ½ mile below the old churchyard of Dryfesdale, but about 1845 were swept away by a freshet.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 1864. See pp. 232-234 of Robert Chambers' *Popular Rhymes of Scotland* (ed. 1870).

Dryfe Sands. See DRYFE.

Dryfesdale (popularly *Drysdale*), a parish in the middle of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, containing in the S the village of BENGALL, and towards the centre the town of LOCKERBIE, whose station on the main line of the Caledonian is 25⅝ miles NW of Carlisle, and 75¼ S by W of Edinburgh. It is bounded N and NE by Applegarth, E by Hutton, SE by Tundergarth, S by St Mungo, SW by Dalton, and W by Lochmaben. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 7¼ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1 mile and 4⅞ miles; and its area is 10,372 acres, of which 140⅝ are water. From below Applegarth church to just below Daltonhook the ANNAN winds 9 miles south-by-eastward, tracing, roughly or closely, the Lochmaben and Dalton boundaries; and DRYFE Water, its affluent, flows 4 miles south-westward on the Applegarth border and through the north-western interior. Along the Hutton border CORRIE Water runs 1⅝ mile southward to the Water of MILK, which itself meanders 2⅝ miles south-westward along all the Tundergarth boundary. In the flat S, the surface, where the Annan quits this parish, sinks to less than 140 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-north-eastward to 234 feet at Bengall Hill, 391 near Lockerbie Hill, 733 at Whitewoollen Hill, 708 at Sloda Hill, 734 at Crofthead Hill, and 774 on Newfield Moor—heights that command a very extensive view. The rocks of the hills are eruptive and Silurian; those of the plains include a very soft sandstone and a dark-coloured limestone. The soil, on most of the hills, is rich enough to be arable; on much of the low flat grounds, is light and dry; and along the streams, is deep, fertile, alluvial loam. About 350 acres are pastoral or waste, 250 are under wood, and all the rest of the land is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Vestiges of strong old towers are at Netherplace, Old Walls, Kirkton Mains, Myrehead, and Daltonhook. Remains of eight camps, some square or Roman, others circular or Caledonian, occur in different places, chiefly on eminences; and two of them, Roman and Caledonian, confront each other on hills to the NE of Bengall village. Traces exist, too, of a Roman road, running northward from England by way of Brunswark Hill, and sending off a westward branch to Nithsdale. Mansions are Lockerbie House and Dryfeholm; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 15 of between £100 and £500, 15 of from £50 to £100, and 35 of from £20 to £50. Dryfesdale is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £222. The churches are all at LOCKERBIE, where Dryfesdale public school, a Gothic building erected in 1875 at a cost of £4500, with accommodation for 600 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 407, and a grant of £323, 18s. Valuation (1860) £10,881, (1882) £18,833, 2s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1893, (1831) 2283, (1861) 2509, (1871) 2825, (1881) 2971.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Drygate. See GLASGOW.

Drygrange, an estate, with a mansion, in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of Leader Water, ¾ mile above its influx to the Tweed, and 2½ miles ENE of Melrose. The mansion, a fine old building, amid ancestral trees, occupies the site of the chief granary of Melrose Abbey. Granted by the Abbey to David Lithgow in the reign of James V., the estate has come, through several hands, to Sir George Hector Leith-Buchanan, seventh Bart. since 1775 (b. 1833; suc. 1842), who married in 1861 the only daughter of the late Thomas Tod, Esq. of Drygrange, and who holds 1315 acres in the shire, valued at £1724 per annum. Drygrange Bridge, across the Tweed near the Leader's confluence, takes over the road from Melrose and St Boswells to Lauder, and commands a beautiful view of—

> 'Ercildoune and Cowdenknowes,
> Where Homes had ance commanding;
> And Drygrange wi' the milk-white ewes,
> 'Twixt Tweed and Leader standing.'

Dryhope, a burn, a hill, and a Border peel-tower in the W of Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire. The burn rises on Deepslake Knowe (1717 feet), and runs 2⅛ miles south-south-eastward to Yarrow Water, at a point 2½ furlongs NE of the foot of St Mary's Loch. The hill, called Dryhope Rig, flanks the right side of the upper course of the burn, and has an altitude of 1712 feet above sea-level. Dryhope Tower, crowning a slight eminence on the right bank of the burn, 5 furlongs N of the Loch, and 15½ miles WSW of Selkirk, was one of the strongest peel-houses in Ettrick Forest—square and lofty, commanding a glorious view up the vale of the Yarrow and over the Loch of the Lowes away to the Moffatdale Hills. Here, about 1550, was born the 'Flower of Yarrow,' Mary Scott, the bride of Wat Scott of HARDEN, whom her father engaged to find in man's and horse meat at his tower of Dryhope for a year and a day, in return for the profits of the first Michaelmas moon. Five barons pledged themselves for the observance of the contract, which was signed for all parties by a notary public, none of the seven being able to write his name. Wat either succeeded or ousted his father-in-law, for on 13 July 1592, James VI. issued at Peebles a warrant to demolish the fortalice of Dryhope, 'pertaining to Walter Scott of Harden, who was art and part of the late treasonable fact perpetrate against his highness' own person at Falkland.' Demolished, however, Dryhope was certainly not, for the tower, though roofless, is still in good preservation—the property still of a Scott, the Duke of Buccleuch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Drymen, a village and a parish of SW Stirlingshire. The village stands 1⅝ mile N by W of Drymen station, on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British, this being 6¾ miles ENE of Balloch and 23½ WSW of Stirling; and, forming a good centre for visit-

ing some of the fine scenery in the W of Stirlingshire, it has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, and fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses on the last Wednesday of April, 17 May, and the Friday before the first Doune November market, for hiring on 21 May and the first Friday of November.

The parish is bounded N by Aberfoyle and Port of Monteith, in Perthshire; E and SE by Kippen, Balfron, and Killearn; S and SW by Dumbarton and Kilmaronock, in Dumbartonshire; and W by Buchanan. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 11 miles; its breadth varies between 6½ furlongs and 10⅝ miles; and its area is 30,973¼ acres, of which 123 are water. Endrick Water, entering from Killearn, flows 7⅝ miles southward and west-north-westward 'in many a loop and link' along the Killearn and Kilmaronock borders and across the southern interior; from the N it is joined here by Altquhar, from the SW by Catter, Burn. Duchray and Kelty Waters, again, both head-streams of the Forth, trace 4 and 2¼ miles of the Aberfoyle border; and the Forth itself winds 3¾ miles eastward along all the boundary with Port of Monteith. The drainage belongs thus partly to the Clyde and partly to the Forth; but the 'divide' between the two river systems is marked by no lofty height. Along the Endrick the surface sinks to about 30 feet above sea-level, along the Forth to 40; and the highest point in Drymen between is Bat a' Charchel (750 feet), whilst the road from Drymen village to Bucklyvie nowhere exceeds 310 feet. In the southern wing of the parish are Meikle Caldon (602 feet) and Cameron Muir (530); in the north-western, Drum of Clasmore (577), Maol Ruadh (624), *Gualann (1514), Elrig (683), Maol an Iarairne (720), and the *south-eastern shoulder (1750) of Benvraick, where asterisks mark those heights that rise on the Buchanan boundary. The tract along the Endrick, a narrow vale, in places scarcely a mile in width, contrasts strongly with the wide desolate moorlands on either side of it, and presents in some parts very beautiful scenery. A stretch of about 3 miles by 2½, to the S of this valley, mainly consists of Cameron Muir, which passes into junction with the western skirts of the Lennox Hills; and the region to the N of the valley, measuring about 8½ miles by 9, and bisected by the watershed between the Clyde and Forth, is almost all either moss or moor or mountain, its north-eastern portion forming part of Flanders Moss, which, lying along the Forth, has been in recent years extensively reclaimed. The greater portion of the arable land lies at elevations of from 40 to 250 feet above sea-level; but here and there cultivation has been carried as high as 450 feet. The soil ranges from fertile clay and rich brown loam, through nearly all gradations, to moorish earth and spongy moss; but the commonest soil is poor and tilly, over a cold retentive bottom. About 9944 acres are in tillage, 1350 pasture, 556 under wood, and 21,700 waste. Duchray Castle is an interesting antiquity. A large cairn, in which sarcophagi and human bones were found, was on East Cameron farm; and remains of a Roman fort, known as Garfarran Peel, are on Garfarran farm, at the western extremity of Flanders Moss. Drumbeg, near the parish church, was long but falsely believed to be the birthplace of John Napier of Merchiston (1550-1617), whose patrimonial inheritance was partly situate here, and who at the house of Gartness, on the Endrick, close to a waterfall, the Pot of Gartness, worked out much of his famous treatise on logarithms. Mansions are Endrickbank and Park House. The Duke of Montrose and Wm. C. G. Bontine, Esq. of Gartmore, own land respectively to the yearly value of £4000 and £2053; and 8 other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 8 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. Drymen is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £368. The parish church (1771; 400 sittings) stands near the village, where also is a U.P. church (1819). Two public schools, Auchintroig and Drymen, with respective accommodation for 56 and 120 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 20 and 75, and grants of £33 and £69, 19s. 2d. Valuation (1860) £11,508, (1882) £16,455, 7s. 3d., *plus* £8671 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1607, (1831) 1690, (1861) 1619, (1871) 1405, (1881) 1431.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 30, 1871-66.

Drynie, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmuir-Wester parish, Ross-shire, near the W shore of the Moray Firth, 4 miles N by E of Inverness.

Drynoch, a burn in Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, running 4½ miles westward to the head of Loch Harport.

Drysdale. See Dryfesdale.

Duag, an alpine streamlet in the W of Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, rising near the watershed of the central Grampians, and running impetuously 2¾ miles south-south-eastward to the Garry in the vicinity of Dalnaspidal.

Dualt, a burn of Strathblane and Killearn parishes, Stirlingshire, rising on Auchineden Hill, at an altitude of 830 feet, and running 3 miles north-north-eastward, chiefly along the mutual boundary of the parishes, till, near Killearn House, it falls into the Carnock, a subaffluent of the Endrick. In a deep, wooded glen a little above its mouth, it forms, with several smaller falls, one beautiful cascade of 60 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Duard or **Rudha Dubh Ard**, a headland (91 feet) to the N of the entrance of Loch Broom, NW Ross-shire, opposite Horse island, and 8 miles NW of Ullapool.

Duart, a small bay and a ruined castle in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire. The bay, opening at the north-eastern extremity of Mull, opposite the SW end of Lismore, measures 1 by ⅝ mile. The castle, 4½ miles N of Achnacraig, stands on a bold headland at the E side of the bay, and commands one of the grandest prospects in the Western Highlands. Dating from some unknown period of the Norsemen's invasion, and first coming into record in 1390 as the stronghold of the Macleans of Mull, it comprises a massive square tower (75 × 72 feet) of seemingly the 14th century, and a range of less ancient buildings. In 1523 Lachlan Maclean of Duart exposed his wife, the Earl of Argyll's daughter, on a tide-swept islet between Lismore and Mull, the 'Lady's Rock,' whence she was rescued by a passing boat—an episode dramatised in Joanna Baillie's *Family Legend*, and only one out of the many tragedies witnessed by Duart's walls in the endless feud between the Macdonalds and the Macleans, from whom the estate passed to the Argyll family in the latter half of the 17th century. Modern Duart House, 1¼ mile NNW of Achnacraig, is the seat of Arbuthnot Charles Guthrie, Esq. (b. 1825), who owns 23,012 acres in the shire, valued at £3217 per annum.

Dubbieside or **Innerleven**, a coast village on the E border of Wemyss parish, Fife, at the right side of the mouth of the river Leven, opposite Leven town. It communicates with Leven by a suspension-bridge over the river, shares in its industries, and has a U.P. church.

Dubbs Cauldron, a pretty cascade on Wamphray Water, in Wamphray parish, NE Dumfriesshire.

Dubcapon. See Dunkeld and Dowally.

Dubford, a hamlet in Gamrie parish, NE Banffshire, 1 mile S of Gardenstown, and 7½ miles E of Banff, under which it has a post office.

Dubh Loch. See Douloch.

Dublin Row, a village on the N border of Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, almost continuous with Kirkfieldbank, 1¾ mile W of Lanark.

Dub of Hass. See Dalbeattie.

Dubston, a hamlet in Gamrie parish, Banffshire, near Dubford.

Dubton, a railway junction in the NW corner of Montrose parish, Forfarshire, on the Scottish North-Eastern section of the Caledonian, at the deflection of the branch line to Montrose, near Hillside village, 3 miles NNW of Montrose. Dubton House, in its vicinity, is the seat of Thomas Renny-Tailyour, Esq. (b. 1812; suc. 1849), who holds 557 acres in the shire, valued at £2081, 7s. per annum.

Duchall, an estate, with a mansion of 1768, in Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire, on the right bank of the Gryfe, 1¾ mile SSW of Kilmalcolm village. From the 13th century the estate, with a castle standing 1¼ mile to the WNW, belonged to the Lyles, the seventh of whose line was created Lord Lyle about 1446. The fourth and last Lord sold it a century later to John Porterfield of Porterfield, whose descendants held it for fully 300 years. It is now the property of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart of ARDGOWAN.

Duchal Law, the eastern summit (725 feet) of the Braes of Gleniffer in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, 3½ miles S of Paisley. It commands an extensive and very lovely view.

Duchray, an estate, with an old castle, in Drymen parish, Stirlingshire. The castle, on the right bank of Duchray Water, 3 miles WSW of Aberfoyle hamlet, and 10 NW of Bucklyvie station, was formerly a stronghold of those Grahams who in 1671 fought the Earl of Airth upon ABERFOYLE bridge, and is now beautifully mantled with ivy. Its orchard contains some aged filbert trees, producing a peculiarly large and fine-flavoured nut.

Duchray Water, the southern head-stream of the river Forth, in Stirling and Perth shires, rises, at an altitude of 3000 feet, on the N side of Ben Lomond (3192), and thence winds 13¾ miles north-north-eastward, south-eastward, and east-north-eastward through the interior or along the borders of Buchanan, Drymen, and Aberfoyle parishes, till, at a point 1 mile W of Aberfoyle hamlet, it unites with the Avondhu to form the Laggan. See FORTH.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Ducraig, a rocky islet of Dunfermline parish, Fife, in the Firth of Forth, ½ mile SW of Rosyth Castle, and 2⅞ miles NW of Queensferry. The depth of water adjacent to it, at the lowest ebb tide, is 21 feet.

Duddingston, a village and a coast parish of Midlothian. The village, 1⅜ mile WSW of Portobello station, and 2½ miles SE by E of Edinburgh Post Office through the Queen's Park, stands, at an altitude of 150 feet above sea-level, at the south-eastern base of Arthur's Seat and near the north-eastern shore of Duddingston Loch. With background of hill, and foreground of park and manse and antique kirk and lake, it is itself a pretty little place, consisting of a small back street and a single row of plain good old-fashioned villas. At it are an inn, a post office under Edinburgh, and a plastered house to the E in which Prince Charles Edward is said to have passed the night before the battle of Prestonpans; whilst at Duddingston Mills, a hamlet ¼ mile nearer Portobello, are a public school and Cauvin's Hospital. A plain white villa-like building this, founded by Louis Cauvin, French teacher in Edinburgh, and afterwards farmer at Duddingston, who, dying in 1825, bequeathed his property for the maintenance and education of the sons of poor but honest teachers and farmers, or, failing such, master-printers, booksellers, and farm servants. It was opened in 1833, and gives instruction to 17 boys in classics, modern languages, mathematics, etc.

The parish, containing also the town of PORTOBELLO and Joppa, and the village of Easter Duddingston, is bounded N by South Leith, NE by the Firth of Forth, S by Liberton, SW by St Cuthberts, and W by Canongate. Its utmost length is 3⅝ miles from ENE to WSW, viz., from the Firth, at the mouth of Burdiehouse Burn, to the old Dalkeith road above Echo Bank; its utmost width is 1¼ mile; and its area is 1899½ acres, of which 143 are foreshore and 25½ water. BURDIEHOUSE or Brunstane Burn winds 2 miles east-north-eastward to the Firth along the Liberton border, which westwards, near Peffermill, is traced for ½ mile by the straightened Burn of BRAID; and the Burn of Braid, or Figgate, or Jordan (its aliases are many), thereafter flows 2½ miles north-eastward to the Firth at the NW end of Portobello, through Duddingston Park and the wooded dell of Duddingston Mills. Reed-fringed Duddingston Loch, 580 yards long, and from 70 to 267 yards wide, was cleared of its weeds, and thereby greatly improved, in the summer of 1881. It is truly a beautiful little sheet of water, in summer with its swans and waterfowl, in winter with its crowds of skaters and curlers, and always with the church, the boathouse tower, and the bold Hangman's Craig. The coast-line is low, though rocky to the E, whose boulder-clay mussel-beds gave name to Musselburgh; and the shore is fringed with a terrace or raised sea-beach that marks the former margin of the Firth. Inland the surface is gently undulating but nowhere hilly, attaining its highest point (300 feet) at the eastern shoulder of Dunsapie Rock, and everywhere so dominated by ARTHUR'S SEAT (822 feet) as to look flatter than it really is. The rocks are mainly carboniferous, in the W belonging to the Calciferous Sandstone series, next to the Carboniferous Limestone series, and to the coal-measures in the furthest E, and yielding coal, sandstone, limestone, and brick clay. The soil is loamy, resting on strong clay, towards the SE; light and sandy along the coast; and elsewhere a brownish earth of no great natural fertility. Less than two centuries since the entire parish was an unreclaimed moor, covered with sand, and diversified only by the stunted growth of the Figgate Whins, that forest where Wallace is said to have mustered his forces for the siege of Berwick, and Gibson of Durie to have been pounced upon by Christie's Will.* But about 1688, the owner of Prestonfield, Sir James Dick, became Lord Provost of Edinburgh; and, better acquainted than his contemporaries with the fertilising powers of city manure, availed himself of ready and thankful permission to enrich therewith the sterile soil of his estate. So successful were his policy and example that, arid and worthless as Duddingston had been, it ranks now among the most highly-rented land in the United Kingdom, with its lush grass-meadows and steam-tilled cornfields. In 1745, James Hamilton, eighth Earl of ABERCORN (1712-89), bought from the Duke of Argyll the barony of Duddingston, and here, in 1768, built Duddingston House, a Grecian pile designed by Sir William Chambers, which cost, with its pleasure-grounds, £30,000, and now stands in a finely-wooded park. His descendant and namesake, the first Duke and tenth Earl of Abercorn (b. 1811; suc. 1818), holds 1500 acres in Midlothian, valued at £7400 per annum. PRESTONFIELD is the other chief mansion; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 52 of between £100 and £500, 125 of from £50 to £100, and 130 of from £20 to £50. The Fishwives' Causey, an obscure by-road near Portobello brickworks, is an undoubted fragment of the Roman road between Inveresk and Cramond; and over Burdiehouse Burn, leading up to Brunstane House, is a beautiful old bridge, Roman so-called; whilst from the bed or shores of Duddingston Loch bronze implements have been dredged or dug up in such numbers as to suggest that in the Age of Bronze an extensive manufacture of weapons must have been carried on at its margin. In Duddingston died Sir John Hay (1600-54), a senator of the College of Justice; in Duddingston was educated William Smellie (1740-95), the printer-naturalist; and in Duddingston, son of a farmer at Clearburn, was born the Rev. Thomas Gillespie (1708-74), founder of the Relief body. But the name associated most closely with the parish is that of the great landscape painter, its minister from 1805, the Rev. John Thomson (1778-1840)—'Thomson of Duddinston, heavy and strong,' as Dr John Brown calls him—who at the manse here was visited by Sir Walter Scott, John Clerk of Eldin, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Turner, Wilkie, etc. In the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Portobello and Duddingston, the latter a living worth £440. The church, with chancel, nave, N transept, low square tower, 350 sittings, and organ, dates from the Norman era of church architecture, and under William the Lyon (1166-1214) was acquired by the monks of Kelso Abbey. It has been grievously knocked about and added to at various periods, a window of the transept bearing date 1621, but it still retains a

* Falsely, since the seizure took place near his own seat in Fife (Hill Burton, *Hist. Scot.*, vi. 17, ed. 1876). See DURIE.

beautiful chancel arch and S doorway of Romanesque workmanship; and at the churchyard gate the old 'loupin'-on-stane' is still to be seen, with the iron jougs hanging beside. The public school, with accommodation for 147 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 57, and a grant of £40, 14s. Valuation (1882) £14,450, exclusive of Portobello, but including £2604 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1003, (1831) 3862, (1861) 5159, (1871) 6369, (1881) 7815, of whom 1124 were in Duddingston ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 32, 1857. See J. W. Small's *Leaves from my Sketch-Books* (Edinb. 1880).

Duddingston, Easter, a village in Duddingston parish, Midlothian, 1¼ mile ESE of Portobello station.

Dudhope. See DUNDEE.

Dudwick, an estate in Ellon parish, Aberdeenshire, 4 miles NNE of Ellon village. The semi-castellated mansion on it was the seat of General James King (1589-1652), the Swedish veteran, who, by Charles I., was created Lord Eythin or Ythan in 1642. Having long been a farmhouse, it was demolished within the last twenty years. Dudwick Hill (572 feet) is one of the highest points in Buchan.

Duff House, a seat of the Earl of Fife in Banff parish, Banffshire, near the middle of an extensive plain, on the left bank of the river Deveron, 3 furlongs S by E of the town of Banff. Built in 1740-45 by William Lord Braco, after designs by the elder Adam, at a cost of £70,000, it is a large quadrangular four-storied edifice, in the Roman style, with balustrades and domical tower-like projections at the four angles, and is adorned externally with statues and vases. Two wings, that would have given it an oblong shape, were never added. Within is a fine collection of paintings, comprising portraits of the Constable de Bourbon by Titian, of Charles I., Henrietta Maria, Strafford, Lord Herbert, and the Countess of Pembroke by Van Dyck, of Mrs Abingdon and the Duchess of Gordon by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the fourth Earl of Fife by Raeburn, and of the late Countess by Sir Francis Grant, beside pictures by Quentin Matsys, Murillo, Cuyp, Ruysdael, Snyders, Wouvermans, Domenichino, Holbein, Velasquez, etc. The Library, 70 feet long, contains over 15,000 volumes, and is rich in 17th century pamphlets and Spanish works, collected mostly by James, fourth Earl (1776-1851), during his Peninsular campaign. The whole was reorganised and catalogued by Mr A. Robertson in 1881. The Armoury, among other relics, contains three Andrea Ferraras, and the target and huge two-handed sword of the freebooter M'Pherson, who was hanged at BANFF in 1701. In 1780 William Nicol and Burns went over Duff House, where the latter was greatly taken with portraits of the exiled Stuarts. The finely-wooded park, extending nearly 3 miles along the Deveron from Banff to Alvah Bridge, comprises parts of two counties and four parishes, and measures 14 miles in circumference; abounds in drives and walks of singular beauty; and includes the site of St Mary's Carmelite friary, founded before 1324, which site is now occupied by the Gothic mausoleum of the Fife family. Alexander-William-George Duff, sixth Earl Fife since 1759 (b. 1849; suc. 1879), holds 152,820 acres in Banff, Elgin, and Aberdeen shires, valued at £72,813 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876. See James Imlach's *History of Banff* (Banff, 1868).

Duff-Kinnel, a rivulet in the NW of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It rises in Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish, and runs about 4 miles south-eastward, chiefly along the boundary between that parish and Johnstone, to a confluence with the Kinnel, a little above Raehills.

Dufftown, a small police burgh in Mortlach parish, Banffshire, 1 mile S of a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 4 miles SE of Craigellachie Junction, 10¾ SW of Keith, and 64 NW of Aberdeen. With Conval and Ben Rinnes to the SW, Auchendoun Castle to the SE, and Balvenie Castle to the N, it stands, 600 feet above sea-level, within ½ mile of the Fiddich's left bank; and founded in 1817 by James Duff, fourth Earl of Fife, it is laid out in the form of a crooked-armed cross, with a square and a tower in the centre. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the North of Scotland and the Aberdeen Town and County Banks (the latter rebuilt in 1880), 7 insurance agencies, an hotel, a distillery, and limeworks. Cattle fairs are held on the third Thursday of May and September, and the fourth Thursday of all the other ten months; feeing fairs on the Wednesday before 26 May, the third Wednesday of July, and the Wednesday before 22 November. MORTLACH parish church stands 3½ furlongs to the S; and at the village itself are a Free church, the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of the Assumption (1825; 200 sittings), and St Michael's Episcopal church (1880; 130 sittings), a pretty little Gothic building this. Queen Victoria drove through Dufftown in the summer of 1867. Its municipal constituency numbered 230 in 1882, when the annual value of real property was £2300. Pop. (1841) 770, (1851) 998, (1861) 1249, (1871) 1250, (1881) 1252.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Duffus, a village and a coast parish of Elginshire. A neat clean place, lying 1 mile inland, the village of New Duffus is 4⅝ miles E by S of Burghead station, 2 ESE of Hopeman, and 5¼ NW of Elgin, under which it has a post office. Pop. (1861) 159, (1871) 170, (1881) 161.

The parish, containing also the small towns and villages of BURGHEAD, HOPEMAN, CUMMINGSTON, and Roseisle, is bounded W and NW by the Moray Firth, NE by Drainie, SE by New Spynie, and SW by Alves. Its length, from E to W, varies between 3⅞ and 6½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3⅞ miles; and its area is 9865¼ acres, of which 1 is water, and 386¾ are foreshore. The coast-line, 7¼ miles long, is fringed to the W, along Burghead Bay, by low sandy links; elsewhere, at Burghead and along the north-western shore, it is almost everywhere rocky, in places precipitous, to the E being pierced by some large and remarkable caves. Inland, the flat-looking surface attains 225 feet at Clarkly Hill, 235 near Inverugie, 241 near Burnside, and 287 at Roseisle, thence again gently declining southward and south-eastward to only 32 feet at Bridgend and 11 at Unthank. The seaboard, to the breadth of ½ mile, was once a rich cultivated plain; but having been desolated by sand drift, in a similar manner to the Culbin Sands, was afterwards reclaimed for either pasture or the plough, and now presents an appearance of meagre fertility. The rest of the land is all arable. No river touches the parish, scarcely even a rivulet; and springs are few and scanty. Sandstone and limestone occur, and are quarried. The soil, in the E, is a deep and fertile clay, like that of the Carse of Gowrie; in the W, is a rich black earth, occasionally mixed with sand, but generally yielding first-rate crops. So that, not from its situation, but from its great fertility, this parish has been called the Heart of Morayshire. Fully five-eighths of the entire area are in tillage, about one-third is pasture, and some 350 acres are under wood. Duffus Castle, 1¾ mile SE of the village, was built in the time of David II., and, crowning a mound near the NW shore of Spynie Loch, was surrounded with a moat, and approached by a drawbridge; its walls, 5 feet in thickness, consisted of rough, cemented stones. Belonging originally to the family of De Moravia, it afterwards was long the seat of the family of Sutherland, who bore the title of Lords Duffus from 1650 till 1843; and it is now a picturesque ruin. An obelisk, falsely thought to have been erected by Malcolm II. in commemoration of a victory over the Danes under Camus, stood till within the present century near Kaim; and several tumuli are on the heights at the shore, whilst sarcophagi have been exhumed on the estate of Inverugie. Duffus House, 3 furlongs ESE of the village, is the seat of Sir Archibald Dunbar of Northfield, sixth Bart. since 1698 (b. 1803; suc. 1847), who owns 1828 acres in the shire, valued at £3414 per annum. Another mansion is INVERUGIE; and the whole parish is divided among 27 proprietors, 7 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 19 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Elgin and

synod of Moray, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Duffus and Burghead, the former worth £358. Its church is a handsome edifice of 1868, with a spire. Four public schools—Burghead, Duffus, Hopeman, and Roseisle—with respective accommodation for 351, 126, 362, and 38 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 256, 93, 240, and 23, and grants of £204, 16s. 6d., £97, 15s. 6d., £198, 19s., and £29, 12s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £13,949, 19s. Pop. (1801) 1339, (1831) 2308, (1861) 3308, (1871) 3716, (1881) 3985.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Dugalstone. See DOUGALSTON.

Dugden. See DOGDEN.

Duich, a beautiful sea-loch in the SW corner of Ross-shire, deflecting from the head of Loch Alsh, and striking 5½ miles south-eastward along the SW side of Kintail parish. From a width of ½ mile at its entrance it expands to 1¼ at the head; and it takes up roads from the coast, along its northern and southern shores, to respectively Strathaffric and Glenshiel. Its screens consist of mountains, rising right from its margin, partly in bold acclivities, and partly in gentle undulating ascents, clothed with verdure or variegated with rocks and trees. Within 6 miles of its head stand Ben Attow (3383 feet) and Scuir na Cairan (3771).

Duirinish or **Durinish,** a parish in the W of Skye, Inverness-shire, containing the village of Dunvegan, on Loch Follart, 23½ miles W by N of Portree, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Extending from the Grishinish branch of Loch Snizort on the N to Loch Bracadale on the S, it is bounded on its E or landward side by the parishes of Snizort and Bracadale; its length is 19, and its breadth 16, miles; whilst its coast-line, measured along the bays and headlands, is about 80 miles; and its area must be fully 100 square miles. Sea-lochs run far up into the interior, cutting it into an assemblage of peninsulas; and are flanked with grounds rising in some places rapidly, in other places gently, from their shores. The headlands are mostly huge lofty masses of rocks, which rest on bases descending sheer into deep water; and the coast of the northern district is a continuous alternation of vertical cliffs and low shores, striking enough when first beheld, but wearying the eye by its monotony. The shores and islets of Loch Follart or Dunvegan Loch, with Dunvegan Castle for centre-piece, form a grandly picturesque landscape; and the coast, from Dunvegan Head to Loch Bracadale, consists for the most part of cliffs, very various in height and slope, many of them lofty and almost perpendicular, and nearly all of such geological composition as to present a singular striped appearance. Some isolated pyramidal masses of rock, similar to the 'stacks' of Caithness and Shetland, stand off the coast, and figure wildly in the surrounding waters, the most striking and romantic of these being known as MACLEOD'S MAIDENS. The northern district consists of Vaternish peninsula, and constitutes the *quoad sacra* parish of Halen; the other districts may be comprised in three—Glendale, extending westward from a line near the head of Dunvegan Loch; Kilmuir, extending southward from Dunvegan Loch to Loch Bay, and containing the parish church; and Arnisort, extending eastward from Kilmuir to the boundaries with Snizort and Bracadale. The only mountains are the Greater and Lesser Helvel or Halivail, in the western peninsula, which, rising to an altitude of 1700 feet above sea-level, and ascending in regular gradient, with verdant surface, are truncated at the top into level summits, and to seamen are familiar as Macleod's Tables. Hills occur in two series, but are neither very high nor in any other way conspicuous. Numerous caverns, natural arches, and deep crevices are in the cliffs of the coast. ISSAY Island is nearly 2 miles long, and has a fertile soil and a considerable population; but all the other islands are small and uninhabited. The rocks are chiefly trap; but they include beds of fossiliferous limestone, thin strata of very soft sandstone, and thin seams of hard brittle coal. Zeolites of every variety are very plentiful; steatite abounds, especially about Dunvegan; and augite and olivine are found. The soil in a few tracts is clayey; and in still fewer is gravelly, in most parts being either peat moss or a mixture of peat moss and disintegrated trap. DUNVEGAN Castle is at once the chief mansion and antiquity. Other mansions are Vaternish, Orvost, and Grieshernish; and other antiquities are fifteen Danish forts, several tumuli, and a number of subterranean hiding-places. Macleod of Macleod is owner of half the parish, 3 other proprietors holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, and 3 of between £100 and £500. In the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into HALEN and Duirinish, the latter being a living worth £208. Its church, built in 1832, contains nearly 600 sittings; and there is also a Free church of Duirinish. The eight public schools of Borreraig, Borrodale, Colbost, Dunvegan, Edinbain, Knockbreck, Lochbeag, and Valtin Bridge, and the Free Church school of Arnisort, with total accommodation for 923 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 477, and grants amounting to £413, 0s. 5d. Valuation (1881) £7683, 12s. Pop. (1801) 3327, (1831) 4765, (1861) 4775, (1871) 4422, (1881) 4317.

Duirinnis or **Duirnish,** a grassy islet (3 × 1½ furl.) of Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Etive, opposite Bunawe. It contains a dwelling-house, and is connected with the mainland by a stone bulwark.

Duisky, a village in Kilmallie parish, Argyllshire, on the southern shore of Upper Loch Eil, 7 miles W by N of Fort William.

Duke's Bowling-Green. See ARGYLL'S BOWLING-GREEN.

Dulaich, Loch. See DOULAS.

Dulcapon. See DUNKELD AND DOWALLY.

Dulcie-Bridge. See DULSIE-BRIDGE.

Dull, a village and a parish of central Perthshire. The village stands in the Strath of Appin, ⅔ mile from the Tay's left bank, and 3½ miles W of Aberfeldy; an ancient place, but now decayed and small, it retains in its centre a ponderous cruciform pillar, one of four that marked the limits of the ancient sanctuary of Dull. Two of them, removed to form an ornamental gateway to the house of the local factor, have been recently placed for preservation in the old church of Weem; the fourth has disappeared.

The parish consists of three distinct portions—the first containing Dull village, the second containing the greater part of ABERFELDY and also the village of AMULREE, and the third or Garrow section, which, very much smaller than either of the others, lies 5⅔ miles WNW of Amulree. Its total area is 64,730 acres, of which 1313 are water, whilst 47,233⅜ belong to the main body, and 17,496⅛ to the detached portions. The main body is bounded NW and NE by Blair Athole, E by Moulin, Logierait, and Little Dunkeld, S by detached portions of Logierait, Weem, and Fortingal, and SW and W by Fortingal. It has an utmost length of 13⅜ miles from NW to SE, viz., from the north-western slope of Craig nan Garsean to a little beyond Loch Ceannard; its utmost width is 12 miles from NE to SW, viz., from the river Garry, opposite Auldclune, to the confluence of Keltney Burn with the Lyon. The said LYON flows 1⅛ mile east-south-eastward along the southern border to the TAY; and the TAY itself at three different points has a total east-north-easterly course of 8¾ miles—2½ from the Lyon's confluence to just above Dunacree, ⅝ mile along the northern border of the Aberfeldy section, and 5½ miles along the N of the Grandtully portion of the main body—descending during that course from 280 to 210 feet above sea-level. The TUMMEL winds 13 miles eastward along the northern border and through the northern interior, its expansion, Loch Tummel (2⅜ × ½ mile), belonging half to Blair Athole and half to Dull; and the GARRY, the Tummel's affluent, has here at two points a total east-south-easterly course of 1½ mile between Blair Athole and Auldclune villages. Lakes, other than Loch Tummel, are Loch Kinardochy (3 × 2 furl.), Lochan a' Chait (2½ × ⅝ furl.), Loch CEANNARD (5½ × 3 furl.), and five or six smaller ones dotted over

the interior; Lochs Derculich (4¾ × 4 furl.) and Glassie (3½ × 1⅛ furl.), partly belonging to Logierait; and Loch Bhaic (3 × 1 furl.), of which two-thirds are in Blair Athole. The surface sinks to about 210 feet above sea-level along the Tay, 360 along the Tummel, and 390 along the Garry; and the chief elevations are Grandtully Hill (1717 feet), to the S of the Tay; *Beinn Eagach (2259), Farragon Hill (2559), Weem Hill (1638), the Rock of Dull (1557), Craig Odhar (1710), Meall Tarruin chon (2559), Dun Coilloch (1866), the *north-eastern shoulder (3100) of Schiehallion, and Craig Kynachar (1358), between the Tay and the Tummel; and, to the N of the Tummel, Meall na h-Iolaire (1443) and *Craig nan Garsean (1566), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. The Aberfeldy and Amulree portion, again, has an utmost length from N to S of 9⅞ miles, and a varying breadth from E to W of ⅝ mile and 4⅝ miles, being bounded N by the Tay, E by Weem (detached), Little Dunkeld, and Fowlis-Wester, S by Crieff, and SW and W by detached sections of Fowlis-Wester, Monzie, Kenmore, Fortingal, and Logierait. In the S the Quaich has an east-south-easterly course of 3⅜ miles, traversing Loch Freuchie (1⅜ mile × 3⅛ furl.), which mostly belongs to this portion of Dull, other lakes thereof being Loch Hoil (3 × 2½ furl.), Lochs na Craig (4 × 1 furl.) and Fender (2⅜ × 2 furl.) on the eastern border, Lochan a'Mhuilinn (1½ × ⅜ furl.), and Loch Uaine (2½ × ½ furl.). The surface sinks at Amulree to close on 900 feet, and the chief elevations to the S of the Quaich are *Geal Charn (2000 feet), *Beinn na Gainimh (2367), and *Meall nam Fuaran (2631), whilst to the N of it rise *Creag an Loch (1760), *Meall Dubh (2021), and Craig Forinal (1676). Lastly, the Garrow portion, measuring 3⅜ by 1¾ miles, is bounded W and N by Kenmore, and on the other sides by detached sections of Weem and Monzie. The Quaich flows 3¾ miles along its northern border; and the surface, sinking at the north-eastern corner to 990 feet, thence rises to Garrow Hill (2402 feet), Carn Bad an Fhraoich (2619), and Carn nan Gahbhar (2790), all three of which culminate upon the southern border. Mica slate, occasionally interspersed with quartz, granite, chlorite, and hornblende slate, is the predominant rock; limestone forms a considerable bed, and is quarried at Tomphobuil; a bluish building stone, similar to chlorite and talc slate, occurs on the Aird of Appin; and marl, in small quantities, is found in several places. The soil, in some parts, is a thin mould or a brownish loam, mixed with sand; in others, is a mixture of clay and loam; in others, is light and gravelly; and in others, is of a wet mossy nature. Between 651 and 661 St Cuthbert, coming to a town called Dull, forsook the world, and became a solitary. On the summit of Doilweme, or Weem Hill, 1½ mile to the NE, he brought from the hard rock a fountain of running water, erected a large stone cross, built an oratory of wood, and hewed a bath out of a single stone. At Dull, within seventeen years of St Cuthbert's death in 687, Adamnan founded a monastery, which was dedicated to himself, and to which a very extensive territory was annexed—the 'abthanrie' or abbacy of Dull. Embracing a large portion of the western part of the earldom of Athole, and containing the two thanages of Dull and Fortingal, this was possessed in the first half of the 11th century by Crinan, lay abbot of Dunkeld, and ancestor both of the royal dynasty that terminated with Alexander III. and of the ancient Earls of Athole (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vols. ii., iii., 1877-80). The antiquities include a number of forts, cairns, and standing stones, a stone circle, and three moat-hills. Mansions, separately noticed, are Grandtully, Foss, Moness, and Derculich; and the chief proprietors are the Earl of Breadalbane, Sir Robert Menzies, and Sir Archibald Douglas-Drummond-Stewart, 4 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 6 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling, this parish is divided ecclesiastically among Foss, Tenandry, Amulree, and Dull, the last a living worth £360. Dull parish church, a pre-Reformation edifice, consisting of nave and chancel, and, as recently renovated, containing 330 sittings, stands at the village; it was dedicated to St Adamnan, under his Celtic name of Eonan. Other places of worship are noticed under Aberfeldy, Amulree, Grandtully, and Tummel-Bridge. The public schools of Dull, Foss, Grandtully, and Tummel-Bridge, with respective accommodation for 95, 48, 75, and 38 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 44, 13, 48, and 20, and grants of £43, 1s., £26, 2s., £49, 19s., and £35, 1s. Valuation (1866) £16,754, 9s. 3d., (1882) £19,759, 5s. Pop. of parish (1801) 4055, (1831) 4590, (1861) 2945, (1871) 2681, (1881) 2578; of registration district (1871) 677, (1881) 615.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 47, 1869.

Dullan Water, a stream of Mortlach parish, Banffshire, formed by the confluence of Tavat and Corryhabbie Burns at the head of Glen Rinnes, and thence running 5¾ miles north-eastward, till it falls into the Fiddich, ½ mile E of the centre of Dufftown. All open to the public, it contains abundance of trout, running 4 or 6 to the lb.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Dullatur, a tract of low land on the northern border of Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire, traversed by the Forth and Clyde Canal, the line of Antoninus' Wall, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway, 1½ mile WNW of Cumbernauld town, and 2 miles ESE of Kilsyth. Lying almost on a level with the canal, it was all till a recent period a deep and spongy, almost impassable morass, immediately N of what is supposed to have been Bruce's mustering-ground on the eve of his march to Bannockburn (1314), and S of the Kilsyth battle-field (1645). At the cutting of the canal through it in 1769-70, swords, pistols, and other weapons were found in it, supposed to have been lost or thrown away in the rout from Kilsyth; bodies of men and horses, including a mounted trooper completely armed, were also brought to light; and myriads of small toads, each much the size of a nut or Turkey bean, issuing from it, hopped over all the fields northward for several miles, and could be counted from 10 to 30 in the space of 1 square yard. Dullatur Villas here, on a plot of 164 acres, round the old mansions of Dykehead and Dullatur, were erected in 1875-76; and Dullatur station, opened in the latter year, is 12¾ miles NE of Glasgow.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Dulnain, a river of Badenoch, NE Inverness-shire, rising at an altitude of 2600 feet among the Monadhliath Mountains, 8 miles W by N of Kincraig station, and running 28 miles north-east-by-eastward, till it falls into the Spey at Ballintomb, 3 miles SSW of Grantown, after a descent of 1900 feet. It traverses the parishes of Kingussie, Alvie, Duthil, and Cromdale, the Inverness-shire and Elginshire portions of Cromdale being parted by the last 9 furlongs of its course; and just above its mouth it is crossed by an iron-trellised viaduct of the Highland railway. It has generally a small volume, yet is very rapid; and, when swollen with rain or melted snow, it often does much damage to the corn lands on its banks. The tract traversed by it in Duthil parish is called Dulnainside; was extensively covered with a forest which was destroyed by a fierce conflagration about the beginning of last century; and was, till then, a haunt of wolves. Its waters contain good store of trout, some pike, and occasional salmon and grilse.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Dulnain-Bridge, a hamlet in the Inverallan section of Cromdale parish, Elginshire, with a bridge (1791) over Dulnain river, 3 miles SW of Grantown, under which it has a post office.

Dulsie-Bridge, a hamlet in Ardclach parish, Nairnshire, on the river Findhorn, 5 miles above Ardclach church, and 12 SSE of Nairn. The river here traverses a rocky and wooded gorge of singular beauty, and is crossed by a bridge, which, carrying over Wade's military road from Grantown to Fort George, has a bold main arch of 46 feet in span, with a subsidiary smaller arch.

Dumbarnie. See DUNBARNIE.

Dumbarrow. See DUNBARROW.

Dumbarton, a town and parish of Dumbartonshire. A seaport, a royal and parliamentary burgh, and the capital of the county, the town stands on the left bank of the Leven, ⅔ mile above its influx to the Clyde, and at the junction of the Glasgow & Helensburgh and Vale of Leven sections of the North British railway, by water being 4¾ miles E by N of Port Glasgow and 7¼ E of Greenock, by rail 4½ S of Balloch Junction, 34¾ WSW of Stirling, 8¼ ESE of Helensburgh, 16 WNW of Glasgow, and 63¼ W of Edinburgh. Its site is a low flat plain, skirted to the W by an east-south-easterly curve of the Leven, and screened to the E by the Kilpatrick Hills (1313 feet), whilst south-south-eastward, between the town and the Clyde, stands the castle-crowned Rock of Dumbarton. From the crescent-shaped High Street, running 5 furlongs concentric with and near the course of the Leven, Cross Vennel and Church Street strike north-north-eastward to Broadmeadow; and a stone five-arch bridge, 300 feet long, built towards the middle of last century, leads over the Leven to the western suburbs, in Cardross parish, of Bridgend and Dennystoun—the latter founded in 1853, and named in honour of its projector, William Denny. Within and without, Dumbarton, it must be owned, presents an irregular and unattractive appearance, little in keeping with its fine surroundings; and, as seen from the Clyde, it looks a mere aggregate of huddled houses, chequered in front by the timbers of shipyards, and overtopped by more chimneys than steeples. Yet few Scotch towns have made more rapid progress than has Dumbarton since 1852, in point of dwellers rather than of dwellings, whence overcrowding; but now (1882) Messrs Denny propose to erect a new suburb for 2000 families at the eastern extremity of the town, and at the same time to form a new graving-dock that will take in the largest vessel afloat. Amongst the improvements of the last thirty years are the opening of a large and beautiful cemetery (1854); the embanking of Broadmeadow (1858); the introduction of water from Garshake Reservoir (1859) at a cost of £8500, the present supply exceeding 15,000,000 gallons; the taking over of the gas-works, which date from 1832, by the Corporation (1874); and the adoption of the Free Libraries Act (1881). The chief want now is a better public park or recreation ground than marshy Broadmeadow.

The Burgh Hall and Academy, built in 1865-66 at a cost of £7000, is a goodly edifice in the French Gothic style of the 13th century, with a frontage of 132 feet, and a central tower 140 feet high. The Academy, in front, comprises four large class-rooms; and the Hall, to the rear, is 80 feet long, 40 wide, and 37 high, having accommodation for nearly 1000 persons. The County Buildings and Prison, built in 1824 at a cost of over £5000, were in 1863 enlarged by two wings and otherwise reconstructed at a further outlay of £5170; and the Prison now contains 31 cells. A Combination Poorhouse, with accommodation for 156 paupers and 40 lunatics, was erected at a cost of £7000 in 1865; an epidemic hospital in 1874. St John's Masonic Hall (1874-75) has accommodation for 200 persons; the Philosophical and Literary Society (1867) occupies the lower portion of the Town Mission House (1873); and there are also a Mechanics' Institute (1844), the Salmon Club (1796), a curling club (1815), a bowling club (1839), a Burns club (1859), a friendship association (1861), etc. Dumbarton has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial, Clydesdale, and Union Banks, agencies of 32 insurance companies, 2 hotels, and 2 newspapers—the Wednesday Liberal *Dumbarton Herald* (1851) and the Saturday Independent *Lennox Herald* (1862). Tuesday is market-day, and fairs are held on the third Tuesday in March (St Patrick's) for seeds and horses, the first Wednesday in June (Carman) for cattle and horses, and the second Wednesday in August (Lammas) for cattle and hay.

Extensive glass and chemical works, established in 1777, and employing 300 men, were closed about two years after the death in 1831 of Provost Dixon and his son, then for a time reopened, and finally discontinued in 1850, when their three prominent brick cones were taken down. The stoppage of these works seemed likely to deal a great blow to Dumbarton's well-being; but their place has been more than supplied by shipbuilding, which now employs upwards of 4000 hands. The two great shipbuilding firms are those of Messrs M'Millan (1834) and Messrs Wm. Denny & Bros. (1844). From the yard of the former firm, which covers 5 acres, 198 vessels of 116,348 tons were launched during 1845-76. Messrs Denny removed in 1857 from the Wood Yard, on the Cardross side, to the Leven Shipyard, on the Dumbarton side, which, covering 15 acres, has six landing berths, each of 3000 tons capacity; and they during 1844-76 turned out 192 vessels of 234,358 tons. Two lesser, but still large, shipyards have been opened since 1871; and the total output was 14,000 tons in 1872, 18,400 in 1873, 32,000 in 1874, 33,000 in 1875, 17,500 in 1876, 28,500 in 1877, 41,557 in 1878, 33,230 in 1879, 34,036 in 1880, and 26,296 in 1881. Dumbarton's first iron steamer was launched in 1844, its first screw in 1845, and its first steel steamer in 1879: whilst among the more notable vessels built here are the *Peter Stuart* (1867) of 1490 tons, the largest iron sailing ship till then constructed in any Scottish port; the *Stuart Hahnemann* do. (1874) of 2056 tons; and the *Ravenna* Peninsular and Oriental steam-liner (1880) of 3448 tons. The other industrial establishments of Dumbarton comprise Denny & Co.'s engineering works (1851); Paul & Co.'s engine and boiler works (1847); Ure & Co.'s iron foundry (1835); the Dennystoun Forge (1854), with a 5-ton double-acting Nasmyth steam-hammer; 3 saw-mills; a rope and sail yard; brass-founding, boat-building, and ship-painting works, etc.

In 1658 the magistrates of Glasgow made overtures to their brethren of Dumbarton for the purchase of ground for an extensive harbour, which the latter rejected on the ground that 'the influx of mariners would tend to raise the price of butter and eggs to the inhabitants.' Port Glasgow was thereupon founded, and Dumbarton thus lost the chance of becoming a seaport second to few in the world. Down to 1700 the burgh retained its chartered privilege of levying customs and dues on all ships navigating the Clyde between the mouth of the Kelvin and the head of Loch Long, but in that year it sold this privilege to Glasgow for 4500 merks, or £260 sterling. This and the deepening of the CLYDE to Glasgow have done much to lower Dumbarton's commercial prestige, and it now ranks merely as a sub-port. Nor are its harbour accommodations great, the improvements carried on since 1852—such as the deepening of the Leven's channel—having generally had less regard to shipping than to shipbuilding. An excellent quay, however, and a capacious dock have been constructed, mainly at the expense of the late James Lang; and in 1874-75 a splendid pier of pitch pine was built at a cost of £8000. Extending from the Castle Rock into the Clyde, it consists of gangway (640 × 15 feet) and pier-head (90 × 25 feet), the river's depth at the extremity of the pier-head being 10 feet at low water, so that steamers can touch at any state of the tide.

St Patrick's collegiate church, founded in 1450 by Isabella, Duchess of Albany, at the end of Broadmeadow, fell into disuse at the Reformation, and now is represented by a single tower arch, removed to Church Street in 1850 to make room for the railway station. The old parish church, at the foot of High Street, a quaint, begalleried, cruciform structure, with western spire, was built about 1565, and demolished in 1810. Its successor, completed in 1811 at a cost of £6000, is a handsome edifice, with spire and clock, 1500 sittings, and three stained-glass windows, two of them geometrical designs, and the third (1876) depicting Christ's Sermon on the Mount. A second Established church is now (1882) about to be built in the town; and on the Cardross side is Dalreoch *quoad sacra* church (1873; cost £2000; 620 sittings). Free churches are the North

(1844 ; rebuilt 1877) and the High (1864 ; cost £5000 ; 850 sittings), a fine Gothic building, with a spire of 140 feet. The U.P. church of West Bridgend (1861) has a good organ ; another in High Street (1826) was enlarged and decorated in 1874 at a cost of nearly £2700. Other places of worship are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel (1862), a Baptist chapel (1876), a new Evangelical Union chapel (1882), St Patrick's Roman Catholic church (1830 ; 500 sittings), and St Augustine's Episcopal church (1872-73 ; 650 sittings), an Early Geometric Pointed edifice, with nave, side-aisles, lofty clerestory, chancel, and 'sticket' steeple, whose cost, inclusive of a parsonage, came to close on £9000, and which has all but superseded the smaller St Luke's (1856). The Academy, College Street public, West Bridgend public, an Episcopal, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 826, 371, 530, 361, and 373 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 485, 533, 314, 221, and 262, and grants of £527, 19s. 6d., £398, 5s. 6d., £271, 14s., £220, 2s. 6d., and £177, 11s. *Apropos* of the schools, the famous novelist, Tobias Smollett (1721-74) here learned the 'rudiments' under Buchanan's vindicator, John Love (1695-1750), who was a native of Dumbarton, as also were the judge, Sir James Smollett of Bonhill (1648-1731), its member for twenty-one years, and Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D. (1745-1820), the well-known statist and metropolitan magistrate. One of its ministers was the Rev. James Oliphant (1734-1818), the 'Auld Light professor' of Burns's *Ordination.*

Constituted a free royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1222, Dumbarton received fresh charters from several of his successors, all of which were confirmed in 1609 by James VI. It now is governed by a provost, a town-clerk, 3 bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, a master of works, and 8 councillors. The General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) of 1850 was adopted in 1854, and the magistrates and town council are commissioners of police. An Act was obtained by the magistrates and town council in 1872, empowering them to purchase the old and to erect new gas-works, to improve the water-works, to erect the new pier, and to construct tramways to Alexandria. The police force in 1881 comprised 9 men ; and the salary of the superintendent is £150. The sheriff county court is held every Tuesday and Friday during session ; the debts recovery court every Friday ; the sheriff's ordinary small debt court every Tuesday during session, and occasionally during vacation ; and quarter sessions are on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. Dumbarton, along with Kilmarnock, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Port Glasgow, returns one member to parliament, its municipal and parliamentary constituency numbering 1758 in 1882. The annual value of real property within the parliamentary burgh was £15,004 in 1856, £37,532 in 1875, and £45,898 in 1881-82, when the corporation revenue was £1048, and the harbour revenue £1339 (in 1866, £738). Pop. of royal burgh (1801) 2541, (1811) 3121, (1821) 3481, (1831) 3623, (1841) 4391, (1851) 4590, (1861) 6090 ; of parl. burgh (1851) 5445, (1861) 8253, (1871) 11,404, (1881) 13,782, of whom 3482 were in Cardross parish. Houses (1881) 2478 inhabited, 40 vacant, 51 building.

Seal of Dumbarton.

The Castle of Dumbarton is situated on an acute peninsula at the left side of the Leven's influx to the Clyde, and consists partly of a mass of rock, partly of superincumbent buildings. The rock appears to overhang both rivers—huge, mural, weather-worn—for several hundred yards down to their point of confluence. It culminates at 240 feet above sea-level, measures 1 mile in circumference, and figures picturesquely in most of the views of the upper waters of the Firth of Clyde. The rock is of basalt, like Ailsa Craig, the Bass, Stirling Castle Rock, and other single, sharply-outlined heights, that start abruptly from sea or plain. It rises sheer from the low circumjacent level, and stands by itself, without any hills near it. The basalt tends to the prismatic form, being slightly columnar, and in places magnetic ; and is all the more curious for protruding through beds of sandstone, nearly a mile distant from any other eruptive formation. The rock towards the summit is cloven by a narrow deep chasm into a double peak, and presents its cloven sides to S and N. The western peak is 30 feet higher than the eastern, but not so broad, and bears the name of Wallace's Seat. The buildings on the rock have differed in extent and form at different times, and do not seem to have ever had any high architectural merit. The entrance, in old times and till a recent period, was on the N side, by a gradually ascending footpath, through a series of gates, which now might be interesting antiquities had they not been sold for old iron. The present entrance is on the S side, through a gateway in a rampart, whence a long flight of steps leads to a battery and the governor's house—a modern white building utterly out of keeping with the character of the place, and used now as the quarter of the married men of the Coast Brigade stationed here. A second, narrower flight leads from the governor's house to the cleft between the two summits, and at one point is overarched by a small structure, alleged to have been the prison of Wallace, but clearly much later than Wallace's day. The barracks, the armoury, the Duke of York's battery, and the water tank stand in the cleft of the rock, and a steep winding stair conducts thence to the top of the western summit, which is surmounted by a flagstaff, and retains vestiges of a small circular building, variously pronounced a windmill, a Roman fort, and a Roman pharos. The barracks contain accommodation for only 150 men, and the armoury has lost its 1500 stand of arms since the Crimean war ; while the batteries, though capable of mounting 16 guns, would be of little avail for defensive purposes, and at best could only serve to rake the channel of the Clyde. The castle, too, can be fully commanded by artillery from the brow of Dumbuck (547 feet), 1 mile to the E, so that ever since the invention of gunpowder it has been rendered unavailable for its original purposes, but it is maintained as a national fortress, in terms of the Articles of Union. Nor is it undeserving of good maintenance, for, besides forming a noble feature in a most noble landscape, it commands from its western summit three distant prospects—each different, and each of singular beauty. The first up the Clyde towards Glasgow—Dunglass Castle on its promontory, Erskine House opposite, with boats, ships, wooded hills, and many buildings ; the second down the broadening estuary—Port Glasgow and Greenock, and the mountains that guard the entrance of Loch Long ; and the third up the Vale of Leven, away to the dusky summits of Loch Lomond. 'If the grand outline of any one of the views can be seen, it is sufficient recompense for the trouble of climbing the Rock of Dumbarton.' So thought Dorothy Wordsworth, who, with her brother and Coleridge, made that climb, on 24 Aug. 1803 (pp. 57-62 of her *Tour in Scotland*, ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Dumbarton has been identified with the Roman naval station *Theodosia*, with Ossian's *Balclutha* ('town on the Clyde'), and with *Urbs Legionis* ('city of the legion'), the scene of Arthur's ninth battle against the heathen Saxons in the beginning of the 6th century. The third identification slightly confirms the first, and itself is strengthened by the town's title of *Castrum Arthuri* in a record of David II. (1367) ; of the second we are told that, whilst Ossian says of Balclutha, 'The thistle shakes there its lovely head,' the true Scotch thistle,

though really rare in Scotland, does still grow wild on Dumbarton Rock. On this rock (*in alto montis Dunbreten*) the legend of St Monenna, who died in 519, records that, consecrated a virgin by St Patrick, she founded one of her seven Scotch churches. Be this as it may, from the battle of Ardderyd (573) we find the Cumbrian British kingdom of Strathclyde comprising the present counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Dumfries, Ayr, Lanark, Peebles, Renfrew, and Dumbarton; its northern half occupied by the Damnonii, belonging to the Cornish variety of the British race; its first king Rhydderch Hael, Columba's and Kentigern's friend; and its capital the strongly fortified rock on the Clyde's right bank, termed by the Briton's *Alcluith* ('height on the Clyde'), and by the Gadhelic people *Dunbreatan* ('fort of the Britons'). By the victory in 654 of Osuiu or Osway of Northumbria over Penda of Mercia, the ally of these Britons, the latter became Osuiu's tributaries; but Ecgfrid's crushing defeat at Dunnichen in 685 restored them to full independence. This lasted down to 756, when a Northumbrian and Pictish army under Eadberct and Angus mac Fergus pressed so hard upon Alclyde, that the place was surrendered after a four months' siege; and four years later we hear of the burning of its fortress, 'which,' says Hill Burton, 'was probably, after the fashion of that day, a large collection of wooden houses, protected by the height of the rock on which it stood, and, where necessary, by embankments.' In 870 Alclyde sustained a second four months' siege, this time by the Vikings, under Olaf the White, Norwegian King of Dublin, who reduced its defenders by famine. Before which siege, with the disorganisation of Northumbria, the whole of the British territory from the Clyde to the Derwent had once more become united under its line of independent kings, claiming Roman descent, the last of whom, Donald, died in 908. Thereon the Britons elected Donald, brother to Constantin, King of Alban; and thus Alclyde became dependent on Alban, till in 1018 its sub-king Owen or Eugenius the Bald was succeeded by Duncan, Malcolm II.'s grandson—the 'gracious Duncan' of *Macbeth*. Malcolm dying in 1034, Duncan succeeded him as King of Scotia, in which Strathclyde thenceforth becomes absorbed. In 1175 the northern portion of the old Cumbrian kingdom, nearly represented by Dumbartonshire, was formed by William the Lyon into the earldom of Levenach or Lennox, and conferred on his brother David. By 1193 this earldom had come into possession of Aluin, the first of a line of Celtic earls, who, down to their extinction in 1425, frequently figure in Dumbarton's history, but who only retained the castle till 1238, from which year onward it was always a royal fortress. As such, during the competition for the Scottish crown (1292), it was delivered up to Edward I. of England, who gave it over to Baliol, on the adjudication in his favour; but from 1296 to 1309 it was held again by the English, with Sir Alexander Monteith for governor. He it was who on 5 Aug. 1305 took Wallace captive at Glasgow, so that likely enough the 'ubiquitous troglodyte' was really for a week a prisoner here, where (as elsewhere) his huge two-handed sword is preserved in the armoury, along with old Lochaber axes and skene-dhus 'from Bannockburn,' flint pistols, rude pikes, and tattered regimental colours. In 1313, according to our least veracious chroniclers, Bruce, almost single-handed, achieved the capture of Dumbarton Castle. A sort of Guy Fawkes and Bluebeard episode this, with keys and a cellar figuring largely therein—the cellar first full of armed English soldiery, who are overawed by the Monarch, and the traitor Monteith next led to it in fetters, but presently pardoned by the magnanimous Hero. Anyhow, by Bruce the castle was committed to the governorship of Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, whose son was one of the few that escaped from Halidon Hill (1333), when Dumbarton became the rallying-point of the remnant adhering to the boy-king, David II. Sir Robert de Erskine was next appointed governor (1357), and after him Sir John de Dennistoun or Danielstoun. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert, on whose death in 1399 Walter, his brother, the parson of Kincardine O'Neil, forcibly seized the castle, as belonging heritably to his family. He held it till 1402, surrendering it then in the hope of obtaining the vacant see of St Andrews—a hope cut short by his death before the end of the year. In 1425 James Stewart, son of the late Regent Albany, and grandson of the eighth and last Celtic Earl of Lennox, assaulted and burned the town of Dumbarton, and murdered the king's uncle, Sir John Stewart, who held the castle with only thirty-two men. Dumbarton was next besieged in 1481 by the fleet of Edward IV., but was bravely and successfully defended by Sir Andrew Wood of Largo. For the next half century the history of Dumbarton is virtually that of the Stewart Earls of Lennox. Their founder, John, having taken up arms against James IV., the castle was twice besieged in 1489—first by the Earl of Argyll without success, and then by the young king himself, who after a six weeks' leaguer compelled the four sons of Lennox to capitulate. The surprise of the castle one stormy night by John, third Earl (1514), the landing here of Albany from France (1515), the establishment of a French garrison (1516), the interception of a large French subsidy (1543) by Matthew, fourth Earl, Lord Darnley's father, and his design of betraying the fortress to England (1544)—these are events that can merely be glanced at in passing. On 7 Aug. 1548 Queen Mary, then six years old, embarked at Dumbarton for France; in July 1563 she paid a second visit to the castle; and hither her army was marching from Hamilton when its progress was barred at Langside, 13 May 1568. For nearly three years the castle held out for her under its governor, John, fifth Lord Fleming; and the story of how it was taken by escalade on the night of 1 April 1571 deserves to be told with some fulness. Captain Thomas Craufurd of Jordanhill, to whom the attack was entrusted, had long been attached to the house of Lennox. He it was whose evidence was so important regarding the death of Darnley, and who afterwards accused Lethington as one of the murderers, since which time he appears to have resumed the profession of arms. In the enterprise he was assisted by Cunningham, commonly called the Laird of Drumwhassel, one of the bravest and most skilful officers of his time, and he had been fortunate in bribing the assistance of a man named Robertson, who, having once been warden in the castle, knew every crag of the rock, 'where it was best to climb, and where fewest ladders would serve.' With him and a hundred picked men Craufurd set out from Glasgow after sunset. He had sent before him a few light horse to prevent intelligence by stopping all wayfarers, and about midnight he arrived at Dumbuck, within a mile of the castle, where he was joined by Drumwhassel and Captain Hume. Here he explained to the soldiers the hazardous service on which they were engaged, provided them with ropes and scaling ladders, and, advancing quickly and noiselessly, reached the rock, whose summit was fortunately wrapped in a heavy fog, whilst the bottom was clear. But, on the first attempt, all was likely to be lost. The ladders lost their hold while the soldiers were on them; and had the garrison been on the alert, the noise must have inevitably betrayed them. They listened, however, and all was still. Again the ladders were fixed, and, their 'craws' or steel hooks this time catching firmly in the crevices, the leaders gained a small out-jutting ledge, where an ash tree had struck its roots. Fixing the ropes to its branches, they speedily towed up the rest of their comrades. They were still, however, fourscore fathoms from the wall. They had reached but the middle of the rock, day was breaking, and when, for the second time, they planted their ladders, a singular impediment occurred. One of the soldiers in ascending was seized with a fit, in which he convulsively grasped the steps so firmly, that no one could either pass him or unloose his hold. But Craufurd's presence of mind suggested a ready expedient; he tied him to the ladder and turned it round, so the passage was once more free. They were

now at the bottom of the wall, where the footing was narrow and precarious; but once more fixing their ladders in the copestone, Alexander Ramsay, Craufurd's ensign, and two other soldiers, stole up, and though at once discovered by a sentinel, leapt down and slew him, sustaining the attack of three of the guard till they were joined by Craufurd and the rest. Their weight and struggles to surmount it brought the wall down with a run, and afforded an open breach, through which they rushed in shouting, 'A Darnley, a Darnley!' Craufurd's watchword, given evidently from affection to his hapless master, the murdered king. According to Dr Hill Burton, the point thus gained was the top of the western peak, the ascent being made to the left of the present entrance; and from this vantage-ground the assailants now turned the cannon on the garrison, who, panic-struck, attempted no resistance. Fleming, the governor, from long familiarity with the rock, managed to escape down the face of an almost perpendicular gully, and, passing through a postern which opened upon the Clyde, threw himself into a fishing-boat, and so passed over to Argyllshire. In this achievement the assailants lost not a man, and of the garrison only four were slain. In the castle were taken prisoner John Hamilton, Archbishop of St Andrews, who was found with mail shirt and steel cap on, Verac, the French ambassador, Fleming of Boghall, and John Hall, an English gentleman, who had fled to Scotland after Dacre's rebellion. Lady Fleming, the wife of the governor, was also taken, and treated by the Regent courteously, being suffered to go free, and carry off with her her plate and furniture. But Hamilton, the primate, was instantly brought to trial for the murder of Darnley and Moray, condemned, and hanged and quartered without delay.

In 1581, as a signal and crowning favour, Esmé Stewart, the new-made Duke of Lennox, received the governorship of Dumbarton Castle, one of the three great national fortresses; in 1639 it was seized on a Sunday by the Covenanters, its captain, 'a vigilant gentleman,' attending church with so many of the garrison that, they being taken on their homeward way, the place was defenceless. It was, however, recaptured by the Royalists, to be lost again on 28 Aug. of the following year. Thereafter the castle drops quietly out of history, a visit from Queen Victoria on 7 Aug. 1847 being all that remains to be noticed. Nor of the town is there anything worthier of record than the injury done it by floods of the Leven in 1334, and again in the early years of the 17th century, when the magistrates felt obliged to apply to parliament for aid in constructing bulwarks. A commission of 1607 reported that 'na less nor the sowme of threttie thousand poundis Scottis money was abill to beir out and furneis the necessar charges and expenses in pforming these warkis that are liable to saif the said burgh from utter destructioune.' A grant of 25,000 merks Scots was accordingly made for the purpose by parliament; and, this proving insufficient, a farther sum of 12,000 was afterwards granted by King James. In 1675 Dumbarton gave the title of Earl in the peerage of Scotland to George, third son of the first Marquis of Douglas, but this peerage became extinct at the death of his son about the middle of the 18th century.

The parish of Dumbarton is bounded NW by Bonhill; N by Kilmaronock; NE by Drymen and Killearn in Stirlingshire; SE by Old Kilpatrick; S, for 3 furlongs, by the river Clyde, which separates it from Renfrewshire; and W by the river Leven, dividing it from Cardross. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 6½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1½ furlong and 5⅝ miles; and its area is 8563 acres, of which 98¾ are foreshore and 174 water. The LEVEN winds 4⅛ miles southward along all the western border, and is joined from the interior by Murroch Burn; whilst Overton Burn, tracing much of the south-eastern boundary, and itself joined by Black Burn, flows direct to the Clyde. The southern and western districts, to the mean distance of 1¼ mile from the Leven, present no striking natural feature except the Castle Rock, in whose vicinity they lie so little above sea-level as to be sometimes flooded by spring tides. From this low valley the surface rises north-eastward to Auchenreoch and Dumbarton Muirs, attaining 895 feet at Knockshanoch, 1228 at Doughnot Hill, 1118 at Knockupple, and 892 at Knockvadie. Limestone abounds at Murroch Glen, 2½ miles NNE of the town; red sandstone is quarried on the moors; and an excellent white sandstone occurs at Dalreoch, in Cardross parish. The soil—in a few fields a rich alluvium—in some of the arable tracts is very clayey, in others gravelly, and in most somewhat shallow, yet generally fertile; whilst that of the moors is sparse, and of little value. STRATHLEVEN, on the river Leven opposite Renton, is the chief mansion. Dumbarton is seat of a presbytery in the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £202. Valuation of landward portion (1882) £5108, 5s. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 2541, (1831) 3623, (1861) 6304, (1871) 8933, (1881) 10,837, of whom 538 were in the landward portion.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

The presbytery of Dumbarton comprises the old parishes of Arrochar, Baldernock, Balfron, Bonhill, Buchanan, Cardross, Drymen, Dumbarton, Fintry, Killearn, Kilmaronock, New Kilpatrick, Old Kilpatrick, Luss, Roseneath, Row, and Strathblane; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Alexandria, Clydebank, Craigrownie, Dalreoch, Garelochhead, Helensburgh, Jamestown, Milngavie, and Renton; and the chapelries of Duntocher, Helensburgh-West, and Kilcreggan. Pop. (1871) 56,216, (1881) 70,081, of whom 8971 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dumbarton, with 2 churches at Dumbarton, 2 at Helensburgh, 3 at Renton, and 14 at respectively Alexandria, Arrochar, Baldernock, Bonhill, Bowling, Cardross, Duntocher, Garelochhead, Killearn, Luss, Old Kilpatrick, Roseneath, Shandon, and Strathblane, which 21 churches together had 4262 members in 1881.

See, besides works cited under DUMBARTONSHIRE, John Glen's *History of the Town and Castle of Dumbarton* (Dumb. 1847); William Fraser's *The Lennox* (2 vols., Edinb., 1874); and Donald Macleod's *Castle and Town of Dumbarton* (Dumb. 1877).

Dumbarton and Helensburgh Railway. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

Dumbartonshire, a county, partly maritime, but chiefly inland, in the W of Scotland, comprising a main body and a detached district. The main body is bounded N by Perthshire, E by Stirlingshire, SE by Lanarkshire, S by the river Clyde and the upper Firth of Clyde, which divide it from Renfrewshire, and W by Argyllshire. Its eastern boundary, from Island Vow, above Inversnaid, to the mouth of Endrick Water, runs along the middle of Loch Lomond; thence, to the mouth of Catter Burn, is traced by Endrick Water; and, in the extreme SE, for 3 miles above Maryhill, is traced by the river Kelvin. Its western boundary, except for 9¼ miles in the extreme N, is all formed by Loch Long. Its outline bears some resemblance to that of a crescent with the convexity towards the NE. Its length, from N to S, varies between 4⅜ and 24¾ miles, its breadth, from E to W, between 1¼ and 18½ miles. The detached district, commencing 4¼ miles E by N of the nearest point of the main body, and 5 NNE of Glasgow, comprises the parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld; is bounded N and E by Stirlingshire, S and W by Lanarkshire; and measures 12⅝ miles in maximum length from W by S to E by N, and 4 in maximum breadth. The area of the entire county is 270 square miles or 172,677 acres, of which 3814 are foreshore and 14,312½ water, whilst 19,030 belong to the detached district.

All the northern or ARROCHAR district of the county, lying partly around the head of Loch Lomond, partly between that lake and Loch Long, is a group of mountains, intersected by deep glens. Culminating in Ben Vorlich (3092 feet) and Ben Vane (3004), it displays all the most characteristic features of grand, romantic,

beautiful Highland scenery. The central part from Finnart and the middle of Loch Lomond to the hill-screens of the Firth of Clyde, but including the peninsula of Roseneath, is a region varying between the highland and lowland, and exquisitely blends many a feature of sternness and wildness with many of the sweetest loveliness. The lofty hills of Arrochar and Luss, in particular, contrast most strikingly with the wide expanse of the pellucid waves of the queen of lakes, far-famed Loch Lomond. 'Here savage grandeur, in all the towering superiority of uncultivated nature, is seen side by side with the very emblem of peace and tranquillity, an alpine lake, which the winds reach only by stealth.' The southern district, comprising the seaboard of the Clyde, the Vale of Leven, and the tract eastward of that vale to the extremity of the main body of the county, is generally lowland and rich almost to excess with gentle contour and tasteful ornamentation; yet even this is diversified—to some extent broadly occupied—with characters of abruptness and boldness, shown in the shoulders of the Cardross hills, in the mass of Dumbarton Rock, in the brows of Dumbuck and of basaltic ranges northward of it, and in the capriciously escarped, romantic acclivities of the Kilpatrick Hills, which, extending 5½ miles from E to W, and attaining a maximum altitude of 1313 feet in Duncomb and Fynloch, contain many rich close scenes, and command some of the finest and most extensive views in Scotland. The detached district is all lowland, and of tame appearance, nowhere exceeding 480 feet above sea-level, yet extends so near the roots of the Campsie Fells as to borrow effects of scenery similar to those which the tracts along the Clyde borrow from the Kilpatrick Hills. No region in Scotland can boast of finer scenery than the county of Dumbarton; and certainly none more varied, or oftener visited and admired by strangers.

Considerably more than one-half of Loch Lomond, and fully two-thirds of the islands in it, belong to Dumbartonshire. Loch Sloy in Arrochar, Lochs Humphrey and Cochno in Old Kilpatrick, Fynloch in Dumbarton, Fannyside Loch in Cumbernauld, and several smaller lakes, have aggregately a considerable area. The river Clyde, from opposite Blythswood to the influx of the Leven, runs 8¼ miles along the southern border; and, like the Firth, onward to the south-western extremity of Roseneath, teems with the vast commercial traffic of Glasgow. The Leven, winding 7¼ miles southward from Loch Lomond to the Clyde, bisects the lowland district of the county's main body, and is notable at once for the purity of its waters, the richness of its vale, and the profusion of bleachfields and printworks on its banks. The Endrick, over all its run on the eastern boundary, is a beautiful stream. The Kelvin, though ditch-like where it approaches the main body's south-eastern border, yet at Killermont and Garscube exhibits much exquisite beauty. Allander Water drains most of New Kilpatrick to the Kelvin. The Falloch, Inveruglas, Douglas, Luss, Finlas, Fruin, and other brooks and torrents, with many fine cascades, drain most of the Highland tracts into Loch Lomond. The Kelvin traces most of the northern boundary of the detached district, but everywhere there retains its ditch-like character. The sluggish Luggie drains the western part of the detached district to the Kelvin, and some tiny streamlets drain the eastern part to the Carron. Many beautiful rivulets and burns are in the interior of the main body, running either to the principal rivers, or pursuing independent courses to the Clyde, Gare Loch, or Loch Long. The Forth and Clyde Canal traverses the N border of the detached district, and afterwards passes along the S border of the main body to the Clyde at Bowling Bay. Springs of excellent water are almost everywhere numerous and copious.

The climate is exceedingly various. Some parts of the county, such as the seaboard of the Clyde and the Vale of Leven, are comparatively genial, while other parts, as the pastoral lands of Arrochar and the plateaux of the Kilpatrick Hills, are comparatively severe. Even small tracts only a few miles distant from one another are so strongly affected by the configuration of the surface as to differ widely in regard to heat, moisture, and the winds. Nowhere in Scotland do heights and hollows act more powerfully on climate, the former in the way of attracting or cooling, the latter in ventilating or warming. Even in places so near and like one another as Keppoch, Camus Eskan, Ardincaple, and Bellretiro, the aggregate rain-fall, as ascertained by gauges all of one construction, was respectively 43·15, 45·5, 50·57, and 52·5. The climate, on the whole, however, is good. There is more moisture, indeed, than in many other parts of Scotland, but the excess is not so much in the quantity that falls as in the length of time it takes to fall; and whatever disadvantage arises from a corresponding excess of cloudiness, seems to be well counterbalanced by the prevalence of the genial W wind during no less than about nine months in the year. Sharp E winds blow in spring, but, even in their sharpest moods, they are not so keen as in the eastern counties, and are much less accompanied with frosty fogs.

The formation consists of mica slate in the N, with dykes of whinstone and greenstone; Lower Silurian towards the S; and Old Red sandstone along the Clyde estuary, where trap rocks of various kinds form Dumbarton Castle Rock and Dumbuck Hill, besides the main bulk of the Kilpatrick Hills. Mica slate, always stratified, often laminated, and generally comprising much mica, much quartz, and very little felspar, forms the greater part of the highest and most striking uplands of the N. The quartz of the mica slate is sometimes so extremely abundant as to render the rock more properly quartzose than micaceous. The mica slate likewise passes occasionally into talc slate, and both the mica slate and the talc slate, between Tarbet and Luss, are intersected by beds of greenstone, felspar, and porphyry. Clay slate is also plentiful in the N, lies generally on the mica slate, is frequently traversed by veins of quartz, abounds with iron pyrites, and is quarried as a roofing slate at Luss and Camstradden. A kind of limestone slate, or a laminated rock strongly charged with lime, occurs in the same tracts as the clay slate. Greywacke, chiefly amorphous, seldom slaty, and often abounding with quartz, commences a little S of Camstradden slate quarry, and forms a large portion of the parishes of Row and Cardross. A bluish-black limestone is frequently associated with the greywacke. Old Red sandstone extends from the lower part of Loch Lomond, through the western part of Bonhill, and through Cardross and Row, to the SW of Roseneath. A yellow sandstone of quite different lithological character from the Old Red sandstone, easily chiseled, but hardening by exposure, occurs at some parts of the seaboard of the Clyde, and extends at intervals and fitfully to Netherton-Garscube. Carboniferous limestone, coal, shale, and small beds of ironstone lie above the sandstones in the eastern wing of the main body of the county, and throughout the detached district; but they aggregately yield a very poor produce compared with that of other Scottish regions of the coal formation, Dumbartonshire's mineral output for 1878 being 210,520 tons of coal and 3000 of fireclay.

The land area of the county is 154,541½ acres, but was formerly over-estimated at 167,040 acres; and, by a competent agricultural authority, who so over-estimated it, was classified into 6050 acres of deep black loam, 30,970 of clay on a subsoil of till, 25,220 of gravel or gravelly loam, 3750 of green hilly pasture, 99,400 of mountain and moor, 720 of bog, and 930 of isles in Loch Lomond. The rivalry of proprietors in the lowland districts, the demand from the markets of Glasgow and Greenock, the great increase of general local trade, and the new facilities of communication by steamboats and railways, have powerfully stimulated agricultural improvement. Draining, fencing, reclamation, skilful manuring, ameliorated courses of rotation, and the use of better implements, have all been brought largely into play, with the result of greatly enhancing

the value of land and increasing the amount of produce. In 1870 the percentage of the cultivated area was 24·9, in 1881 26·8, viz., 5·8 under corn crops, 2·8 under green crops, 7·7 under clover, etc., and 10·4 under permanent pasture. A great extension of sheep-farming, begun in the early part of the present century, went on vigorously and rapidly in the upland districts; and was accompanied there by the practice of moor-burning, which occasioned such a change on the face of the hills, that tracts formerly brown and heathy are now covered with pasture. The growth of copsewood on lands unfit for tillage or pasture has long been much practised; and, besides being ornamental to the landscape, yields a considerable revenue. In 1872 there were 8388 acres under wood. The cattle, in the upland districts, are of the Highland breeds; in the lowland districts, generally either crosses between these and the Ayrshire, or, on dairy farms or for dairy purposes, pure Ayrshire. The sheep, on the hill districts, are mostly the black-faced; on the low grounds, are generally the Cheviot, with some mixture of English breeds. The native horses are small animals, of intermediate character between the ordinary cart-horse and Highland pony; and with few exceptions are scarcely ever used in field labour. Clydesdale horses, either purchased in the Lanarkshire markets or bred from good stallions, are in common use on the arable farms. Swine, mostly for home use, are kept by almost all the farmers, and by many cottagers. Herds of fallow deer are on Inchmurrin and Inchlonaig in Loch Lomond; and red deer once abounded in the mountain districts, but were long ago exterminated. Bee-keeping is largely carried on, especially at Clynder.

Manufactures struck root in Dumbartonshire in the year 1728, and were greatly stimulated and extended by the formation of good roads, the deepening of the Clyde, the opening of the Forth and Clyde Canal, the introduction of steam navigation, and the opening of successively the Dumbartonshire, the Vale of Leven, the Forth and Clyde, the Dumbarton and Helensburgh, and the Strathendrick railways. They have also derived increase, from demands and facilities for shipbuilding, from the growing increase of summer tourists to Loch Lomond and Loch Long, and from summer residence of multitudes of Glasgow citizens at Helensburgh, Garelochhead, Roseneath, Kilcreggan, Cove, Arrochar, and other places; and they now figure so largely and vigorously as to compete in value with the arts of agriculture. Most of the low tracts of the county, even such as possess no coal within their own limits, have followed Glasgow and tried to rival it in some of its departments of manufacture. The Vale of Leven, in particular, is crowded with bleachfields, printfields, dye-works, and cotton-works, giving employment to thousands. Cotton-printing, cotton-spinning, paper-making, iron-working, shipbuilding, the making of chemicals, and the distilling of whisky are all more or less prominent. The salmon and herring fisheries are also highly important and lucrative. The Forth and Clyde Canal, besides serving for water conveyance, concentrates some trade around its W end at Bowling Bay. The deepening of the Clyde, in addition to its greatly improving the navigation and stimulating commerce, produced the incidental advantage of adding to the county about 600 acres of rich land—the spaces behind the stone walls, formed for confining the tidal current, having rapidly filled up with a fine alluvial deposit, which soon became available first for meadow and next for the plough. The steamboat communication is very ample, including lines up and down Loch Lomond, and connecting all the chief places on the Clyde and on the sea-lochs with Greenock and Glasgow. The railways comprise a continuous line from Helensburgh east-south-eastward through Dumbarton to the south-eastern boundary at the Kelvin, and various other lines and branch lines, which are all linked by junctions into the general railway system of Scotland.

The only royal burgh is Dumbarton. The other towns are Helensburgh, Kirkintilloch, Alexandria, Bonhill, Renton, and Cumbernauld. The chief villages are Arrochar, Balloch, Bowling Bay, Cardross, Clydebank, Condorrat, Cove, Dalmuir, Dalsholm, Dumbuck, Duntocher, Faifley, Gairlochhead, Garscadden, Garscube, Hardgate, Jamestown, Kilcreggan, Knightswood, Little Mill, Luss, Milton, Netherton, New Kilpatrick, Old Kilpatrick, Roseneath, Smithston Rows, Waterside, with parts of Yoker and Lenzie. The principal seats are Arden House, Ardincaple, Ardmore, Ardoch, Auchendennan, Auchentorlie, Auchentoshan, Balloch Castle, Balvie, Baremman, Barnhill, Bloomhill, Bonhill Place, Boturich Castle, Cameron House, Camus Eskan, Clober House, Cockno House, Cowden Hill, Craigrownie, Cumbernauld House, Darleith, Dumbuck House, Edinbarnet, Finnart, Garscadden, Garscube, Gartshae House, Glenarbuck, Helenslee, Keppoch, Killermont, Kilmahew, Kilmardinny, Knoxland, Lennoxbank, Roseneath Castle, Rossdhu, Strathleven, Stuckgowan, Tillechewan Castle, Westerton House, and Woodhead. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 153,736 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £325,407, were divided among 2346 landowners, one holding 67,041 acres (rental £12,943), two together 15,979 (£8794), eight 20,221 (£29,970), twelve 17,515 (£24,745), eighteen 12,152 (£15,336), sixty-three 14,737 (£67,632), etc.

The places of worship within the civil county, in 1881, were 17 *quoad civilia* parish churches, 9 *quoad sacra* parish churches, 3 chapels of ease, 21 Free churches, 11 U.P. churches, 1 United Original Secession church, 1 Independent chapel, 2 Baptist chapels, 1 Methodist chapel, 1 Evangelical Union chapel, 3 Episcopal churches, and 5 Roman Catholic churches. In Sept. 1880 the county had 50 schools (39 of them public), which, with total accommodation for 11,695 children, had 9729 on the registers and 7171 in average attendance, the certificated, assistant, and pupil teachers numbering 96, 8, and 87.

The county is governed (1882) by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 22 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and 109 magistrates. The sheriff court for the county, and the commissary court are held at Dumbarton on every Tuesday and Friday during session; sheriff's small debt courts are held at Dumbarton on every Tuesday during session and occasionally during vacation; at Kirkintilloch, on the first Thursdays of March, June, September, and December; and quarter sessions are held at Dumbarton on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. The county gaol is at Dumbarton, and has been noticed in our account of that town. The committals for crime, in the annual average of 1841-45, were 77; of 1846-50, 127; of 1851-55, 141; of 1856-60, 87; of 1861-65, 77; of 1865-70, 89; of 1871-75, 50; of 1876-80, 57. The police force of the county, in 1881, excluding 9 men for Dumbarton, comprised 43 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £250. The number of persons tried at the instance of the police, in 1880, was 785; convicted, 731; committed for trial, 45; not dealt with, 35. Exclusive of Dumbarton, the county returns a member to parliament (Liberal 1837-41, Lib.-Con. 1841-68, Con. 1868-81), its constituency numbering 3009 in 1882. The annual value of real property, assessed at £71,587 in 1815, was £147,079 in 1843, £272,138 in 1875, and £384,627 in 1882, or, including railways, etc., £458,761, 13s. Pop. (1801) 20,710, (1811) 24,169, (1821) 27,317, (1831) 33,211, (1841) 44,296, (1851) 45,103, (1861) 52,034, (1871) 58,857, (1881) 75,327, of whom 37,311 were males, and 38,016 females. Houses (1881) 14,259 inhabited, 1238 vacant, 191 building.

The registration county takes in a part of New Kilpatrick parish from Stirlingshire, and had, in 1881, a population of 78,176. All the parishes are assessed for the poor, and 9 of them, with 3 in Stirlingshire and 1 in Perthshire, are included in Dumbarton poor law combination. The number of registered poor, during the year ending 14 May 1880, was 1313; of dependants on these, 881; of casual poor, 899; of dependants on these, 773. The receipts for the poor in the same year were £14,408; and the expenditure was £13,790.

The number of pauper lunatics was 148, and the expenditure on their account was £1163, 3s. 6d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 6·7 in 1871, 5·9 in 1876, 5·4 in 1879, and 4·8 in 1880.

The territory now forming Dumbartonshire belonged anciently to the Caledonian Damnonii or Attacotti; was included by the Romans in their province of Vespasiana; and, exclusive of its detached district, was long a main part of the ancient district of Lennox or Levenax. That district included a large part of what is now Stirlingshire, and portions of what are now Perthshire and Renfrewshire. It was constituted a county by William the Lyon, and underwent curtailments after some period in the 13th century, reducing it to the limits of the present main body of Dumbartonshire. The county then changed its name from Lennox to Dumbartonshire; and, in the time of Robert I., had annexed to it its present detached district. It was the scene of many contests between Caledonians and Romans, between Cumbrians and Saxons, between Scots and Picts, between Highland clan and Highland clan, between the caterans and the Lowlanders, between different parties in the several civil wars of Scotland; and made a great figure, especially in the affairs of Antoninus' Wall and those of the Cumbrian or Strathclyde kingdom, in the events of the wars of the succession, and the turmoils of the cateran forays in the time of Rob Roy. Some of the salient points in its history are touched in the account of Dumbarton Castle, and in the article on Lennox. Several cairns and a cromlech still extant, several rude stone coffins, and fire-hollowed canoes found imbedded in the mud of the river close to the castle a few years ago, are memorials of its Caledonian period. A number of old rude forts or entrenchments, particularly in its Highland districts, are memorials of Caledonian, Pictish, and Scandinavian warfare within its limits. Vestiges of Antoninus' Wall, and relics found on the site of that wall along all the N border of its detached district, and along the SE border of its main body onward to the wall's western end at Chapelhill in the vicinity of Old Kilpatrick village, and an ancient bridge and a sudatorium at Duntocher, are memorials of the Romans. Several objects in Dumbarton Castle, and particularly historical records in connection with the castle, are memorials of the civil wars; a mound in the E end of Cardross parish, not far from Dumbarton town, indicates the last residence or death-place of Robert Bruce; numerous old castles, some scarcely traceable, some existing as ruins, some incorporated with modern buildings, as at Faslane, Balloch, Ardincaple, Dunglass, and Kirkintilloch, are relics of the several periods of the baronial times; and other objects in various parts, particularly in Glenfruin, are memorials of sanguinary conflicts among the clans. See Joseph Irving's *History of Dumbartonshire, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Territorial* (Dumb. 1860); his *Book of Dumbartonshire* (3 vols. 1879); and William Fraser's *Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country* (2 vols., Edinb., 1869).

Dumbartonshire Railway. See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

Dumbreck, a hill on the mutual boundary of Strathblane and Campsie parishes, SW Stirlingshire, culminating 1½ mile NNE of Strathblane village, and rising to an altitude of 1664 feet above sea-level. It forms part of the western chain of the Lennox Hills; and overhangs Ballagan Glen on the W, and Fin Glen on the E.

Dumbrock, a triangular loch (2 × ⅝ furl.) in Strathblane parish, SW Stirlingshire, 1 mile SW of Strathblane village.

Dumbuck, a village and a mansion in the W of Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The village stands near the Clyde, 1¾ mile E by S of Dumbarton; and the neighbouring mansion, Dumbuck House, is the property of John Edward Geils, Esq. (b. 1812; suc. 1843), who owns 655 acres in the shire, valued at £1209 per annum. Wooded Dumbuck Hill (547 feet), immediately to the N, is a bold basaltic abutment from the south-western extremity of the Kilpatrick Hills, that stoops precipitously to Dumbarton plain. It commands a magnificent prospect from Tinto to Arran, and from the Grampians to Ayrshire; and so much outtops Dumbarton Castle as easily to command it by artillery, yet was occupied with little effect by Prince Charles Edward's forces in the '45.

Dumbuils, an eminence (300 feet) in Forgandenny parish, SE Perthshire, 1 mile SE of Forgandenny village. Low, craggy, and elliptical, it has traces on the crests of its accessible sides of an ancient bulwark, formed of very large granite boulders; and it commands a brilliant view of Lower Strathearn and the Firth of Tay.

Dumcrieff, a handsome mansion, with finely wooded grounds, in Moffat parish, N Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of Moffat Water, 2 miles SE of Moffat town. Owned first by Murrays, then by the future Sir George Clerk of Penicuik, it was the residence about 1785 of John Loudon Macadam, of road-making celebrity, and next of Burns's biographer, Dr James Currie (1756-1805), by whom, a few months before his death, it was sold to Dr John Rogerson (1741-1823), court physician at St Petersburg for close upon fifty years. It now belongs to his great-grandson, Lord Rollo, who holds 7220 acres in the shire, valued at £3044 per annum. See DUNCRUB.

Dumfin, an eminence (200 feet) in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, on the left bank of Fruin Water, 3 miles ENE of Helensburgh. It takes its name, signifying 'the fort of Fin,' from its legendary connection with Fingal; and it has traces of an ancient fort.

Dumfries, a town and a parish on the SW border of Dumfriesshire. A royal and parliamentary burgh, a seaport—since the era of railways of little importance—a seat of manufacture, the capital of Dumfriesshire, the assize town for the south-western counties, and practically the metropolis of a great extent of the S of Scotland, the town stands on the left bank of the river Nith, and on the Glasgow and South-Western railway at the junction of the lines to Lockerbie and Portpatrick, by rail being 14½ miles WSW of Lockerbie, 15¼ WNW of Annan, 19¼ NE of Castle-Douglas, 80½ ENE of Portpatrick, 42½ SE of Cumnock, 92 SE by S of Glasgow, 89¾ S by W of Edinburgh, 33 WNW of Carlisle, and 333¾ NNW of London. The site is mainly a gentle elevation, nowhere higher than 80 feet above sea-level, partly the low flat ground at its skirts; extends about 1 mile from N to S, parallel to the river; rises steeply from the banks at the N end, and is blocked there by a curve in the river's course; and bears the lines of Castle Street and High Street along its summit. MAXWELLTOWN, along the Kirkcudbrightshire bank of the Nith, directly opposite and nearly of the same length as Dumfries, seems to be rather a part of the town than a suburb, and is partly included in the parliamentary (though not in the royal) burgh. Behind Maxwelltown to the W is Corbelly Hill, a broad-based, round, and finely-outlined elevation, on the summit of which stand a church and convent of the Immaculate Conception, erected in 1881-82, from designs by Messrs Pugin, for Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament; whilst a little lower down is a picturesque building, serving the double purpose of an observatory and a museum of natural history and antiquities The view from the top of this hill is very extensive, and also of great natural beauty—the broad and level valley, for the most part highly cultivated, of the Nith, abounding in mansions, villas, gardens, and nursery grounds; the Moffat and Galloway Hills, with the higher peaks of Queensberry and Criffel; and, over the Solway, the far-away Cumberland mountains. Altogether, the landscape, seen from the top of Corbelly Hill, is not so unlike the plains of Lombardy. Dumfries itself, in architectural structure, relative position, social character, marketing importance, and general influence, holds a high rank among the towns of the kingdom. It is a minor capital, ruling in the S with nearly as much sway as Edinburgh in the E. It has either within itself or in its immediate outskirts an unusually large proportion of educated and wealthy inhabitants, giving evident indication of their presence in the tone and manners;

and is seen at once, by even a passing stranger, to be a place of opulence, taste, and pretension. It has sometimes been called, by its admirers, 'the Queen of the South;' and it was designated by the poet Burns, 'Maggie by the banks o' Nith, a dame wi' pride eneuch.' It is the cynosure of the south-western counties; and it sways them alike in the interests of mind, of trade, and of commerce. It has no rival or competitor, none at least that can materially compare with it, between Ayr and Carlisle, or between the Irish Sea and the Lowther Mountains. And even as a town, though other influential towns were not remote, it challenges notice for its terraces and pleasant walks beside the river; for its lines and groups of villas around its outskirts; for its picturesqueness of aspect as seen from many a vantage-ground in the near vicinity; for the spaciousness of its principal streets; and for a certain, curious, pleasing romance in the style and collocation of many of its edifices. It so blends regularity of alignment with irregularity as to be far more fascinating than if it were strictly regular; and it so exhibits its building material, a red-coloured Permian sandstone, now in the full flush of freshness from the quarry, now in worn aspects of erosion by time, as to present a *tout ensemble* of mingled sadness and gaiety.

Three bridges connect Dumfries and Maxwelltown; but only the uppermost one is available for carriages; and this commands a good view of all the riverward features of the burgh and the suburb, stretching partly to the N but chiefly to the S. The space along the Dumfries bank, between the bridges, is a wide street-terrace; the space further down, to a much greater distance, is an expanded or very wide street-terrace, used partly as the cattle market, partly as a timber market, and called the Sands; and the space still further down, opposite the foot of the town and a long way past it, is a broad grassy promenade, fringed along the inner side by a noble umbrageous avenue, and called the Dock. The central streets present an array of fairly well-appointed shops. All the streets are paved, drained, clean, and well-lighted; and outlets on the roads to the N, to the S, and to the E are studded with villas. Yet parts of the town, particularly numerous lanes or closes off High Street, some intersecting lanes from street to street, and portions of the old narrow streets are disagreeable and unwholesome. The Nith contributes much to both salubrity and beauty; approaches, in long winding sweeps, under high banks richly clothed with wood; breaks immediately beyond the lower bridge, over a high caul, built for the water supply of grain mills on the Maxwelltown side; swells into a lake-like expanse above the caul; leaps into rapid current at low tide below it; is driven back by the flow of tide against it; and, both above and below the town, to the extent of several miles, has verdant banks tracked with public roads and footpaths.

The uppermost bridge was built in 1790-94; encountered great difficulties in the erection; cost, with the approaches to it, £4588; and occasioned, for the forming of Buccleuch Street, an additional cost of £1769; and is a structure more substantial than elegant, yet not destitute of beauty. The middle bridge was built in the 13th century by Devorgilla, mother of John Baliol; and for many long generations was held to be second only to London Bridge. It had originally nine arches, and is commonly, but erroneously, said to have had thirteen; suffered, in course of burghal improvements, demolition of about one-third of its length at the Dumfries end; has now only six arches; is ascended, at the Dumfries end, by a flight of steps, so as to be accessible only by foot passengers; and makes a prominent figure both in curious picturesqueness and as a great work of the early mediæval times. The lowermost bridge was opened on the last day of 1875; cost nearly £1800; is an iron suspension structure for pedestrians; measures 203 feet in length and 6½ feet in width; and has sides of trellis work rising 35 feet from the roadway to the finial. The County Buildings stand on the S side of the lower part of Buccleuch Street; were erected in 1863-66, after designs by David Rhind, of Edinburgh, with aid of £10,418 from Government; are in the Scottish Baronial style, with peaked towers and open Italianised parapets; present an imposing castellated appearance; rise to a height of four stories, including a sunk story; and contain a court-hall with accommodation for 300 persons, and offices or rooms for all departments of the county business. The prison of 1851, adjoining the E end of the County Buildings, is surrounded by a high wall, that greatly disfigures the aspect of the street. This building, not fulfilling the requirements deemed necessary in modern prisons, has been condemned; and a site for a new one was purchased by government in 1881 for £1400 on the western outskirts of Maxwelltown. The Town-Hall, on the N side of Buccleuch Street, opposite the prison, was originally the spacious chapel or 'tabernacle' erected by Robert Haldane in 1799. Having stood for some years unoccupied after the Haldane collapse, it was purchased in 1814, altered, renovated, and architecturally adorned, to be used as the county courthouse; and, after the opening of the new County Buildings in 1866, was sold for £1020 to the town council. Within it hang portraits of William and Mary of Orange, and Charles, the third Duke of Queensberry; and here is preserved the famous Silver Gun of the Seven Trades, the mimic cannon, 10 inches long, which James VI. presented to the craftsmen in 1617, to be shot for on Kingholm Merse—a custom kept up till 1831. The stack of buildings in the centre of High Street, cleaving it for a brief space into two narrow thoroughfares, contains the old town council room, and is surmounted by a steeple called originally the Tron, but now the Mid, Steeple. This steeple was erected in 1707, at a cost of £1500, from designs (not of Inigo Jones, but) of a certain Tobias Bachup of Alloa. It figures prominently, both in the High Street's own range and in every landscape view of the town, but has now a weather-worn and neglected appearance. The Trades Hall, on the E side of High Street opposite the Mid Steeple, was rebuilt in 1804 at a cost of £11,670; and, the trades' corporation privileges having been abolished in 1846, was sold to a merchant in 1847 for £650. The Assembly Rooms stand in George Street, were erected at a comparatively recent period, and are neat and commodious. The Theatre, in Shakespeare Street, built in 1790, and rebuilt and decorated in 1876, was the scene of early efforts of Edmund Kean and Macready. A Doric column to the memory of the third Duke of Queensberry was erected in Queensberry Square in 1804; and an ornamental public fountain (1860) stands in the centre of the lower expansion of High Street.

The railway station stands at the north-eastern extremity of the town; was constructed, in lieu of a previous adjacent one, in 1863; and contains accommodation for the junctions of the lines from Lockerbie and Portpatrick with the Glasgow and South-Western. It includes a fine suite of buildings for offices, waiting-rooms, and hotel; had, till 1876, all its building on the W side of the railway, confronted, along the opposite side, by a broad brilliant parterre; but in 1875-76, preparatory to its becoming the working nexus between the Scottish systems and the English Midland system, underwent great extension and improvement by the erection of a booking-office and other buildings on the E side, the provision of three times the previous amount of accommodation for goods, the construction of new premises for engines and smiths' shops, the formation of a great series of new sidings, the laying down of three new lines of rails, and the opening of a new approach street, so that it is now a station at once handsome, picturesque, and commodious. A viaduct of the Glasgow and North-Western railway crosses the Nith about a mile N of the station; and some other railway works of considerable magnitude are in the vicinity. Most of the banking-offices in the town are neat or handsome edifices, and several of them are of recent erection. The King's Arms Hotel and the Commercial Hotel, on the confronting sides of the lower expansion of High Street, are old and spacious establish-

ments; and the latter was the headquarters of Prince Charles Edward during three days of Dec. 1745. The Queensberry Hotel, near the junction of English Street and High Street, is a recent elegant erection. The Southern Counties Club, in Irish Street, was erected in 1874; is a handsome two-story edifice; and contains an elegant billiard room, 45 feet by 25, and other fine large apartments. Nithsdale woollen factory, at the foot of St Michael Street, overlooking the Dock promenade, was erected in 1858-59; is a vast, massive, turreted edifice, almost palatial in aspect; and has a chimney stalk rising to the height of 174 feet. Troqueer woollen factories, on the Kirkcudbrightshire side of the Nith, almost directly opposite the Nithsdale factory, are two structures of respectively 1866-67 and 1869-70, and more than compete with the Nithsdale factory in both extent of area and grandeur of appearance.

St Michael's Established church stands off the E side of St Michael Street, near the site of its pre-Reformation predecessor. Built in 1744-45, and repewed and renovated in 1869 and 1881, it contains 1250 sittings, and is surmounted by a plain but imposing steeple, 130 feet high. The churchyard around it—a burial-place for upwards of seven centuries—is crowded with obelisks, columns, urns, and other monuments of the dead, computed to number fully 3000, and to have been raised at an aggregate cost of from £30,000 to £100,000. Among them are the mausoleum of the poet Burns, a granite pyramid (1834) to the memory of three martyrs of the Covenant, and over 300 'first-class monuments.' Greyfriars Established church stands on the site of Dumfries Castle, fronting the N end of High Street, and succeeded a previous church on the same site, built in 1727 partly of materials from the ancient castle. Itself erected in 1866-67, after designs by Mr Starforth, of Edinburgh, at a cost of nearly £7000, it is a richly ornamented Gothic edifice, the finest in the burgh, with a beautiful spire 164 feet high. St Mary's Established church, at the N end of English Street, on the site of a 14th century chantry, reared by the widow of Sir Christopher Seton, was built in 1837-39, after designs by John Henderson, of Edinburgh, at a cost of £2400. It also is Gothic, with an open spire formed by flying buttresses, and was renovated and reseated in 1878. The Free church in George Street, built in 1843-44 at a cost of £1400, is a plain mansion-like edifice, containing 984 sittings. The Territorial Free church, at the junction of Shakespeare Street with the foot of High Street, was built in 1864-65 at a cost of £1800, and contains 500 sittings. The U.P. church in Loreburn Street, rebuilt in 1829 at a cost of more than £900, contains 500 sittings. The U.P. church in Buccleuch Street, rebuilt in 1862-63, after designs by Alexander Crombie, at a cost of £2000, is a handsome Gothic edifice, and contains 700 sittings. The U.P. church, in Townhead Street, was built in 1867-68; succeeded a previous church in Queensberry Street, built in 1788; is a handsome edifice; and contains 460 sittings. The Reformed Presbyterian church, on the E side of Irving Street, was built in 1831-32, and interiorly reconstructed in 1866; is a neat building; and contains 650 sittings. The Independent chapel, on the W side of Irving Street, was built in 1835, enlarged in 1862, repewed and renovated in 1880; is a neat structure in the Italian style; and contains 650 sittings. The Wesleyan chapel in Buccleuch Street, at the corner of Castle Street, is a modest edifice, and contains 400 sittings. The Episcopal church of St John's, in Dunbar Terrace, was built in 1867-68, after designs by Slater and Carpenter, of London; is a striking structure in pure First Pointed style, with a tower and spire 120 feet high; and contains 460 sittings. The Catholic Apostolic chapel, in Queen Street, was built in 1865 at a cost of £1000, and is a small building with a towerlet and pinnacle 58 feet high. The Baptist chapel in Newall Terrace, successor to one in Irish Street, is a solid, plain edifice, seated for 420, erected in 1880 at a cost of £1900. The Roman Catholic church of St Andrew, pro-cathedral of the diocese of Whithorn or Galloway, in Shakespeare Street, near English Street, was built in 1811-13 at a cost of £2600. Romanesque in style with Byzantine features, it received the addition of a fine tower and octagonal spire (1843-58), 147 feet high, of N and S transepts and a domed apse (1871-72); and in 1879 the interior was beautifully decorated with arabesque designs. For all these improvements St Andrew's is indebted to the Maxwells of Terregles, and mainly to the late Hon. Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, a monument to whom was placed in it in 1876. The Roman Catholic schools adjoining the church are excellent buildings with separate departments for boys, girls, and infants. Pupils on roll, 430; average attendance, 360; Government grant, May 1881, £296, 0s. 6d. The Marist Brothers, a R.C. teaching order, a lay association of men, under vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity, have, since 1874, had their head house for the three kingdoms at St Michael's Mount, formerly Laural Bank, a mansion within 5 or 6 acres of ground in a south-eastern suburb. St Michael's Mount is also used as a sanatorium for the invalided brothers of the Order; a Provincial resides; and there is a Novitiate attached. St Joseph's Commercial College, formerly the old infirmary building, altered and enlarged, is a R.C. middle-class boarding school for boys, conducted by these Marist Brothers. About 40 pupils from various parts of the kingdom, and a few foreigners, are instructed in modern languages, mathematics, English, etc.

The Academy or High School, erected in 1802 on the brow of the Nith's steep bank near Greyfriars' church, is surrounded by a playground, 1½ acre in extent, and presents a plain yet imposing appearance. With accommodation for 500 scholars, it gives instruction to boys and girls in classics, modern languages, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, drawing, and all departments of English. Under the school-board, the Academy is conducted by a rector, 3 other masters, 3 assistants, and 1 lady teacher, with endowments amounting to £262, and £48 per annum to keep up fabric from the town. In 1882 there were 281 pupils on the roll. There are several bursaries—1 of £18, 1 of £15, 3 or 4 each of £12, and a number of special prizes, besides 22 bursaries provided for by additional bequests, entitling successful competitors to a free education at the Academy, with use of books. There are 1 private school for boys and 2 ladies' schools, all well attended. There are 3 elementary board schools—Loreburn Street, St Michael Street, and Greensands, of which the two first were erected in 1876 at a cost of £3770 and £2800. With respective accommodation for 500, 400, and 236, the three had a total average attendance of 1064 during 1881.

School fees—Elementary schools, .	£639	10	3
,, Academy, . . .	1510	12	9
School rate, ...	1182	16	1
Teachers' salaries—Elementary schools,	1467	6	6
,, Academy, . .	1660	4	10

The Episcopal school—a small plain building in St David Street—has 130 scholars on the roll, an average attendance of 100, and a government grant of £80. The Industrial school, Burns Street, founded in 1856, with accommodation for 80 boys in 1882, is supported partly by voluntary contribution and partly by government grant. There are also an Industrial Home for destitute and orphan girls, supported by voluntary contribution; and several charitable associations of a minor character. In 1880, a Young Men's Christian Association and a Young Women's do. were established, both having since been fairly well supported. The Mechanics' Institute (1825), near the foot of Irish Street, was built in 1859-61, and is a First Pointed edifice, including a lecture-hall (76 × 58 feet; 46 high), with accommodation for 1000 persons, in which cheap public lectures are delivered during the winter months. Connected with the main building, but facing St Michael Street, stands the antique town-house of the Stewarts of Shambelly, which serves for reading-room and library, and is also the librarian's residence. The Crichton Institution, on a

rising-ground off the public road, 1¼ mile SSE of the town, originated in a bequest of over £100,000 by Dr James Crichton of Friars Carse. He had thought of a university; but, owing to the failure of attempts to obtain a charter, his trustees decided to construct a lunatic asylum for affluent patients. As partially built (1835-39), at a cost of fully £50,000, it was to have taken the form of a Greek cross, with central low octagonal tower, but, as completed (1870) at a further outlay of £40,000, it has somewhat departed from the original plan, the whole being now a dignified Italian edifice, one of whose finest features is the magnificent recreation hall. The neighbouring Southern Counties Asylum, for pauper lunatics, was erected in 1848 at a cost of £20,000; it and the Crichton Royal Institution had respectively 359 and 145 inmates in 1881.

The Dumfries parish schools (landward) are Catherinefield, Noblehill and Throughton, Kelton and Brownhall combined—three in all. For 1881 the aggregate fees were £187, 5s. 5d.; annual education grant £372, 10s. 6d.; balance from rates £215, 16s. 7d.; teachers' salaries £652, 14s. 11d.; retiring allowances £70.

In 1879, the estate of Hannahfield and Kingholm having fallen to the Queen as *ultima hæres*, that portion of the estate to the south of the town on the river bank, known as Kingholm Merse, has been made over to the corporation—subject to servitude in favour of the War Department—for golf, cricket, and purposes of general sport and recreation. The crown has also granted a gift of £9500 from the estate, in trust, for the improvement of education in the counties of Dumfries and Wigtown and in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; the trustees to create bursaries and scholarships, open to competition for pupils educated in primary schools, under the condition that successful competitors shall continue their education at secondary schools or at universities. The trustees have now in operation a 'tentative scheme for the Hannahfield bursaries' in the three counties, which is likely to be of great advantage to many deserving students. But the scheme in its present form is thought to be open to objection, and will certainly be referred to the Education Department unless a compromise is arrived at with objecting school-boards.

The Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary stands in a situation similar to that of the Crichton Institution, a little nearer the town; was erected in 1869-71, after designs by Mr Starforth, at a cost of £13,000; has arrangements and appliances on the most approved plans; and is maintained chiefly by legacies, subscriptions, parochial allowances, and annual grants from the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown. The workhouse occupies an airy healthy site to the S of the town; was erected in 1853-54 at a cost of more than £5500; contains accommodation for 127 pauper inmates; serves entirely for the parish of Dumfries; and has commonly from 70 to 80 pauper inmates, maintained at an annual cost of about £600. Morehead's Hospital stands in St Michael Street, opposite St Michael's Church; was founded and endowed, in 1733, by two persons of the name of Morehead; gives lodging and support to poor orphans and aged paupers of both sexes, and pensions to upwards of 40 widows at their own homes; and is maintained, partly by its own funds, partly by subscriptions and donations.

Dumfries is broadly stamped with the name of the poet Burns (1759-96). His term of residence here flashed on the popular mind so vividly as to have been at once and till the present day esteemed an epoch—'the time of Burns.' The places in it associated with his presence outnumber, at least outweigh, those in Ayr, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Tarbolton, Mauchline, or Edinburgh. He appeared first in the town on 4 June 1787, and came to it then on invitation to be made an honorary burgess. He became a resident in it, on removal from Ellisland, in December 1791. For eighteen months he lived in a house of three small apartments, on the second floor of a tenement on the N side of Bank Street, then called the Wee Vennel. He then removed to a small, self-contained, two-story house on the S side of a short mean street striking eastward from St Michael Street, in the northern vicinity of St Michael's Church. The street was then called Millbrae or Millbrae-Hole; but, after Burns's death, was designated Burns Street. The house, in the smaller of whose two bedrooms he died on 21 July 1796, was occupied afterwards by his widow down to her death in 1834, and purchased in 1850 by his son, Lieut.-Col. William Nicol Burns. It is now occupied by the master of the adjoining Industrial School, continues to be as much as possible in the same condition as when Burns inhabited it, and, through courtesy of its present occupant, is shown to any respectable stranger. Nearly a hundred of Burns's most popular songs, including 'Auld Langsyne,' 'Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,' 'A man's a man for a' that,' 'O whistle and I'll come to ye, my lad,' 'My love is like a red, red rose,' 'Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon,' 'Cauld kail in Aberdeen,' 'Willie Wastle,' 'Auld Rob Morris,' and 'Duncan Gray,' were written by him either in this house or in the house in Bank Street. Many objects, too, in and near the town, and many persons who resided in or near it, are enshrined in his verse. The High School which preceded the present academy was made accessible to his children by a special deed of the Town Council (1793), that put him on the footing of a real freeman. The Antiburgher Church in Loreburn Street, on the site of the present U.P. church there, was frequently attended by him in appreciation of the high excellence of the minister who then served it. The pew which he more regularly occupied in St Michael's Church bore the initials, 'R. B,' cut with a knife by his own hand; and was sold, at the repairing of the church in 1869, for £5. A window pane of the King's Arms Hotel, on which he scratched an epigram, drew for a long time the attention of both townsmen and strangers. A volume of the *Old Statistical Account of Scotland*, belonging in his time to the public library of which he was a member, was transferred to the mechanics' institute, and bears an original verse of his in his own bold handwriting. Another volume there, a copy of *De Lolme on the British Constitution*, presented by him to the library, contains an autograph of his which was interpreted at the time to indicate seditious sentiments. The Globe Tavern which he used to frequent, and on a window of which he inscribed the quadrain in praise of 'Lovely Polly Stewart' and a new version of 'Coming through the Rye,' retains an old-fashioned chair on which he was wont to sit; and the mere building, situated in a narrow gloomy close off High Street, is hardly less replete with memories of him than is the house in which he lived and died. To the Trades' Hall, already noticed, his coffined corpse was removed on the eve of his public funeral. The matrix of the cast of his skull, taken at the interment of his widow in 1834, continued in the possession of the townsman who took it, and probably is still in safe keeping in the town. His remains were originally buried in the N corner of St Michael's churchyard, with no other monument than a simple slab of freestone* erected by his widow; but, in 1815, were transferred to a vault in a more appropriate part on the SE border, and honoured with a mausoleum, erected by subscription of fifty guineas from the Prince Regent and of various sums from a multitude of admirers. The mausoleum, in the form of a Grecian temple, after a design by Thomas F. Hunt, of London, cost originally £1450, and contains a mural sculpture by Turnerelli, representing the Poetic Genius of Scotland throwing her mantle over Burns, in his rustic dress, at the plough. It is now glazed in the intervals between its pillars, to protect the sculpture from erosion by the weather; and, besides Burns's own remains, covers those of his widow and their five sons. The late William Ewart, M.P., placed a bust of the poet in a niche of the front wall of the Industrial School; and on 6 April 1882 Lord Rosebery unveiled Mrs D. O. Hill's fine marble

* So says Mr M'Dowall, but, according to Dorothy Wordsworth, there was 'no stone to mark the spot' when, on 18 Aug. 1803, with Coleridge and her brother William, she stood beside the 'untimely grave of Burns.' Can it be that here too they were misinformed, as in the case of Rob Roy's grave, noticed under Balquhidder?

statue, on the open space in front of Greyfriars Church. Nearly 10 feet high, it is raised 5 feet from the ground on a pedestal of grey Dalbeattie granite; and represents Burns, resting on an old tree root, in the act of producing one of his deathless lyrics. A collie snuggles to his right foot, and near by lie bonnet, song-book, and shepherd's pipe. See William M'Dowall's *Burns in Dumfriesshire* (Edinb. 1870).

Dumfries has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, offices of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., and the Clydesdale, Commercial, National, Royal, and Union Banks, and offices or agencies of 30 insurance companies. Three newspapers are published—the Liberal and Independent *Dumfries Courier* (1809) on Tuesday, the Conservative *Dumfriesshire and Galloway Herald* (1835) on Wednesday and Saturday, and the Liberal *Dumfries and Galloway Standard* (1843) also on Wednesday and Saturday. A weekly market of much importance is held every Wednesday for the sale of sheep, cattle, pigs, etc.; and on the same day, in a covered building in Loreburn Street, a sale of butter and eggs is held. Another market of secondary importance is also held on Saturday. Horse fairs are held on a Wednesday of February, either the second day of that month *o. s.* or the Wednesday after it, on the Wednesday before 26 May, on the Wednesday after 17 June *o. s.*, on either 25 Sept. or the Wednesday after, and on the Wednesday before 22 Nov.; pork fairs are held on every Wednesday of January, February, March, November, and December; and eight hiring fairs are held in the course of the year. A sale of cattle on the Sands, at the Wednesday weekly market, dates from 1659; was preceded, from a time long before the Union, by a weekly sale on Monday; drew always large supplies from Dumfriesshire and Galloway for transmission into England; rose progressively to such importance that, during a considerable course of years, so many as about 20,000 head of cattle were annually sold on the Sands to English purchasers; suffered a severe check, partly by the opening of the railways, partly by weekly auction of live stock, partly by other causes; and became so reduced toward 1865, that the number of cattle shown in that year was only 9605. The number sent from the station, in 1859, was 13,975, but in 1866 was only 3470. The sale of sheep, at the weekly markets, seems not to have commenced till about the end of last century; but it increased rapidly in result of the turnip husbandry; and it amounted, during the five years ending in 1866, to the annual average of about 28,000 sheep; yet, like the Sands or market sale of cattle, it was much curtailed by auction sales and private transfer. The number of sheep sent from the station, chiefly to England, in 1859, was 43,932; in 1865, 47,105; in 1881, 60,000. The total sale of cattle and sheep on the Sands, and in the auction marts, in 1866, was 9828 cattle and 47,239 sheep. The sale of pork, in the weekly market on the Sands, for many years prior to 1832, amounted usually to upwards of 700 carcases in one day, in the busiest part of the year, often to many more, but it also received a severe check by the opening of the railways and by other causes. The number of carcases shown on the Sands in all 1859, was only 13,550; in 1867, 10,235. The stock sold in the market or at auction in 1881 were, cattle 26,415, sheep 82,327, calves 1352, pigs 1086. The number of horses sold is also very large.

The port of Dumfries is strictly the river Nith, in its run of 14¼ miles to the channel of the Solway, but comprises besides all the Scottish side of the Firth, from Sarkfoot to Kirkandrews Bay; and includes, as creeks or sub-ports, Annan, Barlochan, and Kirkcudbright. Its harbourage nearly everywhere is tidal, with great disadvantage from the peculiar 'bore' of the Solway—a sudden rapid breast of water of short duration, followed by hours of total recess, leaving nothing but shallow fresh-water streams across great breadths of foreshore. At Dumfries itself there is no better accommodation than a series of quays, one at Dumfries dock, and three at intervals down to a distance of 5 miles. The navigation of the Nith was always difficult; but, in years prior to 1834, at a cost of £18,930, it underwent material improvement. A rock which obstructed the channel at Glencaple, 5 miles below the town, was cut away; other obstacles in the river's bed were removed; the landing-places at the river's mouth, and the lighthouse on Southerness flanking the mouth, were put in better condition; a quay at Glencaple, and two quays at Kelton, and near Castledyke, between Glencaple and the town, were constructed. The quay at the town itself was renovated and extended, and embankments and other works, to counteract the devastating effect of the tide's impetuous rush up the river, were formed. The town's harbour, in consequence, became safer for small vessels, accessible to larger vessels than before, and accessible also to coasting steamers; yet, in result of successively the opening of the Glasgow and South-Western railway in 1850, the opening of the Castle-Douglas and Dumfries railway in 1859, the opening of the Lockerbie and Dumfries railway in 1863, the opening of the Silloth railway and wet-dock in 1864, and the opening of the Solway Junction railway in 1869, it has lost an amount of traffic more than equal to all that it previously gained. The revenue from the harbour, in 1831, was a little short of £1100; in 1844, £1212; in 1864, £555; in 1867, £474; in 1881, £332, 7s. 9d. The tonnage belonging to the port and sub-ports, which averaged 8292 during 1840-44, had risen to 15,286 in 1860, but sank to 11,682 in 1866, to 7764 in 1873, and to 3971 on 31 Dec. 1881. In 1881, the tonnage of ships inwards was 32,469; outwards, 32,869. The principal imports are timber, slate, iron, coal, wine, hemp, and tallow; and the principal exports are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, wool, and sandstone. The customs, which averaged £8576 a year during 1840-44, and £11,540 during 1845-49, amounted to £6524 in 1864, to £4986 in 1869, to £4583 in 1874, and (inclusive of duty on British spirits) to £7500 in 1881.

The productive industry of Dumfries, till a recent period, went little beyond ordinary local artisanship, but it is now vigorous and flourishing in various important departments of trade and manufacture. The large number of warehouses and shops bears evidence to a healthy amount of competition among business people, both for the ordinary retail trade, and also for the wholesale supply of numerous county towns and villages. There are two important foundries, one very extensive, for the construction and repair of engines, agricultural machines, implements, etc. The manufacture of hosiery is increasing yearly in importance, and gives employment to a large number of hands in several factories of considerable size. Tanning and currying, and coach-building are also important, and there are many employers of skilled labour, of high standing, in various departments of trade. The manufacture of tweeds was introduced in 1847, and has gone on since then steadily increasing. There are several factories of moderate size, and three of the largest size, the latter now (1882) owned by one firm (Messrs Walter Scott & Sons), and employing a large number of hands.

Constituted a royal burgh by David I. (1124-53), and divided into four wards, Dumfries is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 22 other councillors. The General Police and Improvement Act of Scotland was adopted prior to 1871; and the magistrates and town councillors act as commissioners of police. The income of the police commissioners arises chiefly from rates, and in 1880-81 amounted to £4619, 19s. 7d. The assize or justiciary court is held twice a year. The sheriff court for the county is

Seal of Dumfries.

held every Tuesday and Friday during session; the sheriff small debt court, and the debts recovery act court, every Tuesday in time of session, and on the same days that ordinary courts are held in vacation. A court of county justices is held in Dumfries every Monday. The water and gas works of the burgh are public property, and are well managed, the rates to consumers steadily diminishing. With Annan, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, Dumfries returns one member to parliament (always a Liberal since 1837); in 1882 its parliamentary constituency numbered 1858, its municipal 1282. Corporation revenue (1867) £1599, (1875) £2360, (1881) £2204. Valuation (1861) £30,028, (1870) £42,860, (1882) £57,713, of which £4344 was in railways. Pop. of royal burgh (1841) 10,069, (1851) 11,107, (1861) 12,313, (1871) 13,710, (1881) 15,759; of parliamentary burgh (1851) 13,166, (1861) 14,023, (1871) 15,435, (1881) 17,090, of whom 9283 were females. Houses in parliamentary burgh (1881) 3642 inhabited, 174 vacant, 17 building.

The name Dumfries was anciently written Dunfres, and is supposed to have been derived from the Gaelic words *dun* and *phreas*, signifying 'a mound covered with copsewood,' or 'a hill-fort among shrubs.' A slight rising-ground on the area now occupied by Greyfriars Church was the site of an ancient fort, afterwards reconstructed into a strong castle; is presumed to have been clothed with copse or natural shrubs; and appears to have given origin to the name. The burgh's armorial bearing was anciently a chevron and three fleur-de-lis, but came to be a winged figure of St Michael, trampling on a dragon and holding a pastoral staff. The motto is, 'A'loreburn'—a word that, during centuries of struggle against invaders, was used as a war-cry to muster the townsmen. The side toward the English border being that whence invasion usually came, a place of rendezvous was appointed there on the banks of a rill called the Lower Burn, nearly in the line of the present Loreburn Street; and when the townsmen were summoned to the gathering, the cry was raised, 'All at the Lower Burn,'—a phrase that passed by elision into the word 'A'loreburn.' A village, which ere the close of the 10th century had sprung up under the shelter of the fort on the copse-covered mound, grew gradually into a town, and was the seat of the judges of Galloway in the reign of William the Lyon, who died in 1214, about which period or a little later it seems to have become a centre of considerable traffic. Streets on the line of the present Friars' Vennel and of the northern part of High Street, with smaller thoroughfares toward Townhead and Loreburn Street, appear to have been its oldest portions; and are supposed to have had, about the middle of the 13th century, nearly 2000 inhabitants. The erection of the old bridge before the middle of the 13th century, together with the high character which that structure originally possessed, indicates distinctly both the importance then attained by the town and the line in which its chief riverward thoroughfare ran; and another structure, erected by the same bountiful lady who erected the bridge, also indicates the position of the nucleus around which the town lay. This was a Minorite or Greyfriars' monastery, situated near the head of Friars' Vennel, where now the Burns Statue stands; and, small though it was, as compared with many abbeys, it seems to have been a goodly First Pointed edifice, comprising an aisled church, a range of cloisters, a refectory, and a dormitory. In 1286 Robert Bruce the Competitor and the Earl of Carrick, his son, with banner displayed assaulted and captured the castle of Dumfries, a royal fortress of the child-queen Margaret, the Maid of Norway; and in the summer of 1300 King Edward I., on his way to the siege of Caerlaverock, seized and garrisoned this castle, and added the high square keep, part of which remained standing till 1719. In the beginning of 1306 the famous Robert Bruce was in London, called thither as King Edward's counsellor, when a warning of peril was sent him by the Duke of Gloucester, his friend—a sum of money and a pair of spurs. The hint was enough; that day he started for Scotland, his horse shod backwards, that the hoof-prints might throw pursuers off the track. On February the 4th he halted at Dumfries, where the English justiciars were sitting in assize—John Comyn of Badenoch, surnamed the Red, among the throng of barons in attendance. Him Bruce encountered in the church of the Minorites, and, falling into discourse, made the proposal to him: 'Take you my lands, and help me to the throne; or else let me take yours, and I will uphold your claim.' Comyn refused, with talk of allegiance to Edward, and their words waxed hotter and hotter, till, drawing his dagger, Bruce struck a deadly blow, then hurried to his friends, who asked if aught were amiss. 'I must be off,' was the answer, 'for I doubt I have slain the Red Comyn.' 'Doubt!' cried Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, 'I mak sikar;' and, with Sir John de Lindsay, rushing into the church, despatched the wounded renegade outright. A frenzy seized them; they carried the castle by assault; and thus was rekindled the War of Independence. One episode therein was that, in this same year of 1306, Sir Christopher Seton, Bruce's brother-in-law, was hanged by the English at Dumfries, on the Crystal Mount, where his widow afterwards founded a chapel in honour of the Holy Rood.

The town was burned by the English prior to 1448; suffered devastation by them at other periods; and, in 1469, obtained from the Crown all the houses, gardens, revenues, and other property which had belonged to the Grey Friars. It was burned again by the English in 1536, and was then revenged by Lord Maxwell. That nobleman, with a small body of retainers, made an incursion into England, and reduced Penrith to ashes; and either he or some member of his family, mainly with materials from the Greyfriars' monastery, strongly reconstructed Dumfries Castle. Queen Mary, in October 1565, when the town was held by Murray and other disaffected nobles, favourers of the Reformation, marched against it with an army of 18,000 men, at whose approach the leaders of the opposition retreated over the Border. The castle was again taken and the town sacked, in 1570, by the English under Lord Scrope and the Earl of Essex. The townsmen, in 1583, erected a bartizaned, two-storied stronghold, called the New Wark, to serve both as a fortress to resist invasion and as a retreat under discomfiture; and, either about the same time or at an earlier period, they constructed likewise, between the town and Lochar Moss, a rude fortification or extended rampart, called the Warder's Dike. But all vestiges of these works, of the castle, and of the monastery are now extinct.

In 1617 James VI. spent two days at Dumfries in royal state, and was sumptuously entertained at a public banquet. The town shared largely in the disasters that overspread Scotland under Charles I., and still more largely in those of the dark reign of Charles II., when, in November 1666, a fortnight before the battle of Rullion Green, fifty mounted Covenanters and a larger party of peasants on foot here seized Sir James Turner, and, with him, a considerable sum of money. The Cameronians, or those of the Covenanters who resisted the settlement at the Revolution, were comparatively numerous in the surrounding district; and, on 20 Nov. 1706, about 200 of them rode into the town, issued a manifesto against the impending union of Scotland and England, and burned the articles of union at the cross, but did not succeed in precipitating the town into any serious disaster. In October 1715 word was brought to the magistrates that the Jacobite gentry of the neighbourhood had formed a design to surprise the town; and, it being the sacramental fast-day, and the provincial synod being then in session, the clergy mustered their fencible parishioners, so that 'a crowd of stout Whigs flocked in from the surrounding districts and villages, with their broad bonnets and grey hose, some of them mounted on their plough-horses, others on foot.' That very evening they were joined by a strange ally, no other than Simon Fraser, the infamous Lord Lovat, who, with five followers, all armed to the teeth, rode up to the head inn,

en route from London to the North. Hill Burton describes the suspicions aroused by the presence of this large, square-built, peculiar-looking man; how, having shown his credentials, he presently helped to bring in the Marquis of Annandale, beset by the Jacobites under Viscount Kenmure; and how their courteous and partly convivial meeting was interrupted by a rumour of attack, a body of horse having ridden up close to the town.* A party of the townspeople, during the insurrection of 1745, cut off at Lockerbie a detachment of the Highlanders' baggage; and, in consequence, drew upon Dumfries a severer treatment from Prince Charles Edward than was inflicted on any other town of its size. Prince Charles, on his return from England, let loose his mountaineers to live at free quarters in Dumfries; and he levied the excise of the town, and demanded from its authorities a contribution of £2000 and of 1000 pairs of shoes; but, an alarm having reached him that the Duke of Cumberland had mastered the garrison left at Carlisle and was marching rapidly on Dumfries, he hastily broke away northward, accepting for the present £1100 for his required exaction, and taking hostages for the payment of the remainder. The town suffered loss to the amount of about £4000 by his visit, besides the damage caused by the plundering of his troops; but, in acknowledgment of its loyalty to the Crown, and as part compensation for its loss, it afterwards got £2800 from the forfeited estate of Lord Elcho. Later events have mainly been either commercial, political, or social; and, with the exception of a dire visitation of cholera (15 Sept. to 27 Nov. 1832), by which nearly 500 perished, they have left no considerable mark on its annals. It may, however, be noticed that the Highland and Agricultural Society has held its meeting here in 1830, 1837, 1845, 1860, 1870, and 1878. The town, on the whole since 1746, has plenteously participated in the benign effects of peace and enlightenment; and, though moving more slowly than some other towns in the course of aggrandisement, it has been excelled by none in the gracefulness of its progress, and in the steadiness and substantiality of its improvement.

The title Earl of Dumfries, in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1633 on the seventh Baron Crichton of Sanquhar, passed in 1694 to an heiress who married the second son of the first Earl of Stair. Her eldest son, William, who succeeded her in 1742 as fourth Earl of Dumfries and his brother James in 1760 as fourth Earl of Stair, died without issue in 1768, when the former title devolved on his nephew, Patrick Macdowall of Feugh (1726-1803), whose daughter married the eldest son of the first Marquis of Bute; and the title now is borne by her great-grandson, John (b. 1881), son and heir of the present Marquis of Bute. On the town's roll of fame are the following eminent natives or residents, the former distinguished by an asterisk:—The Rev. William Veitch, who was minister of Dumfries during the conflict between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy, and whose biography was written by the Rev. Dr M'Crie; the Rev. Dr Henry Duncan of Ruthwell (1774-1846), author of the *Philosophy of the Seasons*, who started the *Courier*, and founded here the earliest of all savings' banks, and a statue of whom is in front of the Savings' Bank building; *Dr Benjamin Bell (1749-1806), the eminent surgeon; Sir Andrew Halliday (1783-1839), a famous physician, who spent his latter years and died in Dumfries; *Sir John Richardson (1787-1865), the surgeon and naturalist of Sir John Franklin's overland Polar expedition; *Sir James Anderson (b. 1824), the telegraph manager; *Gen. William M'Murdo, C.B. (b. 1819), the son-in-law and favourite officer of Sir Charles Napier, the hero of Scinde; John M'Diarmid (1790-1852), editor of the *Scrap Book*, author of *Sketches from Nature* and a *Life of Cowper*, and for 35 years the talented conductor of the *Dumfries Courier*; Thomas Aird (1802-76), the well-known poet, and editor of the *Dumfriesshire Herald* from 1835 to 1863; William M'Dowall (b. 1815), author of the *Man of the Woods* and of the *History of Dumfries*, and editor of the *Dumfries Standard* from 1846; *James Hannay (1827-73), author of *Eustace Conyers*, *Singleton Fontenoy*, and other works of fiction; *Dr Robert Carruthers (1799-1878), of Inverness, but long connected with Dumfries, the author of a *Life of Pope*, the *Highland Note-Book*, the *Encyclopædia of English Literature*, etc., and of ten *Dumfries Portraits*, which appeared in the *Dumfriesshire Monthly Magazine*, begun in 1821; William Bennet, editor of the three volumes of the *Dumfries Monthly Magazine*, begun in 1825; Allan Cunningham, John Mayne, Robert Anderson, Joseph Train, Robert Malcolmson, Dr Browne, and Dr John Gibson, who contributed largely to these two periodicals; the Rev. William Dunbar, editor of the *Nithsdale Minstrel*, a volume of original poetry published in 1815; William Paterson (1658-1719), the founder of the Bank of England, and the projector of the Darien Expedition; Patrick Miller of Dalswinton (1731-1815), the distinguished inventor and agriculturist; *Robert Thorburn, A.R.A. (b. 1818), the famous miniature painter; Kennedy, the landscape painter; Dunbar and Currie, the sculptors; *James Pagan (1811-70), journalist; *Joseph Irving (b. 1830), historian and annalist; Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), a 'writer of books;' *John Mayne (1759-1846), minor poet and journalist; and not a few besides.

The parish, containing also the villages of Georgetown, Gasstown, and Locharbriggs, with part of the village of Kelton, is bounded NW by Holywood and Kirkmahoe, NE by Tinwald, E by Torthorwald, S by Caerlaverock, and W by Troqueer and Terregles in Kirkcudbrightshire. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 6¾ miles; its greatest breadth is 3¼ miles; and its area is 10,200 acres, of which 69½ are foreshore and 98¼ water. The NITH winds 7 miles south-by-eastward along all the boundary with Holywood and Kirkcudbrightshire, and sluggish LOCHAR Water 7¾ south-south-eastward along that with Tinwald and Torthorwald. Near Lochthorn, 2½ miles NNE of the town, is a little lake (1¼ × ⅝ furl.), which, in time of hard frost, is much frequented by skaters and curlers. A mineral spring, called Crichton's Well, occurs in Lochar Moss; another, a strong chalybeate, on Fountainbleau farm. The picturesque low height of Clumpton rises 2 miles NE of the town; and an undulating low eminence, as formerly noticed, forms chief part of the site of the town, southward of which another low ridge of hills runs nearly parallel to the Nith, at about half a mile's distance, into Caerlaverock; and rises at Trohoughton to 312 feet. The rest of the surface is nearly a dead level, sinking to 40, and rarely exceeding 100, feet. The western face of the ridge, overlooking the Nith, is gently sloping, and highly embellished; but the eastern breaks down in abrupt declivities, presents a bold front and a commanding outline, and forms, about 1¼ mile from the town, two precipitous ledges, called the Maiden Bower Craigs, one of them containing a remarkable cavity, said to have been used by those mythic beings, the Druids, as a sort of 'St Wilfrid's needle,' or ordeal of chastity. A broad belt of Lochar Moss, along the eastern border, continued all sheer morass down into the present century, but now is extensively reclaimed, and partly clothed with verdure or with wood. Permian sandstone is the prevailing rock, and has been largely quarried. The soil, in the SW, is a pretty strong clay; in the flat lands by the Nith, is mostly clay incumbent on gravel; in the N and NE, is a light reddish sandy earth resting on sandstone; and in the E, is either native moss, reclaimed moss, or humus. Nearly four-fifths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage, some 350 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest of the land is capable of remunerative reclamation or culture. An ancient castle of the Comyns stood ¾ mile SSE of the town, on a spot overlooking a beautiful bend of the Nith, and still called Castledykes. A meadow near it bears the name of Kingholm, and may have got that name either by corruption of Comyn's holm or in honour of Robert Bruce. Another meadow, by the riverside

* It is noteworthy that the first book printed at Dumfries was Peter Rae's *History of the Rebellion in Scotland, in Dumfries, Galloway, etc.* (1718).

northward of the town, is called the Nunholm, from its lying opposite the ancient Benedictine nunnery of Lincluden. This parish is the seat of both a presbytery and a synod, and it is divided ecclesiastically into the three parishes of St Michael, Greyfriars, and St Mary, the value of the two first livings being £436 and £336. Valuation, exclusive of burgh, (1882) £20,877, 18s. 1d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 7288, (1831) 11,606, (1861) 13,523, (1871) 14,841, (1881) 16,839.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 9, 1864-63.

The presbytery of Dumfries comprises the old parishes of Caerlaverock, Colvend, Dumfries-St Michael, Dumfries-Greyfriars, Dunscore, Holywood, Kirkbean, Kirkgunzeon, Kirkmahoe, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Lochrutton, Newabbey, Terregles, Tinwald, Torthorwald, Troqueer, and Urr, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Dumfries-St Mary, Dalbeattie, and Maxwelltown. Pop. (1871) 38,967, (1881) 41,099, of whom 7072 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dumfries, with 3 churches in Dumfries, 2 at Dunscore, and 12 at Corsock, Dalbeattie, Dalton, Glencaple, Hightae, Irongray, Kirkbean, Kirkmahoe, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Maxwelltown, Newabbey, and Ruthwell, which 17 had together 3216 members in 1881.—The U.P. Synod likewise has a presbytery of Dumfries, with 3 churches in Dumfries, 2 in Sanquhar, and 10 at Burnhead, Castle-Douglas, Dalbeattie, Dalry, Dunscore, Lochmaben, Mainsriddle, Moniaive, Thornhill, and Urr, which together had 2814 members in 1880.

The synod of Dumfries comprises the presbyteries of Dumfries, Lochmaben, Langholm, Annan, and Penpont. Pop. (1871) 94,023, (1881) 96,018, of whom 17,897 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a synod of Dumfries, comprising presbyteries of Dumfries, Lockerbie, and Penpont, and superintending thirty-four congregations, which together had 7256 members in 1881.

See John M'Diarmid's *Picture of Dumfries and its Environs* (Edinb. 1832); William M'Dowall's *History of the Burgh of Dumfries; with Notices of Nithsdale, Annandale, and the Western Border* (Edinb. 1867; 2d ed. 1873); and his *Memorials of St Michael's, the Old Parish Churchyard of Dumfries* (Edinb. 1876).

Dumfries House, a seat of the Marquis of Bute in Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, near the left bank of Lugar Water, 2 miles W of Cumnock town, and ¾ mile N of Dumfries House station on the Ayr and Cumnock section of the Glasgow and South-Western, this being 15¼ miles E by S of Ayr. Built about 1757 by William Dalrymple, fourth Earl of DUMFRIES, it has a drawing-room hung with very fine old tapestry, said to have been presented by Louis XIV. to one of the former Earls, and stands amid finely wooded grounds that contain the ruins of Terringzean Castle, and extend into Auchinleck parish, on the opposite bank of the Lugar, which here is spanned by an elegant bridge. The Marquis holds 113,734 acres in Ayrshire, valued at £25,263 per annum, including £2506 for minerals.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Dumfriesshire, a coast and Border county in the S of Scotland. It is bounded N by Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk shires; NE by Roxburghshire; SE by Cumberland; S by the Solway Firth; SW by Kirkcudbrightshire; and NW by Ayrshire. Its length, from W to E, varies between 21 and 46½ miles; its breadth, from N to S, between 13 and 32 miles; and its area is 1103 square miles or 705,945¾ acres, of which 20,427 are foreshore and 5301½ water. Its outline is irregularly ellipsoidal, being indented to the depth of 13 miles by the southern extremity of Lanarkshire, and to the depth of 5¾ miles by Ettrick Head in Selkirkshire. Its boundary line, over all the W, NW, N, and NE, to the aggregate extent of 120 miles, is mainly mountain watershed; over most of the march with Cumberland, to the aggregate extent of 11 miles, is variously Liddel Water, Esk river, and Sark Water; over all the S, to the extent of 21 miles, is the Solway Firth; along the SW, to the extent of 15 miles, is the river Nith and Cluden Water. The summits on or near the upland boundary line include Auchenchain (1271 feet) and Blackcraig (1961) at the Kirkcudbrightshire border; Blacklorg (2231), M'Crierick's Cairn (1824), and Halfmerk Hill (1478), at the Ayrshire border; Mount Stuart (1567), Wanlock Dod (1808), Lowther Hill (2377), Well Hill (1987), Wedder Law (2185), and Queensberry (2285), at the Lanarkshire border; Hartfell (2651) and White Coomb (2695), at the Peeblesshire border; Herman Law (2014), Andrewhinney (2220), Bodesbeck Law (2173), Capel Fell (2223), Ettrick Pen (2269), Quickningair Hill (1601), and Black Knowe (1481), at the Selkirkshire border; and Stock Hill (1561), Roan Fell (1862), and Watch Hill (1642), at the Roxburghshire border.

All the northern part of the county is prevailingly upland. Mountains or high hills, with similar altitudes to those on the boundary line, and intersected with only a small aggregate of glens or vales, occupy all the north-western, the northern, and the north-eastern border to a mean breadth of 7 or 8 miles; and spurs or prolongations of them strike south-eastward, southward, and south-westward, to lengths of from 2 or 3 to 7 or 8 miles, sometimes shooting into summits nearly as high as those on the borders, but generally sinking into low hills, and separated from one another by broadening vales. These uplands constitute a large and prominent portion of the Southern Highlands of Scotland; but they differ much, in both segregation and contour, from the upland masses of most of the Northern Highlands. Few or none of the mountains have the ridgy elongations, the rugged, craggy outlines, or the towering peaked summits so common in Argyll, Perth, Inverness, and Ross shires; but almost all of them, whether on the borders or in the interior, lie adjoined in groups, rise from narrow bases over rounded shoulders, and have summits variously domical, conical, and tabular or flat. Three of the most remarkable of the interior heights are Cairnkinna (1813 feet) in Penpont, Langholm Hill (1161) in the vicinity of Langholm, and Brunswark Hill (920) in the NE of Hoddam, all three having forms of peculiar character, quite in contrast to those prevailing in the Northern Highlands. The region southward of the uplands breaks into three great valleys or basins, traversed by the rivers Nith, Annan, and Esk; and is intersected, between the Nith and the Annan, to the extent of about 7 miles southward from the vicinity of Amisfield, by the range of the Tinwald, Torthorwald, and Mouswald Hills, with curved outlines, cultivated surfaces, and altitudes of from 500 to 800 feet above sea-level, and commanding gorgeous, extensive, diversified prospects. The basins of the Annan and the Esk S of a line drawn from Whinnyrig, past Ecclefechan, Craigshaws, Solway Bank, and Broomholm, to Moorburnhead, cease to be valleys, or are flattened into plains, variegated only by occasional rising-grounds or low hills, either round-backed or obtusely conical. The valley of the Nith also, for 10 miles before it touches the Solway, is in all respects a plain, with exception of a short range of low hills in Dumfries and Caerlaverock parishes and a few unimportant isolated eminences; and the E wing of it, partly going flatly from it to the base of the Tinwald Hills, partly going southward, thence past the small Dumfries and Caerlaverock range to the Solway Firth, is the dead level of Lochar Moss.

The river Nith and one or two of its unimportant and remote tributaries enter Dumfriesshire through openings or gorges in its north-western boundaries, and a small tributary of the Annan enters through a gorge in the N; but all other streams which anywhere traverse the county rise within its own limits. The Nith, from the point of entering it, and the Annan and the Esk, from short distances below the source, draw toward them nearly all the other streams, so as to form the county into three great valleys or basins, but the Nith giving the lower part of the right side of its basin to Kirkcudbrightshire, and the Esk going entirely in its lower part into England. The three rivers all pursue a south-south-easterly course—the Nith in the W, the Annan in the middle, and the Esk in the E; and, with the exception of some small curvings, they flow parallel to

one another, at an average distance of about 12 miles, imposing upon their own and their tributaries' basins the names of respectively Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale. The streams which run into them are very numerous, yet mostly of short course, of small volume, and remarkable chiefly for the beauty or picturesqueness of the ravines or the dells which they traverse. The chief of those which enter the Nith are, from the W, the Kello, the Euchan, the Scar, the Cairn, and the Cluden; from the E, the Crawick, the Minnick, the Enterkin, the Carron, the Cample, and the Duncow. The chief which enter the Annan are, from the W, the Evan and the Kinnel; from the E, the Moffat, the Wamphray, the Dryfe, the Milk, and the Mein. The chief which enter the Esk are, from the W, the Black Esk and the Wauchope; from the E, the Megget, the Ewes, the Tarras, and the Liddel. Four rivulets, each 10 miles or more in length, have an independent course southward to the Solway—the Lochar and the Cummertrees Pow in the space between the Nith and the Annan; the Kirtle and the Sark in the space between the Annan and the Esk. Several of the tributary streams, like the three main ones, give their names to their own basins—the Moffat, the Dryfe, and the Ewes in particular giving to their basins the names of Moffatdale, Dryfesdale, and Ewesdale. A group of lakes, the largest of them Castle Loch ($6 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), lies near Lochmaben; and dark Loch Skene ($6 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ furl.), remarkable for emitting the torrent of the 'Grey Mare's Tail,' lies on the N border at the source of Moffat Water. Pure springs are almost everywhere abundant; chalybeate springs are near Moffat, Annan, and Ruthwell; and sulphureous at Moffat and Closeburn House.

The Geology.—The oldest rocks in Dumfriesshire are of Silurian age, consisting mainly of greywackes, flagstones, and shales, belonging to the upper and lower divisions of that formation. A line drawn from the head of Ewes Water in Eskdale, south-westwards by Lockerbie to Mouswald, marks the boundary between the two divisions, the Lower Silurian rocks being met with to the N of this limit. The members of both series have been much folded; but by means of the lithological characters of the strata, and with the aid of certain fossiliferous bands of shales yielding graptolites, it is possible to determine the order of succession. In the neighbourhood of Moffat the fossiliferous black shales of the lower division are typically developed, where they have been divided into several well-marked zones by means of the graptolites which occur in them in profusion. They are admirably displayed at Dobbs Lynn, near the head of Moffatdale, and in the streams on the S side of the Moffat valley. The Silurian rocks, which now form the great mass of high ground throughout the county, were elevated so as to form a land barrier towards the close of the Silurian period. In the hollows worn out of this ancient tableland, the strata belonging to the Old Red Sandstone, Carboniferous, and Permian periods were deposited. But even these newer palæozoic formations have been so denuded that only isolated fragments remain of what once were more extensive deposits.

Along the county boundary in Upper Nithsdale the representatives of the Lower Old Red Sandstone are met with, where they consist of sandstones and conglomerates, associated with contemporaneous volcanic rocks. They form part of the great belt of Lower Old Red strata stretching from the Braid Hills near Edinburgh into Ayrshire. The Upper Old Red Sandstone, on the other hand, forms a narrow fringe underlying the carboniferous rocks from the county boundary E of the Ewes Water south-westwards by Langholm to Brunswark. At the base they consist of conglomeratic sandstones, the included pebbles having been derived from the waste of the Silurian flagstones and shales. These are overlaid by friable Red sandstones and marls, which pass conformably underneath the zone of volcanic materials which always intervene between them and the overlying Carboniferous strata. The zone of igneous rocks just referred to is specially interesting, as it points to the existence of volcanic action on the S side of the Silurian tableland at the beginning of the Carboniferous period. The igneous rocks consist mainly of slaggy and amygdaloidal porphyrites, which were spread over the ancient sea bottom as regular lava flows. Brunswark Hill is made up of this igneous material. Some of the volcanic orifices from which the igneous materials were discharged are still to be met with along the watershed between Liddesdale and Teviotdale in the adjacent county of Roxburgh.

The carboniferous rocks are met with in three separate areas:—(1.) in the district lying between Langholm and Ruthwell; (2.) at Closeburn near Thornhill; (3.) in the neighbourhood of Sanquhar. The first of these areas is the most extensive, measuring about 22 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 2 to 7 miles. The strata included in it belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series which forms the lowest subdivision of the Carboniferous formation. The following zones were made out in the course of the geological survey of the district. They are given in descending order:—(7.) Canonbie coals; (6.) Marine Limestone series of Penton, Gilnockie, and Ecclefechan; (5.) Volcanic zone of fine tuff and porphyrite, including about 50 feet of fine shales; (4.) Irvine Burn and Woodcock air sandstones; (3.) Tarras Waterfoot Cementstone series; (2.) White sandstones; (1.) Brunswark and Ward Law volcanic rocks.

The recent discovery which has proved so interesting and important was met with in the fine shales of zone (5) and partly in zone (3). Upwards of twenty new species of ganoid fishes were obtained from these beds near Langholm, and out of the sixteen genera to which these species belong five are new to science. Very few of the species are common to the carboniferous rocks of the Lothians, which has an important bearing on the history of that period. Along with the fishes were found about twelve new species of decapod crustaceans and three new species of a new genus of Phyllopods. Of special importance is the discovery of four new species of scorpions. Hitherto the occurrence of fossil scorpions in rocks of Carboniferous age has been extremely rare. The specimens recently obtained are admirably preserved, and from a minute examination of them it is evident that they closely resemble their living representatives. The remains of several new plants were also found in the fine shales already referred to.

Within the Silurian area, Carboniferous rocks are met with in the Thornhill and Sanquhar basins. These deposits lie in ancient hollows worn out of the Silurian tableland which date back as far as the Carboniferous period. At Closeburn and Barjarg there are beds of marine limestone associated with sandstones and shales which probably belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series. Again, at the south-eastern limit of the Sanquhar coalfield there are small outliers of the Carboniferous Limestone series, consisting of sandstones, shales, and thin fossiliferous limestones. The latter rapidly thin out, and the true coal measures rest directly on, the Silurian platform. From these facts it would appear that in Upper Nithsdale the Silurian barrier did not sink beneath the sea-level till the latter part of the Carboniferous period, not in fact till the time of the deposition of the coal measures. The Sanquhar coalfield is about 9 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 miles in breadth. It contains several valuable coal seams, and from the general character of the strata it is probable that they are the southern prolongations of the Ayrshire coal measures. Another fact deserves to be mentioned here, which was established in the course of the survey of the county. The Canonbie coal seams do not belong to the true Coal Measures as has hitherto been supposed, but are regularly intercalated with the members of the Calciferous Sandstone series.

The strata next in order are of Permian age which are invariably separated from the Carboniferous rocks by a marked unconformity. Indeed so violent is the unconformity that we find the Permian strata to the E of Lochar Moss stealing across the edges of the Calciferous Sandstone beds till they rest directly on the Silurian rocks.

Permian strata occur in five separate areas—1 at Moffat, 2 at Lochmaben and Corncockle Moor, 3 between Annan and the mouth of the Esk, 4 the Dumfries basin, 5 the Thornhill basin. In addition to these areas there is a small patch of contemporaneous igneous rocks overlying the Sanquhar coalfield, which is believed to be of the same age. In the neighbourhood of Moffat the breccias are evidently an ancient morainic deposit of glacial origin. Several well-striated stones were found in them resembling the scratched stones in ordinary boulder clay. In the red sandstones of Corncockle Moor reptilian footprints have been detected, produced by reptiles moving in a S direction, which led to the witty remark of Dean Buckland 'that even at that early date the migration from Scotland to England had commenced.' Between Annan and Canonbie the strata consist of red sandstones, while in the Dumfries basin the red sandstones of Locharbriggs are overlaid by an alternation of red sandstones and breccias. An interesting feature connected with the Thornhill basin is the occurrence of contemporaneous volcanic rocks at the base of the series. They form a continuous ring round the northern half of the basin cropping out from underneath the breccias and red sandstones. In the Sanquhar basin also there are several 'necks' or volcanic vents filled with agglomerate, which in all likelihood mark the sites from which lavas of Permian age were discharged.

It is interesting to note the proofs of the original extension of the Permian strata over areas from which they have been completely removed by denudation. Some of the Carboniferous strata in the Sanquhar coal-field have been stained red by infiltration of iron oxide, and in the S of the county the Calciferous Sandstone beds overlying the Canonbie coals have been so much reddened as to resemble externally the Permian sandstones. Even on Eskdalemuir the Silurian greywackes have been stained in a similar manner. In these cases the older rocks were buried underneath strata of Permian age from which the percolating water derived the iron oxide.

Within the limits of the county there are intrusive igneous rocks of which the most conspicuous example is the mass of granite on Spango Water, about 5 miles N of Sanquhar. This mass is about 3 miles long, and upwards of 1 mile in breadth. There are also dykes or veins of felstone and basalt. One example of the latter deserves special notice. It has been traced from the Leadhills south-eastwards by Moffat, across Eskdalemuir by Langholm to the English border. In texture it varies from a dolerite to tachylite, which is the glassy form of basalt.

Only a passing allusion can be made to the proofs of glaciation which are so abundant throughout the county. During the period of extreme glaciation the general trend of the ice sheet was SE towards the Solway Firth and the English border. The widespread covering of boulder clay which is now found in the upland valleys and on the low grounds is the relic of this ancient glaciation. But in the valleys draining the main masses of high ground there are numerous moraines deposited by local glaciers. Amongst the finest examples are those round Loch Skene at the head of Moffatdale.

Economic Minerals.—Coal seams occur at Sanquhar and Canonbie, and limestone at Closeburn, Barjarg, Kelhead, and Harelaw Hill, Liddesdale. Veins of silver and lead ore are met with at Wanlockhead, antimony at Glendinning and Meggat Water. The building stones in greatest demand are the white sandstones of the Carboniferous formation, the Permian red sandstones of Thornhill, Dumfries, Corncockle, and Annan; while in the neighbourhood of Moffat the coarse grits of Silurian age are much used. (B. N. Peach, F.R.S.E., and J. Horne, F.R.S.E., of the Geological Survey of Scotland.)

The soil in the mountain districts is mainly moorish, mostly unsuitable for tillage, and partly irreclaimable; but in places where it has a dry subsoil, is capable of gradual transmutation into loam. The soil, in the lowland districts, is generally of a light nature, incumbent on either rock, gravel, or sand; in Nithsdale and Annandale, is mostly dry; in Eskdale, is generally wet; in some places, where it lies on a retentive subsoil, is cold, and occasions rankness of vegetation; in considerable tracts of the outspread plain, is of a loamy character, rich in vegetable mould; on the gentle slopes of the midland district, is an intermixture of loam with other soils; on the swells or knolls of the valleys, and even of the bogs, is of a gravelly or sandy character; on the margins of streams, is alluvium, or what is here called holm-land, generally poor and shallow in the upland dells, but generally rich and deep in the lowland valleys. Clay, as a soil, seldom occurs, except as mixed with other substances; but, as a subsoil, is extensively found, either white, blue, or red, under the greensward of hills, and beneath soft bogs. Peat-moss exists in great expanses both on the hills and in the vales; and wherever it so lies as to be amenable to drainage, is of such a character as to be convertable into good soil. Sea-silt, or the saline muddy deposit from the waters of the Solway, spreads extensively out from the estuary of the Lochar, and both forms a productive soil in itself, and serves as an effective top-dressing for the adjacent peat-moss. The percentage of cultivated area is 32·5; 27,472 acres are under wood; and little short of two-thirds of the entire county is either pastoral or waste.

Arable farms range mostly between 100 and 150 acres, yet vary from 60 to 800; and sheep-farms range from 300 to 3000 acres. Some farms, chiefly along the mutual border of the upland and the lowland regions, are both pastoral and arable, and are regarded as particularly convenient and remunerative; and these comprise about one-third of the total acreage under rotation of crops. The cattle, for the dairy, are mostly of the Ayrshire breed; for the shambles or for exportation, are mostly of the Galloway breed. The sheep, on the uplands, are either black-faced or Cheviots; in the lowlands are a mixed breed, resulting from crosses of the Cheviots with Leicesters, Southdowns, and Spanish breeds. The draught horses are of the Clydesdale breed. Pigs are raised chiefly for exportation of pork and bacon into England; and they have, for many years, been an object of general attention among both farmers and cotters. The value of the pork produced rose from £500 in 1770 to £12,000 in 1794, to £60,000 in 1812, and to £100,000 in 1867, since which last year it has somewhat fallen off, there being only 10,286 pigs in the county in 1881 against 15,088 in 1877, and 18,612 in 1866.

The commerce of the county is all conducted through Dumfries and its sub-ports. Manufactures in hosiery and tweeds have recently become important in Dumfries; but manufactures in other departments, either there or throughout the county, are of comparatively small amount. Hosiery employs many looms in Thornhill, Lochmaben, and other towns and villages; woollen fabrics, of various kinds, are made at Sanquhar and Moffat; ginghams are manufactured at Sanquhar and Annan; muslins, at Kirkconnel; course linens, at Langholm. Weaving, in different departments, employs many hands; artificership, in all the ordinary departments, employs many more; and operations connected with coal and lead-mining employ a few. The energies of the county, as compared with those of other counties, either in Scotland or in England, are not small; but, partly in consequence of dearth of coal, partly for other reasons, they are mainly absorbed in the pursuits and accessories of agriculture; and yet, since at least the commencement of the present century, they have been so spent as to produce an amount of prosperity scarcely, if at all, inferior to what has been realised in other counties. The roads, the fences, the dwelling-houses, the churches, the people's dress, and the people's manners in Dumfriesshire, taken as indices of progress and refinement, will bear comparison with those of any other district in Great Britain. The railways within the county are the Glasgow and South-Western, down Nithsdale, and across the foot of Annandale; the Caledonian, down the entire length of Annandale; the Dumfries and Lockerbie, across the

interior from Dumfries to Lockerbie; the Solway Junction, in the S of Annandale, from the Caledonian near Kirtlebridge to the Solway Firth near Annan; small part of the Castle-Douglas and Dumfries, on the W border of Dumfries parish; and branches of the Hawick and Carlisle section of the North British to Langholm and Gretna.

The *quoad civilia* parishes, inclusive of two which extend slightly into Lanarkshire, amount to 43. The royal burghs are Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar. The burghs of barony are Moffat, Lockerbie, Langholm, Ecclefechan, Thornhill, and Moniaive. The principal villages are Springfield, Eaglesfield, Sunnybrae, Bridekirk, Gasstown, Heathery Row, Hightae, Park, Dunreggan, Rowan Burn, Wanlockhead, Greenbrae, Glencaple, Torthorwald, Roucan, Collin, Penpont, Kirkconnel, Kirtlebridge, Waterbeck, Dornock, Cummertrees, Ruthwell, Clarencefield, Mouswald, Closeburn, Holywood, Kelton, Locharbriggs, Amisfield, Dalswinton, Wamphray, Carronbridge, and Crawick Mill. The principal seats are Drumlanrig Castle, Langholm Lodge, Castlemilk, Kinmount, Kinharvey House, Glen Stewart, Tinwald House, Comlongan Castle, Dumcrieff House, Springkell, Jardine Hall, Rockhall, Westerhall, Raehills, Crawfordton, Amisfield House, Closeburn Hall, Dalswinton House, Hoddam Castle, Mossknow, Halleaths, Mount Annan, Craigdarroch, Blackwood House, Murraythwaite, Broomholm, Barjarg Tower, Speddoch, Dormont, Elshieshields, Carnsalloch, Conheath, Capenoch, Courance, Glenae, Kirkmichael House, Rammerscales, Craigielands, Corehead, Langshaw, Cove, Maxwelltown House, Warmanbie, Bonshaw, Northfield, Boreland, Broomrig, Cowhill, Portrack, Gribton, Newtonairds, Milnhead, Burnfoot, Lanrick, and Corehead. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 676,971 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £595,512, were divided among 4177 landowners, one holding 253,514 acres (rental £97,530), one 64,079 (£27,884), six together 82,759 (£56,690), twelve 81,881 (£59,150), twenty-six 76,576 (£50,977), twenty-eight 36,800 (£26,318), fifty-three 37,505 (£129,105), etc.

The county is governed (1882) by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 11 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and 97 magistrates. The principal courts are held at DUMFRIES; and sheriff small-debt courts are held at Annan on the first Tuesday of January, May, and September; at Langholm on the third Saturday of January, May, and September; at Lockerbie on the first Thursday of April, August, and December; at Moffat on the first Friday of April, August, and December; and at Thornhill on the second Thursday of April, August, and December. The police force, in 1881, besides 10 men for Dumfries and 2 for Annan, comprised 35 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £400. The number of persons tried at the instance of the police, in 1880, besides those in Dumfries and Annan, was 785; convicted, 749; committed for trial, 38; not dealt with, 226. The county prison is at Dumfries. The committals for crime, in the yearly average of 1836-40, were 71; of 1841-45, 96; of 1846-50, 209; of 1851-55, 141; of 1856-60, 99; of 1861-65, 50; of 1865-69, 29; of 1871-75, 50; and of 1876-80, 50. The annual value of real property, assessed at £295,621 in 1815, was £319,751 in 1843, £350,636 in 1861, and £572,945 in 1882, including £75,286 for railways. The four royal burghs, together with Kirkcudbright, send one member to parliament, and the rest of the county sends another, and had a constituency of 3469 in 1882. Pop. (1801) 54,597, (1811) 62,960, (1821) 70,878, (1831) 73,770, (1841) 72,830, (1851) 78,123, (1861) 75,878, (1871) 74,808, (1881) 76,124, of whom 35,956 were males. Houses (1881) 15,656 inhabited, 835 vacant, 109 building.

The registration county takes in small parts of Moffat and Kirkpatrick-Juxta parishes from Lanarkshire; and had, in 1881, a population of 76,151. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. Dumfries parish has a poorhouse for itself; and respectively 6 and 9 parishes form the poor-law combinations of Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Upper Nithsdale. The number of registered poor, in the year ending 14 May 1880, was 1688; of dependants on these, 872; of casual poor, 1312; of dependants on these, 1007. The receipts for the poor, in that year, were £19,638, 1s. 6¾d; and the expenditure was £19,446, 8s. 10d. The number of pauper lunatics was 211, their cost being £3816, 18s. 8d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 15·9 in 1872, 15·7 in 1877, 13·5 in 1879, and 13·8 in 1880.

Dumfriesshire, in the times of Established Episcopacy, formed part of the diocese of Glasgow, and was divided into the deaneries of Nithsdale and Annandale. And now, under Established Presbyterianism, it lies wholly within the province of the synod of Dumfries, but does not constitute all that province. Its parishes are distributed among the presbyteries of Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, Langholm, and Penpont; but those in Dumfries presbytery are conjoined with 12 in Kirkcudbrightshire, those in Langholm presbytery with Castleton in Roxburghshire. In 1882 the places of worship within the county were 49 Established (14,373 communicants in 1878), 27 Free (5882 members in 1881), 22 U.P. (4381 members in 1880), 2 Independent, 4 Evangelical Union, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist chapel, 3 Episcopal, and 2 Roman Catholic. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1880, the county had 115 schools (96 of them public), which, with accommodation for 15,126 children, had 12,424 on the rolls, and 9709 in average attendance.

The territory now forming Dumfriesshire, together with large part of Galloway, belonged to the Caledonian Selgovæ; passed, after the Roman demission, to the kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde; was much overrun by the Dalriadans, both from the N of Ireland and from Kintyre; rose, for a time, into a condition of rude independence; was subjugated by the Scots or Scoto-Dalriadans after the union of the Scoto-Dalriadan and the Pictavian kingdoms; and was constituted a county or placed under a sheriff by William the Lyon. But, during a considerable period, its sheriffs had direct authority only within Nithsdale, and no more than nominal authority in the other districts. Both Annandale and Eskdale, from the time of David I. till that of Robert Bruce, were under separate or independent baronial jurisdiction; held, in the former, by Robert Bruce's ancestors, in the latter, by various great landowners. The county then consisted of the sheriffship of Nithsdale, the stewartry of Annandale, and the regality of Eskdale; and was cut into three jurisdictions nearly corresponding in their limits to the basins of the three principal rivers. Bruce, after his accession to the throne, framed measures which issued in a comprehensive hereditary sheriffship; and an Act, passed in the time of George II., adjusted the jurisdiction of the county to the condition in which it now exists.

Great barons, about the time of David I., were proprietors of most of the lands in the county. Donegal, the ancestor of the Edgars, owned great part of Nithsdale, and was called Dunegal of Stranith. The Maccuswells, ancestors of the Maxwells, held the lands of Caerlaverock; the Comyns held the estates of Dalswinton and Duncow, and lands extending thence southward to Castledykes in the southern vicinity of Dumfries; the Bruces, ancestors of the royal Bruce, held Annandale, and resided chiefly at Lochmaben; the Kirkpatricks, the Johnstons, the Carlyles, and the Carnocs held portions of Annandale as retainers of the Bruces; and the Soulises, the Avenels, the Rossedals, and others held Eskdale. The Baliols also, though not properly barons of the county itself, but only impinging on it through succession to the lords of Galloway, yet powerfully affected its fortunes. Dumfriesshire, during the wars between the Bruces and the Baliols, was placed betwixt two fires; or, to use a different figure, it nursed at its breasts both of the competitors for the crown; and, from the nature of its position bearing aloft the Bruce in its right arm, and both the Baliol and the Comyn in its left, it was peculiarly exposed to suffering. The successful Bruce, after his victory of Bannockburn, gave the Comyns' manor

of Dalswinton to Walter Stewart, and their manor of Duncow to Robert Boyd; bestowed his own lordship of Annandale, with the castle of Lochmaben, on Sir Thomas Randolph, and created him Earl of Moray; and conferred on Sir James Douglas, in addition to the gift of Douglasdale in Lanarkshire, the greater part of Eskdale, and other extensive possessions in Dumfriesshire. The county suffered again, and was once more the chief seat of strife during the conflicts between the Bruces and the Baliols in the time of David II. Nor did it suffer less in degree, while it suffered longer in duration, under the subsequent proceedings of the rebellious Douglases. These haughty barons, 'whose coronet so often counterpoised the crown,' grew so rapidly in at once descent, acquisition, power, and ambition, as practically to become lords-paramount of both Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. Their possessions, at their attainder in 1455, reverted to the Crown, and were in part bestowed on the Earl of March; yet still, through old influence and through action of old retainers and their descendants, continued to give the Douglases a strong hold upon the county, such as enabled them to embroil it in further troubles. The county was invaded, in 1484, by the exiled Earl of Douglas and the Duke of Albany; and thence, during a century and a half, it appears never to have enjoyed a few years of continuous repose. Even so late as 1607, the martial followers of Lord Maxwell and the Earl of Morton were led out to battle on its soil, in a way to threaten it with desolation; and all onward till the union of the Scottish and the English crowns, marauding forces and invading armies, at only brief intervals of time, overran it from the southern border, and subjected it to pillage, fire, and bloodshed. The county sat down in quietude under James VI., and begun then to wear a dress of social comeliness; but again, during the reign of the Charleses, it was agitated with broils and insurrections; and, in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, especially in the latter, it was the scene of numerous disasters. The Jacobites were strong in it, and worked so vigorously in the cause of the Chevalier and the Pretender as to draw destruction on their own families. The Maxwells, in particular, were utterly overthrown by the attainder of the Earl of Nithsdale in 1715; and several other great families lost all their possessions and their influence either then or in 1746. The Dukes of Buccleuch, partly through extension of their own proper territories, partly through inheritance of those of the Dukes of Queensberry, are now by far the largest and most influential landowners of the county; and the Marquis of Queensberry and Hope-Johnstone of Annandale hold a high rank.

Caledonian cairns, camps, and hill-forts are numerous in many of the upland districts, particularly on the south-eastern hills; remains of Caledonian stone circles are in the parishes of Gretna, Eskdalemuir, Wamphray, Moffat, and Holywood; Roman stations, Roman camps, or remains of them are at Brunswark, Castle O'er, Raeburnfoot, Torwoodmoor, Trohoughton, Gallaberry, Wardlaw Hill, and Caerlaverock; Roman roads connected the Roman stations with one another, and went up Annandale, and westward thence to Nithsdale. A remarkable antiquity, supposed by some writers to be Anglo-Saxon, by others to be Danish, is in Ruthwell churchyard; old towers are at Amisfield, Lag, Achincass, Robgill, and Lochwood; and ancient castles, some in high preservation, others utterly dilapidated, are at Caerlaverock, Comlongan, Torthorwald, Closeburn, Morton, Sanquhar, Hoddam, Wauchope, and Langholm. Ancient monasteries were at Dumfries, Canonbie, Holywood, and other places; and a fine monastic ruin is still at Lincluden. Vast quantities of ancient coins, medals, weapons, and pieces of defensive armour have been found. Numerous places figure prominently in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*, *Redgauntlet*, and *Abbot*. See, besides works cited under ANNANDALE, CAERLAVEROCK, DRUMLANRIG, DUMFRIES, LOCHMABEN, and MOFFAT, two articles on Dumfriesshire in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1869.

Dumglow. See DRUMGLOW.

Dumgree, an ancient parish in the upper part of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, now divided between Kirkpatrick-Juxta and Johnstone. The larger section of it is within Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and retains there, near the right bank of Kinnel Water, some traces of the ancient church.

Dumphail. See DUNIPHAIL.

Dun, a parish of NE Forfarshire, containing, towards its south-western corner, Bridge of Dun Junction on the main line of the Caledonian, 4 miles E by S of Brechin, 15½ ENE of Forfar, and 5¾ (3¼ by road) W by N of Montrose, under which it has a post and railway telegraph office. Bounded N by Logiepert, NE by Montrose, SE by Montrose Basin, S by the river South Esk, dividing it from Maryton, SW by Brechin, and NW by Stracathro, the parish has an utmost length from E to W of 3½ miles, an utmost width from N to S of 2¾ miles, and an area of 6030 acres, of which 1586⅔ are foreshore and 137½ water. Montrose Basin, over all its connection with the parish, is alternately an ornament and an eyesore—at high-tide a beautiful lagoon, but at ebb a dismal expanse of black and slimy silt. The South ESK, along all the southern border, is a fine stream, abounding with salmon and sea-trout, and it is crossed at Bridge of Dun by a handsome three-arched bridge, built in 1787. A loch called Dun's Dish (4½ × 1½ furl.) lies at an altitude of 242 feet in the north-western corner, and sends off a burn to the South Esk. The land along the river and the basin is low, flat, and protected by embankments, thence rises gently to the centre of the parish, and thence to the western and north-western borders is somewhat tabular, attaining 230 feet above sea-level near Balnillo, 202 near Dun House, 207 near Glenskinno, 279 in Dun Wood, and 290 near Damside. The soil, on the low flat ground, is a fertile clayey loam; on the ascent thence to the centre is partly light and sandy, partly rich blackish mould; and beyond is first of good quality, next wet and miry. About three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage, and nearly one-sixth is under wood. In Dun, in 1839, was born Alexander Hay Jaap ('H. A. Page'), sub-editor of *Good Words* since 1865; and John Erskine, the Laird of Dun (1508-91), was born at the family seat of Dun. He was a leader of the Reformation party, and at his house in 1555 John Knox preached almost daily, making many converts. David Erskine, Lord Dun (1670-1755), an eminent lawyer, and a stanch upholder of the Episcopalian non-jurors, was also born at Dun House, which, standing 7 furlongs NNE of Bridge of Dun, is now the seat of Augustus Jn. Wm. Hy. Kennedy-Erskine, Esq. (b. 1866; suc. 1870), owner of 1727 acres in the shire, valued at £3571 per annum. The other chief mansion is LANGLEY Park; and the property is mostly divided among four. Dun is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £245. The parish church, 9½ furlongs N by W of Bridge of Dun, was built about 1833, and contains 300 sittings; a public school, with accommodation for 140 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 84, and a grant of £77, 2s. Valuation (1882) £7846, 3s. 6d., *plus* £2024 for railway. Pop. (1801) 680, (1831) 514, (1861) 552, (1871) 565, (1881) 541.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Dunach, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmore parish, Argyllshire, on the N shore and near the head of salt-water Loch Feochan, 3½ miles S of Oban. It was purchased in 1871 for £16,500 by Neil Macleod Macdonald, Esq. (b. 1836), who holds 463 acres in the shire, valued at £409 per annum.

Dunachton, a barony in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire, 1¼ mile SW of Kincraig station. It passed by marriage, about 1500, from the M'Nivens to the Mackintoshes; and had a castle, burned in 1689, and never rebuilt.

Dunagoil, a headland on the SW coast of the Isle of Bute, 1¼ mile NW of Garroch Head. Rising to a height of 119 feet, and offering to the sea a steep and rugged acclivity, that terminates in a lofty, cavernous cliff, it presents also to the land side a precipitous ascent, difficult of access, and scaleable chiefly by a narrow rugged ledge

at the southern extremity. Its flattish summit, retaining vestiges of an ancient vitrified fort, supposed to be Scandinavian, commands an extensive view along Kilbrannan Sound and the Firth of Clyde.

Dunaidh, a large, high, almost inaccessible rock in Killarrow parish, Islay island, Argyllshire, near the Mull of Islay. An old castle or fort on it, that seems to have been a place of remarkable strength, is now an utter ruin, without any characters of architectural interest.

Dunain or **Duneaṅ,** an estate, with a mansion, in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, 3 miles SW of Inverness town. It anciently had a baronial fortalice ; and to the N rises Dunain Hill (940 feet).

Dun Alastair or **Mount Alexander,** a fine modern Scottish Baronial mansion in Fortingall parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Tummel, 3 miles E of Kinloch Rannoch, and 17 W of Pitlochry. Its predecessor was the seat of the Struan Robertsons, and it owes much of its ornamental planting to the Jacobite poet-chieftain of Clan Donnachie, Alexander Robertson (1670-1749), the prototype of Scott's ' Baron of Bradwardine.' The present house was built by Gen. Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B. (1788-1866). There is a post and telegraph office of Dun Alastair. See DALCHOSNIE.

Dunamarle. See DUNIMARLE.

Dunan, a bold promontory (100 feet) on the Atlantic coast of Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire, on the northern side of the entrance to Loch Broom, 10½ miles NW of Ullapool.

Dunan-Aula, a tumulus in Craignish parish, Argyllshire, in the valley of Barbreck. It is said to have been formed over the grave of a Danish prince of the name of Olaf or Olaus, who led an invading force into sanguinary battle with the natives on ground in its vicinity ; and ¼ mile distant are a number of rude monuments erected in memory of the warriors who fell in the battle.

Dunans, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmodan parish, Argyllshire, near the head of Glendaruel, 4 miles NNE of Glendaruel House, and 23 NNW of Rothesay.

Dunaskin, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, near Waterside station.

Dunaverty, a quondam castle in Southend parish, Argyllshire, on a small bay of its own name, 5 miles E by N of the Mull of Kintyre, and 10½ SSW of Campbeltown. Crowning a steep pyramidal peninsula (95 feet), with cliff descending sheer to the sea, and defended on the land side by a double or triple rampart and a fosse, it appears, both from its site and from its structure, to have been a place of uncommon strength, and commanded the approach to Scotland at the narrowest part of sea between Scotland and Ireland. An early stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, said to have given shelter to Robert Bruce at the ebb of his fortunes, it was captured and garrisoned by James IV. in 1493, and in the following year recaptured by Sir John of Isla, who hanged the governor from the wall, in the sight of the King and the fleet. In 1647 it capitulated to General David Leslie, who put every mother's son of its garrison to the sword, instigated thereto by Mr John Nave, his excellent chaplain, who 'never ceased to tempt him to that bloodshed, yea, and threatened him with the curses befell Saul for sparing the Amalekites.' The castle has been so completely demolished that scarcely a vestige of it now exists.

Dunavourd. See DONAVOURD.

Dunbar (Gael. *dun-barr,* 'fort on the point'), a town and a parish on the north-eastern coast of Haddingtonshire. A royal and parliamentary burgh, seaport, and seat of considerable traffic, the town by road is 11 miles ENE of Haddington, and 11¾ ESE of North Berwick, whilst by the North British railway it is 29¼ E of Edinburgh, and 28½ NW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. It stands, Carlyle says, 'high and windy, looking down over its herring-boats, over its grim old Castle now much honey-combed,—on one of those projecting rock-promontories with which that shore is niched and vandyked, as far as the eye can reach. A beautiful sea ; good land too, now that the plougher understands his trade ; a grim niched barrier of whinstone sheltering it from the chafings and tumblings of the big blue German Ocean. Seaward St Abb's Head, of whinstone, bounds your horizon to the E, not very far off ; W, close by, is the deep bay and fishy little village of Belhaven ; the gloomy Bass and other rock-islets, and farther the hills of Fife, and foreshadows of the Highlands, are visible as you look seaward. From the bottom of Belhaven Bay to that of the next sea-bight St Abb's-ward, the town and its environs form a peninsula. . . . Landward, as you look from the town of Dunbar, there rises, some short mile off, a dusky continent of barren heath hills, the Lammermuir, where only mountain sheep can be at home.' To which need only be added that the town itself chiefly consists of a spacious High Street and two smaller parallel streets.

At the foot or N end of the High Street stands Dunbar House, within the old park of the castle, exhibiting to the street a large couchant sphinx with extended wings, and to the sea a handsome façade with central circular portico. Built by the Messrs Fall, and thereafter a mansion of the Earl of Lauderdale, it was purchased in 1859 by Government, and converted into a barrack. The park around it, which serves as the parade-ground of the Haddingtonshire militia, contained, till its levelling in 1871-72, two large artificial mounds, supposed to be of prehistoric origin. The castle, founded at an early period of the Christian era, but many times reconstructed in the course of wellnigh a thousand years, bore for a long time prior to the invention of gunpowder the reputation of impregnability, and was one of the grandest fortresses of the Border counties, exerting a powerful influence on the national history down to its demolition in 1568. Its ruins, already grievously dilapidated, were still further reduced by excavations for the Victoria Harbour ; but Grose has left us two views, and Miller a full description, of them in their more perfect condition. Of Miller's description the following is a summary :—The castle is founded on a reef of trap rocks, which project into the sea, and, in many places, rise like bastions thrown up by nature to guard these stern remains of feudal grandeur against the force of the waves. The body of the buildings measures 165 feet from E to W, and in places 207 from N to S. The South Battery—by Grose supposed to have been the citadel or keep, and now converted into a fever hospital—is situated on a detached rock, which, 72 feet high, and accessible only on one side, is connected with the main part of the castle by a passage of masonry 69 feet long. The citadel measures 54 feet by 60 within the walls, and in shape is octagonal. Five of the gun-ports, or so-called 'arrow-holes,' remain, and measure 4 feet at the mouth, but only 16 inches at the inner extremity. The buildings are arched, and extend 8 feet from the outer walls, and look into an open quadrangle, whence they derive their light. About the middle of the fortress, part of a wall remains, through which there is a doorway, surmounted with armorial bearings, and leading seemingly to the principal apartments. In the centre are the arms of George, eleventh Earl of Dunbar, who succeeded his father in 1369 ; and who, besides the earldom of Dunbar and March, inherited from his heroic mother the lordship of Annandale and the Isle of Man. The towers had communication with the sea, and dip low in many places. NE from the front of the castle is a large natural cavern of black stone, supposed to have formed part of the dungeon, which, Pennant observes, 'the assistance of a little art had rendered a secure but infernal prison.' But as it has a communication with a rocky inlet from the sea on the W, it is more likely that it is the dark postern through which Sir Alexander Ramsay and his brave followers entered with a supply of provisions to the besieged in 1339. It was a place also well suited for securing the boats belonging to the garrison. The castle is built of a red stone like that of the neighbouring quarries. Part of the foundation of a fort, which was begun in 1559 for the purpose of accommodating a

French garrison, may be traced, extending 136 feet in front of the castle. This building was, however, interrupted in its progress, and demolished. In the NW part of the ruins is an apartment about 12 feet square, and nearly inaccessible, which tradition designates Queen Mary's Room.

The public buildings include the town-hall, an old edifice; the assembly-rooms (1822), substantial and commodious, but badly situated; the prison, legalised in 1864 for prisoners whose term does not exceed 10 days; the corn exchange (1855); St Catherine's Hall (1872), with ball or concert room, and Masonic, Free Gardeners', and Good Templars' lodges; the custom-house; and the railway station, which, standing on the south-eastern outskirts of the town, occupies part of the site of Oliver Cromwell's camp, and is a large Tudor structure, with accommodations suitable to its position nearly midway between Berwick and Edinburgh. Not far from the station, at the S end of the High Street, stands the parish church, on a spot 65 feet above sea-level—the site of a cruciform collegiate church, which, founded in 1342 and 1392 by Earls Patrick and George for a dean, a vice-dean, and 8 prebendaries, measured 123 feet from E to W, and 83 feet across the transept. Built in 1819-21, from designs by Gillespie Graham, at a cost of £8000, the present church is an elegant structure in the Gothic style, with a pinnacled square tower 108 feet high, that commands an extensive view, and serves as a landmark to mariners. The interior, seated for 1800 worshippers, is adorned with two stained-glass windows, erected in 1865 and 1871; whilst immediately behind the pulpit is a superb monument, erected to the memory of George Home, Earl of Dunbar, third son of Alexander Home of Manderston. This nobleman was in great favour with James VI., and, holding successively the offices of high-treasurer of Scotland and chancellor of the exchequer in England, was raised to the peerage in 1605. It was on him that the 'British Solomon' chiefly depended for the restoration of prelacy in Scotland; and, at the parliament held at Perth in 1606, he had the skill to carry through the act for the restoration of the estate of bishops. He died at Whitehall, 29 Jan. 1611, 'not,' says Calderwood, 'without suspicions of poison.' 'His body being embalmed, and put into a coffin of lead, was sent down to Scotland, and with great solemnity interred in the collegiate church of Dunbar, where his executors erected a very noble and magnificent monument of various coloured marble, with a statue as large as life.' The monument is 12 feet broad at the base, and 26 feet high. The Earl is represented, kneeling on a cushion, in the attitude of prayer, with a Bible open before him. He is clad in armour, which is seen under his knight's robes, and on his left arm is the badge of the Order of the Garter. Two knights in armour stand on each side as supporters. Above them are two female figures, Justice and Wisdom, betwixt whom, and immediately above the cupola, Fame sounds her trumpet; while, on the opposite side, Peace, with her olive branch, sheds a laurel wreath on his lordship. Immediately beneath the monument is the vault, wherein the body is deposited in a leaden coffin. Other places of worship are a Free church (1844), 2 U.P. churches, with respectively 700 and 500 sittings, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, St Anne's Episcopal church, of iron (1876; 170 sittings), and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of the Waves (1877; made a separate mission in 1881). The Burgh public school, the Lamer public school, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 289, 325, and 125 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 159, 185, and 32, and grants of £134, 10s., £140, 15s., and £27, 12s.

The town has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., and the Commercial Bank, 20 insurance agencies, 9 hotels and inns, a British workman public-house, a gas company, a cemetery company, a lifeboat, bowling and golf clubs, masonic, foresters', and Good Templars' lodges, a clothing society, a total abstinence society, etc. A weekly corn market is held on Tuesday, and fairs are held on the first Tuesday of February (hiring) and on 26 May and 22 Nov. if a Tuesday, otherwise on the Tuesday after. Malting, brewing, fish-curing, boat-building, brickmaking, rope-spinning, iron-founding, and the manufacture of agricultural implements, sailcloth, and artificial manure are carried on. A printing-press was erected in 1795, the earliest in the county; and from it was issued the first Scotch cheap periodical miscellany. Trade has greatly fluctuated, both in quantity and in kind. The port had long a custom-house of its own, with jurisdiction from Gullane Point to the bounds of Berwick, but is now a sub-port of Leith. A whale fishery company was established in 1752, but, having little or no success, was dissolved in 1804. In 1830 six vessels were engaged in timber and grain trade with the Baltic, and 39 in various coasting trade; and in 1839 the vessels belonging to the port were 30 of 1495 tons, in 1851 only 11 of 658 tons, this falling-off of the shipping trade being mainly ascribed to the opening of the North British railway. The small Old Harbour, commenced with a grant of £300 from Cromwell, in 1820 received the addition of a graving-dock, which, proving, however, useless, was long ago filled up. The New or Victoria Harbour, formed in 1844 at a cost of £15,762 by the burgh and the Fishery Board, and repaired in 1880 at a further cost of £2181, covers 5 acres, and is an important haven of refuge for vessels between Leith Roads and the English Tyne. It has a light, visible for 16 miles.

Created a royal burgh by David II. (1329-71), Dunbar is now governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 7 councillors. It partly adopted the General Police and Improvement Act of Scotland prior to 1871; and, with Haddington, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh, it returns a member to parliament, the parliamentary constituency numbering 464 in 1882, when the annual value of real property within the burgh amounted to £13,887, 1s., whilst the corporation revenue for 1881 was £884. Pop. (1841) 3013, (1851) 3038, (1861) 3517, (1871) 3422, (1881) 3651. Houses (1881) 943 inhabited, 104 vacant, 3 building.

Seal of Dunbar.

Dunbar is a place of hoar antiquity. At it in 678—the year of his expulsion from his see—the great St Wilfrid, Bishop of York, was imprisoned by Ecgfrid; and in 849 it is said to have been burned by Kenneth mac Alpin. In 1072 Gospatric, ex-earl of the Northumbrians, and kinsman to Malcolm Ceannmor, obtained from that king Dunbar with the adjacent territory; and the town's history for 360 years centres mainly around the sea-built castle of his descendants, the Earls of Dunbar and March. Patrick, fifth Earl of Dunbar, who in 1184 wedded a natural daughter of William the Lyon, was justiciary of Lothian and keeper of Berwick; and during his tenure of these offices, in 1214, Henry III. invaded Scotland with a powerful army, and, having taken the town and castle of Berwick, next laid siege to the fortress of Dunbar, but finding it impregnable, devastated the country up to the walls of Haddington. A marvellous story is told of Patrick, seventh Earl, who, during the troublous minority of Alexander III., was one of the chiefs of the English faction. Bower, who was born at Haddington 100 years after, relates that, on 11 March 1286, the night preceding King Alexander's death, True Thomas of Ercildoun or Earlston, arriving at the castle of Dunbar, was jestingly asked by the Earl if the morrow would bring any noteworthy event. Whereto the Rhymour made answer mystically: 'Alas for tomorrow, a day of calamity and misery! Before the twelfth hour shall be heard a blast so vehement as shall exceed those of every former period,—a blast that shall strike the nations with amazement,—shall humble

what is proud, and what is fierce shall level with the ground! The sorest wind and tempest that ever was heard of in Scotland!' Next day, the Earl and his companions having watched till the ninth hour without observing any unusual appearance in the elements, began to doubt the powers of the seer, and, ordering him into their presence, upbraided him as an impostor, whereto he replied that noon was not yet past. And scarce had the Earl sat down to the board, scarce had the shadow of the dial fallen upon the hour of noon, when a messenger rode furiously up, who, being questioned, cried: 'Tidings I bring, but of a lamentable kind, to be deplored by the whole realm of Scotland! Alas, our renowned King has ended his fair life at Kinghorn!' 'This,' said True Thomas, 'this is the scatheful wind and dreadful tempest which shall blow such calamity and trouble to the whole state of the whole realm of Scotland!'

Patrick, eighth Earl of Dunbar—surnamed Black Beard—succeeded in 1289, and in the same year appeared at the parliament of Brigham as Comes de Marchia (Earl of March or the Merse), being the first of his line so designated. He was one of the ten competitors for the crown of Scotland (1291); and when, in 1296, Edward I. with a powerful army entered Scotland, the Earl of Dunbar took part against his country. His Countess, however, more patriotic than he, delivered the castle over to the leaders of the Scottish army. Edward despatched the Earl of Warrenne with 12,000 men to the siege; whilst the Scots, sensible of the importance of this fortress, whose capture would lay their country open to the enemy, hastened with their main army of 40,000 men, under the Earls of Buchan, Lennox, and Mar, to its relief. Warrenne, undaunted by the superior numbers of the Scots, left part of his army to blockade the castle, and with the rest advanced to meet the foe. The English had to descend into a valley before they could reach the Scots; and as they descended, the Scots, observing some confusion in their ranks, set up a shout of exultation, and, causing their horns to be sounded, rushed down from their position of advantage. But when Warrenne emerged from the glen, and advanced undismayed against their formidable front, the undisciplined troops, after a brief resistance, fled, and were chased with great slaughter as far as Selkirk Forest. Edward, next day, with the main body of the English army, came up to Dunbar, and compelled the garrison to capitulate. So, at least, runs the story, but Dr Hill Burton observes, that 'evidently there was not a great battle, with organised troops and known commanders pitted against each other' (*Hist. Scot.*, ii. 170, ed. 1876). According to Blind Harry, when Wallace first undertook to deliver his country, the Earl of Dunbar refused to attend a meeting of the Estates at Perth. Thereupon Wallace encountered Patrick in a field near Innerwick, where the Earl had assembled 900 of his vassals, and with half that number compelled the traitor, after a terrible conflict, to retreat to Cockburnspath, himself falling back on Dunbar. Patrick now went to Northumberland to crave the aid of the Bishop of Durham; but his ostensible reason, the Minstrel tells us, was 'to bring the Bruce free till his land.' Vessels were immediately sent from the Northumbrian Tyne to blockade Dunbar, and cut off supplies, while the Earl, with 20,000 men, hastened to retake his fortress. In the interim Wallace had repaired to the W in quest of succour, and, returning by Yester, was joined by Hay and a chosen body of cavalry. With 5000 men he marched to the support of Seton, while the Bishop of Durham, who had remained at Norham with Bruce, came to the assistance of Dunbar, and threw himself into an ambuscade near Spottmoor. By this unexpected movement Wallace was completely hemmed in, when Seton fortunately came to his relief. The two armies closed in mortal strife. The Scots pushed on so furiously against the Southrons, that they were just about to fly, but Patrick was

> 'Sa cruel of intent,
> That all his host tuk of him hardiment;
> Throuch his awne hand he put mony to pain.'

The desperate valour of the Wallaces, the Ramsays, and the Grahams was of little avail against the superior force of the English; so that when the ambuscade of Bishop Beck appeared, they were on the point of retiring. Dunbar singled out Wallace amidst the throng, and wounded him; but the hero, returning the blow with sevenfold vengeance, clove down Maitland, who had thrown himself between. Wallace's horse was killed beneath him, and he was now on foot dealing destruction to his enemies, when

> 'Erle Patrick than, that had gret craft in war,
> With spears ordand guid Wallace doun to bear.'

But 500 resolute warriors rescued their champion, and the war-worn armies were glad to retire. The same night Wallace traversed Lammermuir in quest of the retreating host, while Bishop Beck, Earl Patrick, and Bruce fled to Norham. On his return, the champion, still mindful of the odium attached to his name by the Earl of Dunbar,—

> 'Passit, with mony awfull men,
> On Patrickis land, and waistit wonder fast,
> Tuk out guids, and places doun thai cast;
> His steads, sevin, that Mete Hamys was call'd,
> Wallace gert break the burly biggings bauld,
> Baith in the Merse, and als in Lothiane,
> Except Dunbar, standand he leavit nane.'

In 1314 Edward II. of England, after seeing his army annihilated at Bannockburn, fled with a body of horse towards Berwick; but Sir James Douglas, with 80 chosen horsemen, so pressed on the royal fugitive, that he was glad to shelter himself in the castle of Dunbar. Here he was received by Patrick, ninth Earl, 'full gently;' and hence, in a fishing-boat, he coasted along the shore till he reached the towers of Bambrough. After this, the Earl of Dunbar made peace with his cousin, King Robert, and was present at Ayr in May 1315, when the succession to the Crown of Scotland was settled on Bruce's brother. But after the defeat at Halidon Hill (1333), Edward at Berwick once more received the fealty of the Earl of Dunbar with several others of the nobility; and the castle of Dunbar, which had been dismantled and razed to the ground on the approach of the English, was now rebuilt at the Earl's expense, for the purpose of maintaining an English garrison.

In 1339 the castle was again in the sole possession of its lord, and at the service of the Crown of Scotland; and then the Earls of Salisbury and Arundel advanced at the head of a large English host to take it. The Earl of Dunbar was absent in the North; so that the defence of his stronghold devolved upon his Countess, a lady who, from her swarthy complexion, was called Black Agnes, and who was daughter to the great Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray. During the siege, Agnes performed all the duties of a bold and vigilant commander. When the battering engines of the English hurled stones or leaden balls against the battlements, in scorn she would bid a maid wipe off with a clean white handkerchief the marks of the stroke; and when the Earl of Salisbury, with vast labour, brought his sow close to the walls, the Countess cried:—

> 'Beware, Montagow,
> For farrow shall thy sow!'

Whereupon a large fragment of rock was hurled from the battlements, and crushed the sow to pieces, with all the poor little pigs—as Major calls them—who were lurking beneath it. The following is Wyntoun's rhyming narrative of this most memorable siege:—

> 'Schyre William Montague, that sua
> Had tane the siege, in hy gret ma
> A mekil and richt stalwart engine,
> And up smertly gert dress it; syne
> They warpit at the wall great stanes
> Baith hard and heavy for the nanys,
> But that nane merrying to them made,
> And alsua when they castyne had,
> With a towel, a damiselle
> Arrayed jollily and well,
> Wippit the wall, that they micht see
> To gere them mair annoyed be;

There at the siege well lang they lay,
But there little vantage got they;
For when they bykkyne wald, or assail,
They tint the maist of their travaile.
And as they bykeryd there a' day,
Of a great shot I shall you say,
For that they had of it ferly,
It here to you rehearse will I.
William of Spens percit a Blasowne,
And thro' three faulds of Awbyrchowne,
And the Actowne through the third ply
And the arrow in the bodie,
While of that dynt there dead he lay;
And then the Montagu gan say;
"This is ane of my Lady's pinnis,
Her amouris thus, till my heart rinnis."
While that the siege was there on this wise
Men sayis their fell sair juperdyis.
For Lawrence of Prestoun, that then
Haldin ane of the wichtest men,
That was in all Scotland that tide,
A rout of Inglismen saw ride,
That seemed gude men and worthy,
And were arrayed right richly;
He, with als few folk, as they were,
On them assembled he there;
But at the assembling, he was there
Intil the mouth stricken with a spear,
While it up in the harnys ran;
Till a dike he withdrew him than.
And died; for nae mair live he might.
His men his death perceived noucht;
And with their faes faucht stoutly,
While they them vanquish'd utterly.
Thus was this guid man brought till end,
That was richt greatly to commend.
Of gret wirschipe and gret bownte
His saul be aye in saftie.
Sir William als of Galstown
Of Keith, that was of gude renown,
Met Richard Talbot by the way
And set him to sa hard assay,
That to a kirk he gert him gae,
And close there defence to ma;
But he assailed there sae fast,
That him behov'd treat at the last,
And twa thousand pound to pay,
And left hostage and went his way.
The Montagu was yet lyand,
Sieging Dunbare with stalwart hand
And twa gallies of Genoa had he,
For till assiege it by the sea.
And as he thus assiegend lay,
He was set intil hard assay;
For he had purchased him covyn
Of ane of them, that were therein,
That he should leave open the yete,
And certain term till him then set
To come; but they therein halily
Were warnit of it privily.
He came, and the yete open fand,
And wald have gane in foot steppand,
But John of Cowpland, that was then
But a right poor simple man,
Shut him off back, and in is gane,
The portcullis came down on ane;
And spared Montagu, thereout
They cryed with a sturdy shout
"A Montagu for ever mair!"
Then with the folk that he had there
He turned to his Herbery.
And let him japyt fullyly.
Syne Alexander, the Ramsay,
That trowed and thought, that they
That were assieged in Dunbar,
At great distress or mischief were;
That in an evening frae the Bass,
With a few folk, that with him was,
Toward Dunbar, intil a boat,
He held all privily his gate;
And by the gallies all slyly
He gat with his company;
The lady and all that were there
Of his coming well comfort were,
He issued in the morning in hy,
And with the wachis sturdily,
Made ane apart ánd stout melle.
And but tynsel entered he.
While Montagu was there lyand,
The King Edward of England
Purchased him help and alyawns.
For he wald amowe were in France;
And for the Montagu he sends;
For he cowth nae thing till end
Forowtyn him, for that time he
Was maist of his counsel privie
When he had heard the king's bidding
He removed, but mair dwelling,
When he, I trow, had lying there
A quarter of a year and mair.
Of this assiege in their hethyng
The English oysid to make karping

"I vow to God, she makes gret stere
The Scottish wenche ploddere,
Come I aire, come I late,
I fand Annot at the yate."'

Amongst the nobles who fell in the field of Durham, in 1346, was Thomas, Earl of Moray, brother to the heroic Countess of Dunbar. As he had no male issue, Agnes inherited his vast estates; and her husband assumed the additional title of Earl of Moray. Besides the earldom of Moray, the Earl of Dunbar and his Countess obtained the Isle of Man, the lordship of Annandale, the baronies of Morton and Tibbers in Nithsdale, of Morthingtoun and Longformacus, and the manor of Dunse in Berwickshire, with Mochrum in Galloway, Cumnock in Ayrshire, and Blantyre in Clydesdale.

George, the tenth Earl of Dunbar and March, succeeded his father in 1369. From his vast possessions he became one of the most powerful nobles of southern Scotland and the great rival of the Douglases. His daughter Elizabeth was betrothed, in 1399, to David, Duke of Rothesay, son and heir to Robert III.; and on the faith of the Prince, who had given a bond to perform the espousals, the Earl had advanced a considerable portion of her dowry. But Archibald, Earl of Douglas—surnamed the Grim—jealous of the advantage which this marriage promised to a family whose pre-eminence in the state already rivalled his own, protested against the alliance, and, by his intrigues at court, through the Duke of Albany, had the contract between Rothesay and Lady Elizabeth cancelled, and his own daughter substituted in her place. Stung by the insult, Earl George withdrew to England, where Henry IV. granted him a pension of £400 during the continuance of war with Scotland, on condition that he provided 12 men-at-arms and 20 archers with horses, to serve against Robert. With a Douglas at Otterburn (1388), he had defeated Hotspur; now, with Hotspur, at Homildon (1402), he defeated a Douglas. At last, through the mediation of Walter Halyburton of Dirleton, a reconciliation was effected in 1408, Douglas consenting to Dunbar's restoration, on condition that he himself should get the castle of Lochmaben and the lordship of Annandale, in lieu of the castle of Dunbar and earldom of March, which he then possessed.

George, eleventh Earl of Dunbar and March, succeeded his father in 1420, being then nearly 50 years old. In 1434, he and his son Patrick visited England. The motive of this visit to the English court is not known; but the slumbering jealousies of James I.—who had already struck a blow at the power of the barons—were easily roused; and he formed the bold plan of seizing the estates and fortresses of a family which for ages had been the wealthiest and most powerful on the Scottish border. The Earl of Dunbar was arrested and imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh, while the Earl of Angus, Chancellor Crichton, and Adam Hepburn of Hailes were despatched with letters to the keeper of the castle of Dunbar, who immediately surrendered it to the King's authority. In a parliament assembled at Perth on 10 Jan. 1435, George was accused of holding his earldom and estates after their forfeiture by his father's treason. In vain did he plead that his father had been pardoned and restored by Albany; it was answered, that a forfeiture incurred for treason could not be pardoned by a regent; and the parliament, in compliance with this reasoning, adjudged, 'that, in consequence of the attainder of George de Dunbar, formerly Earl of March and Lord of Dunbar, every right both of property and possession in all and each of those estates in the earldom of March and lordship of Dunbar, and all other lands which he held of our said lord the King, with all and each of their appurtenances, did and does exclusively belong and appertain to our lord the King.' Thus earldom and estates were vested in the Crown; and by James II. the lordship of Dunbar was bestowed on his second son, Alexander, third Duke of Albany, then in his infancy.

In 1483 Albany gave the castle of Dunbar into the

hands of the English; a condition of the truce with Henry VII. was, that its recapture by the Scots should not be deemed an act of war. On the marriage of Margaret of England with the King of Scotland in 1502, the earldom of Dunbar and lordship of Cockburnspath, with their dependencies, were assigned as the jointure of the young Queen; but the castle of Dunbar is expressly mentioned as being reserved by the King to himself. In 1516 John, fourth Duke of Albany, placed a French garrison here, under poor De la Bastie; and by the French it was held till James V., during his marriage sojourn in Paris (1537), expressly bargained for its evacuation. Three years later an English spy wrote word how James 'at least twice every week in proper person, with a privy company of six persons and himself, repairs secretly by night, at the hour of twelve of the clock or after, to his said castle of Dunbar, and there so continues sometimes by the space of one day, and sometimes of two days, and returns by night again, and hath put all his ordnance there in such case that the same are in full and perfect readiness to be removed and set forward at his pleasure.'

The English, in the inroad under the Earl of Hertford, in 1544, after their return from the siege of Leith, and after burning Haddington, encamped the second night —26 May—near Dunbar. 'The same day,' says Patten, 'we burnt a fine town of the Earl of Bothwell's, called Haddington, with a great nunnery and a house of friars. The next night after we encamped besides Dunbar, and there the Scots gave a small alarm to our camp. But our watches were in such readiness that they had no vantage there, but were fain to recoil without doing of any harm. That night they looked for us to have burnt the town of Dunbar, which we deferred till the morning at the dislodging of our camp, which we executed by 500 of our hackbutters, being backed with 500 horsemen. And by reason we took them in the morning, who, having watched all night for our coming and perceiving our army to dislodge and depart, thought themselves safe of us, were newly gone to their beds; and in their first sleeps closed in with fire, men, women, and children, were suffocated and burnt. That morning being very misty and foggy, we had perfect knowledge by our espials that the Scots had assembled a great power at a strait called the Pease.'

In 1547, Hertford, now Duke of Somerset, invaded Scotland with an army of 15,000 men; and having crossed the pass of Pease, with 'puffying and payne,' as Patten says, demolished the castles of Dunglass, Innerwick, and Thornton. 'This done, about noon, we marched on, passing soon after within the gunshot of Dunbar, a town standing longwise upon the seaside, whereat is a castle—which the Scots count very strong —that sent us divers shots as we passed, but all in vain: their horsemen showed themselves in their fields beside us, towards whom Bartevil with his 800 men, all hackbutters on horseback—whom he had right well appointed—and John de Rybaud, with divers others, did make; but no hurt on either side, saving that a man of Bartevil's slew one of them with his piece. The skirmish was soon ended.' In 1548, Dunbar was burned by German mercenaries under the Earl of Shrewsbury, on his return to England from the attack on Haddington.

On Monday, 11 March 1566, just two days after Rizzio's assassination, Mary at midnight slipped out from Holyrood, and, with Darnley and six or seven followers, riding straight to Seton House, there got an escort on to the strong fortress of Dunbar, whose governor 'was amazed, early on Tuesday morning, by the arrival of his king and queen hungry and clamorous for fresh eggs to breakfast.' Having thus seduced Darnley to abandon his party, the Queen's next step was to avenge the murder of her favourite. A proclamation was accordingly issued from Dunbar on 16 March, calling on the inhabitants of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Stirling, etc., to meet her at Haddington on Sunday the 17th; but it was not till the 27th that Bothwell, with 2000 horsemen, escorted the royal pair back to Edinburgh. Melville, the interim secretary,

tells how at Haddington during this homeward journey Mary complained bitterly of Darnley's conduct in the late assassination; and on 19 April, in parliament, she, 'taking regard and consideration of the great and manifold good service done and performed, not only to her Highness's honour, weill, and estimation, but also to the commonweill of her realm and lieges thereof, by James, Earl Bothwell, and that, through his great service foresaid, he not only frequently put his person in peril and danger of his life, but also super-expended himself, alienated and mortgaged his livings, lands, and heritage, in exorbitant sums, whereof he is not hastily able to recover the same, and that he, his friends and kinsmen, for the most part, dwell next adjacent to her Highness's castle of Dunbar, and that he is most habile to have the captaincy and keeping thereof, and that it is necessarily required that the same should be well entertained, maintained, and furnished, which cannot be done without some yearly rent, and profit given to him for that effect, and also for reward of his said service: therefore, her Majesty infefted him and his heirs-male in the office of the captaincy keeping of the castle of Dunbar, and also in the crown lands of Easter and Wester Barns, the lands of Newtonleyes, Waldane, etc.

So it was to Dunbar Castle that Bothwell brought Mary 'full gently,' when, with 800 spearmen, he met her at Fountainbridge, on her return from Stirling, 24 April 1567, ten weeks after the Kirk-of-Field tragedy. The Earl of Huntly, Secretary Maitland, and Sir James Melville, were taken captives with the Queen, while the rest of her servants were suffered to depart; and Melville himself was released on the following day. Of Bothwell and Mary, Buchanan tells that, 'they had scarcely remained ten days in the castle of Dunbar, with no great distance between the Queen's chamber and Bothwell's, when they thought it expedient to return to the castle of Edinburgh.'

The marriage at Edinburgh, the retreat to Borthwick, and the flight thence in page's disguise to Cakemuir—these three events bring Mary once more to Dunbar, for the third and last time, on 13 June. With Bothwell she left next day to levy forces, and the day after that comes Carberry Hill, whence Bothwell returns alone, to fly on shipboard, which ends Dunbar's great three-act tragedy.

On 21 Sept. 1567, four companies of soldiers were sent to take Dunbar, which surrendered to the Regent on 1 Oct., and in the following December the castle, which had so often sheltered the unfortunate and the guilty, was ordered by Parliament to be destroyed. In 1581, among several grants excepted by James VI. from the general revocation of his deeds of gift made through importunity, mention is made of the 'forthe of Dunbar granted to William Boncle, burgess of Dunbar.' This probably referred to the site of the fortress, and perhaps some ground adjacent.

On 22 July 1650, Cromwell, at the head of 16,000 men, entered Scotland; on 3 Sept. he fought the Battle of Dunbar. Of which great battle and the events that led to it we have his own account in a letter to Lenthall, Speaker of the Parliament of England:—'We having tried what we could to engage the enemy, 3 or 4 miles W of Edinburgh; that proving ineffectual, and our victual failing, we marched towards our ships for a recruit of our want. The enemy did not at all trouble us in our rear, but marched the direct way towards Edinburgh; and partly in the night and morning slips-through his whole army, and quarters himself in a posture easy to interpose between us and our victual. But the Lord made him to lose the opportunity. And the morning proving exceeding wet and dark, we recovered, by that time it was light, a ground where they could not hinder us from our victual; which was an high act of the Lord's Providence to us. We being come into the said ground, the enemy marched into the said ground we were last upon; having no mind either to strive or to interpose between us and our victuals, or to fight; being indeed upon this aim of reducing us to a lock, hoping that the sickness of our army would

render their work more easy by the gaining of time. Whereupon we marched to Musselburgh to victual, and to ship away our sick men; where we sent aboard near 500 sick and wounded soldiers.

'And upon serious consideration, finding our weakness so to increase, and the enemy lying upon his advantage, at a general council it was thought fit to march to Dunbar, and there to fortify the town. Which, we thought, if any thing, would provoke them to engage. As also, that the having a garrison there would furnish us with accommodation for our sick men, and would be a good magazine, which we exceedingly wanted, being put to depend upon the uncertainty of weather for landing provisions, which many times cannot be done, though the being of the whole army lay upon it; all the coasts from Berwick to Leith not having one good harbour. As also, to lie more conveniently to receive our recruits of horse and foot from Berwick.

'Having these considerations, upon Saturday, the 30th of August, we marched from Musselburgh to Haddington. Where, by that time we had got the van-brigade of our horse, and our foot and train, into their quarters, the enemy had marched with that exceeding expedition that they fell upon the rear-forlorn of our horse, and put it in some disorder; and indeed had like to have engaged our rear-brigade of horse with their whole army, had not the Lord, by His Providence, put a cloud over the moon, thereby giving us opportunity to draw off those horse to the rest of the army. Which accordingly was done without any loss, save of three or four of our afore-mentioned forlorn; wherein the enemy —as we believe—received more loss.

'The army being put into a reasonable secure posture, towards midnight the enemy attempted our quarters, on the W end of Haddington; but through the goodness of God we repulsed them. The next morning we drew into an open field, on the S side of Haddington; we not judging it safe for us to draw to the enemy upon his own ground, he being prepossessed thereof; but rather drew back, to give him way to come to us, if he had so thought fit. And having waited about the space of four or five hours, to see if he would come to us, and not finding any inclination in the enemy so to do, we resolved to go, according to our first intendment, to Dunbar.

'By that time we had marched three or four miles, we saw some bodies of the enemy's horse draw out of their quarters; and by that time our carriages were gotten near Dunbar, their whole army was upon their march after us. And, indeed, our drawing back in this manner with the addition of three new regiments added to them, did much heighten their confidence, if not presumption and arrogancy. The enemy that night, we perceived, gathered towards the hills, labouring to make a perfect interposition between us and Berwick. And having in this posture a great advantage, through his better knowledge of the country he effected it, by sending a considerable party to the strait pass at Copperspath [Cockburnspath], where ten men to hinder, are better than forty to make their way. And truly this was an exigent to us, wherewith the enemy reproached us; as with that condition the Parliament's army was in, when it made its hard conditions with the King in Cornwall. By some reports that have come to us, they had disposed of us, and of their business, in sufficient revenge and wrath towards our persons, and had swallowed up the poor interest of England, believing that their army and their king would have marched to London without any interruption; it being told us, we know not how truly, by a prisoner we took the night before the fight, that their king was very suddenly to come amongst them, with those English they allowed to be about him. But in what they were thus lifted up, the Lord was above them.

'The enemy lying in the posture before mentioned, having those advantages; we lay very near him, being sensible of our disadvantages; having some weakness of flesh, but yet consolation and support from the Lord Himself to our poor weak faith, wherein I believe not a few amongst us stand: That because of their numbers, because of their advantages, because of their confidence, because of our weakness, because of our strait, we were in the Mount, and in the Mount the Lord would be seen; and that He would find out a way of deliverance and salvation for us; and indeed we had our consolations and our hopes.

'Upon Monday evening—the enemy's whole numbers were very great, as we heard, about 6000 horse and 16,000 foot at least; ours drawn down, as to sound men, to about 7500 foot and 3500 horse,—upon Monday evening, the enemy drew down to the right wing about two-thirds of their left wing of horse. To the right wing; shogging also their foot and train much to the right, causing their right wing of horse to edge down towards the sea. We could not well imagine but that the enemy intended to attempt upon us, or to place themselves in a more exact position of interposition. The Major-General and myself coming to the Earl Roxburgh's house [Broxmouth], and observing this posture, I told him I thought it did give us an opportunity and advantage to attempt upon the enemy. To which he immediately replied, that he had thought to have said the same thing to me. So that it pleased the Lord to set this apprehension upon both of our hearts at the same instant. We called for Colonel Monk, and showed him the thing; and coming to our quarters at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the colonels, they also cheerfully concurred.

'We resolved, therefore, to put our business into this posture: That six regiments of horse and three regiments and a half of foot should march in the van; and that the Major-General, the Lieutenant-General of the horse, and the Commissary-General, and Colonel Monk to command the brigade of foot, should lead on the business; and that Colonel Pride's brigade, Colonel Overton's brigade, and the remaining two regiments of horse, should bring up the cannon and rear. The time of falling-on to be by break of day; but, through some delays, it proved not to be so; not till six o'clock in the morning.

'The enemy's word was *The Covenant*, which it had been for diver days. Ours, *The Lord of Hosts*. The Major-General, Lieutenant-General Fleetwood, and Commissary-General Whalley, and Colonel Twisleton, gave the onset; the enemy being in a very good posture to receive them, having the advantage of their cannon and foot against our horse. Before our foot could come up, the enemy made a gallant resistance, and there was a very hot dispute at sword's point between our horse and theirs. Our first foot, after they had discharged their duty, being overpowered with the enemy, received some repulse, which they soon recovered. For my own regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Goffe, and my Major, White, did come seasonably in; and, at the push of pike, did repel the stoutest regiment the enemy had there, merely with the courage the Lord was pleased to give. Which proved a great amazement to the residue of their foot; this being the first action between the foot. The horse in the meantime did, with a great deal of courage and spirit, beat back all opposition, charging through the bodies of the enemy's horse, and of their foot; who were, after the first repulse given, made by the Lord of Hosts as stubble to their swords. Indeed, I believe I may speak it without partiality, both your chief commanders and others in their several places, and soldiers also, were acted [actuated] with as much courage as ever hath been seen in any action since this war. I know they look to be named; and therefore I forbear particulars.

'The best of the enemy's horse being broken through and through in less than an hour's dispute, their whole army being put into confusion, it became a total rout; our men having the chase and execution of them near eight miles. We believe that upon the place and near about it were about three thousand slain. Prisoners taken: of their officers, you have this enclosed list; of private soldiers, near 10,000. The whole baggage and train taken; wherein was good store of match, powder, and bullet;

all their artillery, great and small—thirty guns. We are confident they have left behind them not less than fifteen thousand arms. I have already brought in to me near two hundred colours, which I herewith send you. What officers of theirs of quality are killed, we yet cannot learn; but yet surely divers are; and many men of quality are mortally wounded, as Colonel Lumsden, the Lord Libberton, and others. And, that which is no small addition, I do not believe we have lost 20 men. Not one commissioned officer slain as I hear of, save one cornet, and Major Rooksby, since dead of his wounds; and not many mortally wounded. Colonel Whalley only cut in the hand-wrist, and his horse (twice shot) killed under him; but he well recovered another horse, and went on in the chase. Thus you have the prospect of one of the most signal mercies God hath done for England and His people, this war' (Carlyle's *Cromwell*,* part vi.).

The subsequent history of Dunbar presents nothing very memorable. At it Cope landed his troops from Aberdeen, 16 to 18 Sept. 1745—the week of the battle of Prestonpans In 1779, Paul Jones's squadron hovered a brief space in front of the town, and, in 1781, Captain G. Fall, another American privateer, threatened a descent, but sheered off on perceiving preparations making for giving him a warm reception. By a strange coincidence the provost in the latter year was Robert Fall, member of a family that, from the middle of the 17th to the close of the 18th century, figures largely in the annals of Dunbar as one of the chief merchant houses in the kingdom. The Falls of Dunbar married into the Scottish baronetcy, and gave a Jacobite member to Parliament; yet Mr Simson adduces many reasons for believing that they came of the selfsame stock as the Gipsy Faas of Kirk-Yetholm—Faa being the form under which we first meet with the name at Dunbar, in the Rev. J. Blackadder's Memoir, under date 1669. When on 22 May 1787 Robert Burns arrived at 'this neat little town, riding like the devil, and accompanied by Miss ——, mounted on an old carthorse, huge and lean as a house, herself as fine as hands could make her, in cream-coloured riding-clothes, hat and feather, etc.'—he 'dined with Provost Fall, an eminent merchant (Mrs F. a genius in painting).' Which is about the last that we hear of the Falls at Dunbar, where, in 1835, there was 'not even a stone to tell where they lie.' At York there are Falls at the present day, who likewise lay claim to Romani origin (Simson's *History of the Gipsies*, 2d ed., New York, 1878; and *Notes and Queries*, 1881).

The parish, containing also the villages of Belhaven and East and West Barns, is bounded N and NE by the German Ocean, SE by Innerwick, S by Spott and Stenton, W by Prestonkirk, and NW by Whitekirk-Tynninghame. Its utmost length, from W by N to E by S, is 7⅛ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 2½ furlongs and 3 miles; and its area is 8803 acres, of which 1284¼ are foreshore and 21½ water. At the western boundary is the mouth of the river Tyne; Dry Burn winds 4¼ miles east-north-eastward to the sea along all the Innerwick border; and to the sea through the interior flow Spott Burn and Beil Water. The coast to the W, indented by Tynninghame and Belhaven Bays, presents a fine sandy beach; but eastward from the mouth of Beil Water is bold and rocky, 'niched and vandyked' with headlands of no great height, yet here and there jagged and savage in their way. The interior exhibits a pleasant diversity of hill and dale, rising gradually towards the Lammermuir Hills, and commanding a prospect of seaboard and ocean from St Abb's Head to the Bass and the hills of Fife. The highest points are Brunt Hill (737 feet) and Doon Hill (582), these rising 3 and 2¼ miles SSE of the town, the latter on the boundary with Spott; since Dunbar Common, 6½ miles SSW of the town, though sometimes regarded as part of the parish, is really divided among Spott, Stenton, and Whittinghame. A part of the Lammermuirs, with drainage towards the Berwickshire Whitadder, it attains at Clints Dod a height of 1307 feet. The rocks of the parish exhibit interesting phases both of eruptive and of secondary formations. Coal occurs, but not of sufficient thickness to be worked; excellent grey limestone has long been quarried; and red sandstone, more or less compact, is plentiful. The soil is partly a fertile loam, partly clay, partly a light rich mould; and the entire area, with slight exception, is under tillage. A rough tombstone, rudely inscribed with the name of Sir William Douglas, is in the vicinity of Broxmouth House; and in Broxmouth grounds is a small mound, crowned with a cedar of Lebanon, and known as Cromwell's Mount, since from it Cromwell beheld the descent of Leslie's army from Doon Hill. Three ancient chapels stood at the villages of Belton, Hedderwick, and Pinkerton; but both they and the villages have long been extinct. A monastery of Red or Trinity Friars was founded at the town, in 1218, by Patrick, fifth Earl of Dunbar, and has bequeathed to its site the name of Friar's Croft; and by Patrick, seventh Earl, a monastery of White or Carmelite Friars was founded in 1263 near the town, it is thought on ground where some Roman medals were exhumed at the forming of a reservoir. A *Maison Dieu* of unknown date, stood at the head of High Street. Mansions are Broxmouth Park, Lochend House, Belton House, Hedderwick House, and Winterfield House; and 9 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 31 of from £50 to £100, and 81 of from £20 to £50. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Dunbar proper and Belhaven, the former a living worth £443. Three schools under the landward board—Belhaven, East Barns, and West Barns—with respective accommodation for 122, 107, and 200 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 53, 122, and 102, and grants of £37, 3s., £90, 11s., and £82. Valuation (1843) £27,701, (1882) £37,635, 16s. 4d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 3951, (1821) 5272, an increase due to the cotton factory of Belhaven 1815-23; (1831) 4735, (1861) 4944, (1871) 4982, (1881) 5393; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 4049.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

The presbytery of Dunbar comprises the old parishes of Cockburnspath, Dunbar, Innerwick, Oldhamstocks, Prestonkirk, Spott, Stenton, Whittinghame, and Whitekirk-Tynninghame, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Belhaven. Pop. (1871) 12,432, (1881), 12,663, of whom 2545 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878. See James Miller's *History of Dunbar* (Dunb. 1830; new ed. 1859).

Dunbarny, a parish of SE Perthshire, containing the post-office village of Bridge of Earn, with a station on the North British, 3¾ miles SSE of Perth, and also, 1 mile S by W, the village of Kintillo. It is bounded NW by the Craigend section of Forteviot, N by Perth, NE by Rhynd, E by Abernethy, SE by Dron, and W by the Glenearnhill section of Dron and by Forgandenny. Its greatest length, from NNE to SSW, is 4¼ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 4 miles; and its area is 4136½ acres, of which 76½ are water. The river Earn winds 5¾ miles east-by-southward along the Forteviot and Abernethy borders and through the interior between banks of singular beauty; and from its low-lying valley the surface rises northward to 725 feet on richly-wooded Moncreiffe, southward to 800 on the western slopes of Dron Hill. Trap and Old Red sandstone are the prevailing rocks, and both have been largely quarried. Five mineral springs at Pitcaithly enjoy a high medicinal repute, and attracted so many invalids and other visitors, as to occasion the erection of Bridge of Earn village, and of hotels both there and at Pitcaithly. The soil of the arable lands is variously till, clay, loam, and alluvium, and has been highly improved. Illustrious natives or residents were Robert Craigie (1685-1760),

* John Aubrey, in his *Miscellanies* (1696), records a circumstance unnoticed by Carlyle. 'One that I knew,' he says, 'that was at the Battle of Dunbar, told me that Oliver was carried on with a Divine Impulse; he did laugh so excessively as if he had been drunk; his Eyes sparkled with Spirits. He obtained a great Victory; but the Action was said to be contrary to Human Prudence.'

Lord President of the Court of Session; Robert Craigie, Lord Craigie (1754-1834), also an eminent judge; Sir Francis Grant (1803-78), president of the Royal Academy; and his brother, General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B. (1808-75). Mansions are Ballendrick, Kilgraston, Moncreiffe, Dunbarny, and Kinmonth, the two last being 2 miles W by N, and 3 miles NE, of Bridge of Earn; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 12 of from £20 to £50. Dunbarny is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £300. The ancient church stood at the extinct village of Dunbarny, close to Dunbarny House; its successor was built near Bridge of Earn in 1684; and a few yards E of the site of this is the present church (1787; 650 sittings). Chapels subordinate to the ancient church stood at Moncreiffe and at Kirkpottie in Dron; and that at Moncreiffe continues to be the burying-place of the Moncreiffe family. There is also a Free church; and a public school, erected in 1873, with accommodation for 180 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 106, and a grant of £104, 5s. Valuation (1882) £8429, 12s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 1066, (1831) 1162, (1851) 1056, (1871) 913, (1881) 756.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Dunbarrow, a detached south-eastern section of Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire, bounded on the SE by Carmyllie, and on all other sides by Kirkden, a strip of which, hardly a furlong broad at the narrowest, separates it from Dunnichen proper. With utmost length and breadth of 1¾ and 1 mile, it rises in all directions to a hill-summit (500 feet) of its own name, on which are some vestiges of an ancient fort.

Dunbarton. See Dumbarton.

Dunbeath, a village, a bay, and a stream of Latheron parish, Caithness. The village stands on the left bank of Dunbeath Water, ½ mile above its mouth, 6¼ miles NNE of Berriedale, and 20 SW of Wick, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. An ancient place, the kirktown once of a parish of its own name, it possesses an inn and a public school; and fairs are held at it on the third Tuesday of August and November. Dunbeath Castle, crowning a peninsulated sea-cliff, 1 mile S of the village, is partly a fine modern mansion, partly an ancient baronial fortalice, which, in April 1650, was captured and garrisoned by General Hurry for the Marquis of Montrose. Its owner, Wm. Sinclair-Thomson-Sinclair, Esq. of Freswick (b. 1844; suc. 1876), holds 57,757 acres in the shire, valued at £6207 per annum. The bay is small, and has no capacity for shipping, but possesses value for its salmon fisheries, and as an excellent station for herring-fishing. Dunbeath Water, issuing from little Loch Braigh na h-Aibhne (980 feet), runs 14½ miles north-eastward and east-south-eastward along a picturesque strath, and falls into the northern curve of the bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 110, 109, 1877-78.

Dun-Bhail-an-Righ. See Beregonium.

Dunblane (Gael. 'hill of Blane'), a town and a parish of Strathallan, S Perthshire. The town stands, 250 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Allan Water, which here is spanned by a one-arch bridge, built early in the 15th century by Bishop Finlay Dermoch; its station on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, at the junction of the Callander line, is 11 miles ESE of Callander, 28 SW of Perth, 5 N by W of Stirling, 41¼ WNW of Edinburgh, and 34½ NE of Glasgow. An ancient place, it was burned under Kenneth mac Alpin (844-60) by Britons of Strathclyde, and in 912 was ravaged by Danish pirates, headed by Regnwald. But its church dates back to even remoter times, to the 7th century, and seems to have been an offshoot of Kingarth in Bute, for its founder was St Blane, of the race of the Irish Picts, and bishop of that church of Kingarth which Cathan his uncle had founded. The bishopric of Dunblane was one of the latest established by David I., in 1150 or somewhat earlier; among its bishops was Maurice, who, as Bruce's chaplain and abbot of Inchaffray, had blessed the Scotch host at Bannockburn. Long after, in post-Reformation days, the saintly Robert Leighton (1613-84) chose it as the poorest and smallest of Scotland's sees, and held it for nine years till his translation in 1670 to the archbishopric of Glasgow. In him Dunblane's chief interest is centred; and his memory lives in the Leightonian Library, the Bishop's Well, and the Bishop's Walk, a pleasant path leading southward not far from the river, and overshadowed by venerable beech trees. Then, too, there is Tannahill's song, *Jessie, the Flower o' Dumblane*, recalled when the sun goes down behind Ben Lomond; or one may remember that Prince Charles Edward held a levee in Balhaldie House, now an old ruinous mansion, on 11 Sept. 1745, and that the Queen drove through Dunblane on 13 Sept. 1844. The title of Viscount Dunblane in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1675 on Peregrine Osborne, who in 1712 succeeded his father as Duke of Leeds, is now borne by his sixth descendant, George-Godolphin Osborne, ninth Duke of Leeds and eighth Viscount Dunblane (b. 1828; suc. 1872).

The town itself, though ranking as a city, is townlike in neither aspect nor extent. Richard Franck, indeed, who travelled in Scotland about the year 1658, calls it 'dirty Dunblane,' and adds, 'Let us pass by it, and not cumber our discourse with so inconsiderable a corporation.' But to-day the worst charges to be brought against Dunblane are that its streets are narrow, its houses old-fashioned—light enough charges, too, when counterweighed by charming surroundings, a brand-new hydropathic establishment, a good many handsome villas, and various public edifices of more or less redeeming character. Foremost, of course, comes the prison, which, erected in 1842 on the site of Strathallan Castle, had its front part converted in 1882 into commodious police barracks, whilst a new wing to the rear contains 10 cells for prisoners whose term does not exceed a fortnight. The neighbouring courthouse was built in 1869, with aid of £3973 from Government. The Leightonian Library is also modern, a small house, the marble tablet on whose front bears the Bishop's arms and the inscription 'Bibliotheca Leightoniana;' it contains his bequest of 1400 volumes for the use of the clergy of the diocese, a number since considerably added to, and serves now as a public reading-room. On a rising knoll beyond the cathedral is a mineral spring, which, according to analysis made in 1873, contains 19·200 grains of common salt to 14·400 of muriate of lime, 2·800 of sulphate of lime, 4·00 of carbonate of lime, and 1·36 of oxide of iron. This spring having been acquired by a limited company, a fine hydropathic establishment, capable of accommodating 200 visitors, was built (1875-76), at a cost of £22,000, on grounds 18 acres in extent. It commands a magnificent prospect of the Grampians, and, designed by Messrs Peddie & Kinnear, is English in style, with central clock-tower, projecting wings, a recreation room 40 yards long, billiard room, etc. The town has, besides, 2 hotels, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, a local savings' bank, 13 insurance agencies, gas-works, a public reading and amusement room, 2 curling clubs, a volunteer corps, a building company, and an agricultural society. Thursday is market-day; and fairs are held on the first Wednesday in March *o. s.*, the Tuesday after 26 May, 10 August *o. s.*, and the first Tuesday in November *o. s.* Handloom weaving is almost wholly extinct, but employment is given to a number of the townsfolk by the wool and worsted mills of Keir and Springbank.

Of Dunblane Cathedral Archbishop Laud remarked in 1633 that 'this was a goodly church before the Deformation.' It consists of a ruinous aisled, eight-bayed nave (130 by 58 feet, and 50 high), a square tower, and an aisleless choir (80 by 30 feet), with a chapter-house, sacristy, or lady-chapel to the N. The four lower stages of the tower, which stands awkwardly into the S aisle of the nave, are all that remains of King David's Norman cathedral, and exhibit a shafted N doorway, a SW stair-

case, and a rib-vaulted basement story; to them two more have been added, of Second Pointed date, ending in a parapet and a low wooden spire, the height to whose top is 128 feet. The nave is almost entirely pure First Pointed, the work apparently of Bishop Clement (1233-58), who at Rome in person represented to the Pope that, the Columban monastery having fallen into lay hands,* the church had remained for nearly ten years without a chief pastor; that he, when appointed, found the church so desolate that he had no cathedral wherein to lay his head; and that in this unroofed church the divine offices were celebrated by a single rural chaplain. In the clerestory the windows are of two lights, with a foiled circle set over them, very plainly treated outside, but highly elaborated by a range of shafted arches running continuously in front of the windows within, so much apart from them as to leave a narrow passage round the building in the thickness of the wall. The E window is rather an unusual variety of triplicate form for a large building, the central light being much taller and wider than that on each side of it. In the W front the arrangement is peculiarly fine. Over the doorway and its blind arch on either side are three very long and very narrow two-light windows of equal height, with a cinquefoil in the head of the central window, and a quatrefoil in the head of the side windows; whilst above is a vesica, set within a bevilled fringe of bay-leaves arranged zigzagwise with their points in contact. It was of this W front that Mr Ruskin thus spoke to an Edinburgh audience:—'Do you recollect the W window of your own Dunblane Abbey? It is acknowledged to be beautiful by the most careless observer. And why beautiful? Simply because in its great contours it has the form of a forest leaf, and because in its decoration it has used nothing but forest leaves. He was no common man who designed that cathedral of Dunblane. I know nothing so perfect in its simplicity, and so beautiful, so far as it reaches, in all the Gothic with which I am acquainted. And just in proportion to his power of mind, that man was content to work under Nature's teaching; and, instead of putting a merely formal dog-tooth, as everybody else did at the time, he went down to the woody bank of the sweet river beneath the rocks on which he was building, and he took up a few of the fallen leaves that lay by it, and he set them in his arch, side by side for ever.' The choir, which since the Reformation has served as the parish church, retained very few of its pristine features, when in 1872-73 it was restored and reseated, at a cost of £2000, by the late Sir G. G. Scott. The eighteen oaken stalls, of 16th century workmanship, with misereres and ogee-headed canopies, were ranged N and S of the site of the high altar; a fine organ was erected; and two stained-glass windows were inserted by the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell of Keir, whose skilful eye watched over the whole work of restoration. In the course of it a sculptured stone was discovered, which, measuring 6 by 2 feet, bears figures of a finely carved cross, a man on horseback, a dog or pig, etc.; among other interesting monuments are effigies of Bishop Finlay Dermoch, Bishop Michael Ochiltree, Malise Earl of Strathearn, and his Countess; but during the unfortunate repairs of 1817 the plain blue marble slabs were removed that marked the graves of James IV.'s spouse (not queen), fair Margaret Drummond and her two sisters, who all were poisoned at Drummond Castle in 1502. The bishop's palace, overlooking the Allan, to the SW of the cathedral, has left some vestiges; but nothing remains of the deanery or of the manses of abbot, treasurer, prebends, and archdeacon. The Free church was built in 1854, the U.P. church in 1835, and St Mary's Episcopal church in 1844, which last, Early English in style, consists of a nave with S porch and structural sacristy.

A burgh of barony, with the Earl of Kinnoull for superior, and also a police burgh, the town is now governed by a senior magistrate, 3 junior magistrates, and 6 police commissioners. The municipal constituency numbered 232 in 1882, when the burgh valuation amounted to £7608. Pop. (1841) 1911, (1851) 1816, (1861) 1709, (1871) 1921, (1881) 2186.

The parish, containing also the village and station of Kinbuck, 2¾ miles NNE of Dunblane, is bounded NE by Ardoch, E by Blackford and Alva, SE by Logie, SW by Lecropt and Kilmadock, W by Kilmadock, and N by Monzievaird (detached) and Muthill. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 7⅞ miles; its width, from E to W, varies between 7 furlongs and 6¾ miles; and its area is 18,636⅝ acres, of which 93¾ are water. Allan Water winds 8⅛ miles south-south-westward, partly along the Ardoch boundary, but mainly through the interior; and Wharry Burn, its affluent, runs 5¾ miles west-south-westward, chiefly along the south-eastern border; whilst Ardoch Burn meanders 5½ miles south-south-eastward and southward through the western interior on its way to the Teith. The surface declines along the Allan, in the furthest S of the parish, to close on 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-eastward to 878 feet beyond Linns, 1500 at Glentye Hill, 2072 at *Blairdenon Hill, 1955 at *Mickle Corum, and 1683 at *Little Corum—north-north-westward to 370 near Hillside, 509 near Blarlean, 617 at Upper Glastry, 902 near Cromlix Cottage, and 1653 at *Slymaback, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. So that Dunblane comprises the principal part of Strathallan, with a skirting of the Ochils on the E, of the Braes of Doune on the W, and exhibits, especially along the banks of its clear-flowing river, a series of charming landscapes. The district to the N of the town is mostly bleak and dreary, that towards the NW consists in large measure of moors and swamps, and that towards the E includes part of Sheriffmuir, and elsewhere is occupied by heathy heights; but to the S of the town is all an assemblage of cornfields, parks, and meadows, of wooded dells, and gentle rising-grounds. The climate of the strath, in consequence partly of immediate shelter from the winds, partly of the strath's position in the centre of Scotland, at nearly equal distance from the German and Atlantic Oceans and from the Moray and Solway Firths, is singularly mild and healthy, free alike from biting E winds and from the rain-dropping mists of the W. Eruptive rocks prevail throughout the hills, and Red sandstone underlies all the arable land, whose soil varies from gravel to reddish clay. James Finlayson, D.D. (1758-1808), the eminent divine, was born at Nether Cambushinnie farm—now in Ardoch parish, but then in that of Dunblane,—and went to school at the town. The Keir estate extends into this parish, mansions in which are Kippenross, Kippendavie, Whitecross, Duthiestone, Kilbryde Castle, and Cromlix Cottage. Eight proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 27 of from £20 to £50. Dunblane is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £413. Dunblane public, Kinbuck public, and Dunblane Episcopal schools, with respective accommodation for 364, 92, and 62 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 223, 76, and 87, and grants of £191, 18s., £63, 18s., and £67, 17s. Valuation (1866) £19,075, 12s. 7d., (1882) £27,687, 4s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 2619, (1831) 3228, (1861) 2528, (1871) 2765, (1881) 3122.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

The presbytery of Dunblane comprises the ancient parishes of Aberfoyle, Balquhidder, Callander, Dunblane, Kilmadock, Kincardine, Kippen, Lecropt, Logie, Port of Monteith, Tillicoultry, and Tulliallan, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Bridge of Allan, Bucklyvie, Gartmore, and Trossachs, with the chapelry of Norriston. Pop. (1871) 25,804, (1881) 26,501, of whom 5054 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878. —The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dunblane, with churches at Balquhidder, Bridge of Allan, Bucklyvie, Callander, Dunblane, Gartmore, Kilmadock, Kippen, Norriston, and Tillicoultry, which together had 2263 communicants in 1881.

See vol. ii. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1852); T. S. Muir's *Characteristics of Old*

* Skene overthrows the commonly-received belief that Dunblane was ever a seat of Culdees (*Celt. Scot.*, ii. 403).

Church Architecture (1861); and a *History of Dunblane*, by Mr John Miller, of Glasgow, announced as preparing in Aug. 1881.

Dunblane, Doune, and Callander Railway. See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

Dunbog, a parish of NW Fife, whose church stands 3⅝ miles E by S of the station and post-town Newburgh. Bounded NW by the Firth of Tay, NE by Flisk, the Ayton section of Abdie, and Creich, SE by Monimail, and SW by the main body of Abdie, the parish has an utmost length from NW to SE of 3⅝ miles, a varying breadth of 3 furlongs and 2½ miles, and an area of 2396½ acres, of which 1½ are 'inks' and 70¾ foreshore. From a shore-line, 7½ furlongs in extent, the surface rises rapidly to 400 feet at Higham and 707 on Dunbog Hill, the former of which eminences is cultivated to the top, and commands a superb view of the basin and screens of the Tay, of lower Strathearn, and of the frontier Grampians, whilst the southern is uncultivated and almost barren. The valley between contains the hamlet and the church, and is traversed by the road from Newburgh to Cupar. The rocks are mainly eruptive; and the soil in a few fields is argillaceous, but mostly is a shallow rich black mould, resting on either rock or gravel. About 1820 acres are arable, and 30 or so are under wood. Dunbog House, belonging to the Earl of Zetland, occupies the site of a preceptory of the monks of Balmerino; and is alleged, but not on good authority, to have been built by Cardinal Bethune. COLLAIRNEY Castle is a ruin. In the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife, Dunbog includes, *quoad sacra*, portions of Abdie and Flisk; the living is worth £345. The church, built in 1803, contains 240 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 120 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 76, and a grant of £58, 9s. Valuation (1882) £3799, 2s. 11d. Pop. of civil parish (1831) 197, (1861) 207, (1871) 220; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 395, (1881) 386.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Dunborerraig, an inland hill in Killarrow parish, Islay island, Argyllshire. A ruined ancient fortalice is on it; has walls 12 feet thick, with a gallery running through them; measures 52 feet in diameter within the walls; and is thought to have been built by the Scandinavians, and used by the Macdonalds.

Dun, Bridge of. See DUN, Forfarshire.

Dunbuck. See DUMBUCK.

Dunbuy, an insulated rock in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, ½ mile S by W of the Bullers of Buchan. Pierced by a magnificent natural arch, it is thought to be the prototype of the Scrath Rock in Shirley's *Campaign at Home*, and is mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his *Antiquary;* whilst Dr Johnson described it as 'a double protuberance of stone, open to the main sea on one side, and parted from the land by a very narrow channel on the other.' Its name (*dun-buidhe*) signifies the 'yellow rock,' and alludes to its being covered with guano from innumerable sea-fowl.

Duncanlaw, an ancient chapelry in the E of Yester parish, Haddingtonshire. Its chapel was endowed by Robert III., but is now quite extinct.

Duncansbay Head, a promontory in Canisbay parish, Caithness, forming the north-eastern extremity of the Scottish mainland, 1¾ mile E of John o' Groat's House, and 18½ miles N by E of Wick. Rising almost sheer from the sea to a height of 210 feet, it is clothed to the very brink of the precipice with a mixture of greensward and stunted heath, and bears remains of an ancient watch-tower on its highest point, which commands a magnificent view of the Pentland Firth and the Orkneys, and over the Moray Firth, away to the seaboard and hills of Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen shires. In its northern front, near the top of the precipice, is a vast cavern, called the Glupe; and elsewhere its seafowl-haunted cliffs are gashed with deep wide fissures, one of them spanned by a natural bridge. The Stacks of Duncansbay, two rocky islets ¾ mile SSW of the promontory, are stupendous pyramidal masses of naked sandstone, that lift their fantastic summits far into the air, and look like huge pinnacles of some old Gothic pile.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Duncansburgh, a *quoad sacra* parish formed in 1860 out of the Inverness-shire portion of Kilmallie parish, and including the post-town Fort William. It is in the presbytery of Abertarff and synod of Glenelg; the stipend is £120. A new parish church and manse were built at Fort William in 1881 at a cost of £5000.

Duncan's Height, a tumulus 36 feet high in St Andrews parish, Orkney, on the isthmus at the southern extremity of the parish.

Duncan's Hill, a round mound in the N of Caputh parish, Perthshire, a little SW of Glenbirnam House, in the southern vicinity of Dunkeld. It has traces of a rude ancient fortification, and is popularly said to have been the seat of King Duncan's court.

Duncharloway, a ruined circular fortification in Lochs parish, Lewis, Ross-shire, on the southern shore of Loch Carloway.

Dunchifie, a ruined, ancient, strong fortification near the middle of Gigha island, Argyllshire.

Duncomb, a conical hill on the N border of Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, 3¼ miles NNW of Duntocher. It has an altitude of 1313 feet above sea-level; and it commands, through openings among neighbouring hills, a magnificent prospect to the S, to the E, and to the W.

Duncow, a village, a burn, and a barony of Kirkmahoe parish, Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The village, on the burn's left bank, 5 miles N by W of Dumfries, took its name from a round hill or 'dun' adjacent to it, and retained down to 1804 a large stone marking the site of the cottage in which James V. is said to have passed the night preceding his visit to AMISFIELD. It now has a post office under Dumfries, a public school, and a parochial library. The burn, rising within the S border of Closeburn parish, runs 8 miles south-by-eastward through Kirkmahoe parish, and falls into the Nith 3 miles N by W of Dumfries. The barony, mainly consisting of the burn's basin, belonged to the Comyns, the ancient competitors for the Scottish crown. Forfeited by them, along with the neighbouring barony of Dalswinton, and given to the Boyds, at the accession of Robert Bruce, it afterwards passed to the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale, and about 1796 was sold in sections to various purchasers.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Duncraggan, a quondam hamlet in Callander parish, Perthshire, between Lochs Achray and Venachar, adjacent to the charred remains of the New Trosachs Hotel. It was the first stage of the fiery cross, as described in the *Lady of the Lake*—

> 'Duncraggan's huts appear at last,
> And peep, like moss-grown rocks, half-seen,
> Half-hidden in the copse so green.'

Duncreich. See CREICH, Sutherland.

Duncrevie, a village in the Kinross-shire section of Arngask parish, 3½ miles NNE of Milnathort.

Duncrub, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunning parish, SE Perthshire, 1 mile WNW of Dunning town. Granted to John de Rollo in 1380 by David, Earl of Strathearn, and erected in 1511 into a free barony, it now is held by John Rogerson Rollo, tenth Baron Rollo of Duncrub in the peerage of Scotland since 1651, and first Baron Dunning of Dunning and Pitcairns in that of the United Kingdom since 1869 (b. 1835; suc. 1852), who owns 10,148 acres in the shire, valued at £8419 per annum. See DUMCRIEFF.

Duncryne, an abrupt, conical, and finely-wooded hill in the centre of Kilmaronock parish, Dumbartonshire, 4 miles NE of Balloch pier. Resting on a basis of about 2 acres, and rising 462 feet above sea-level, it consists of trap rock disintegrated on the surface by subaerial denudation. Its summit is gained by a winding pathway, and commands a splendid view of Strathendrick, the Vale of Leven, and the hill-screens of Loch Lomond.

Dundaff, a waterfall on the mutual boundary of Lanark and Lesmahagow parishes, Lanarkshire, on the river Clyde, 2½ furlongs below Corra Linn. It has a descent of not more than 10 feet, but presents a pretty miniature

of the greater falls in its vicinity, and is well seen from a spot near New Lanark village.

Dundaff, a range of hills in the W of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire. Forming the north-eastern section of the Lennox Hills, it is divided on the S from the Kilsyth Hills by Carron Water, on the W from the Fintry and the Gargunnock Hills partly by Endrick Water, partly by a line of watershed; and, extending about 5½ miles from N to S, and 4 miles from W to E, it commences in Dundaff proper (1157 feet), flanking the Carron 7 miles SW by S of Stirling, and terminates in Scout Head (709), near the Forth, 4 miles W by S of Stirling. Between these rise Drummarnock (909), Cairnoch (1354), Hart Hill (1428), and Earls Hill (1443), with several other summits of similar altitudes. The Dundaff range resembles the other sections of the Lennox Hills in geognostic formation, but differs from them in being less verdant or more heathy; it belonged formerly to the Grahams, ancestors of the Duke of Montrose, and gives to the Duke, in the peerage of Scotland, the title of Viscount Dundaff.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 31, 39, 1867-69.

Dundalav, a conical, steep, rocky hill in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire, near the right bank of the Spey, 2¾ miles WSW of Laggan Bridge, and 13 WSW of Kingussie. Its small tubular summit, rising 600 feet above the circumjacent ground, commands a very extensive prospect of the upper part of Badenoch, and is crowned with remains of one of the most remarkable ancient Caledonian forts in Scotland, formed of walls from 5 to 25 feet thick, and measuring interiorly 420 feet in length, and from 75 to 205 in width. The hill has two projections or sub-summits on its sides, and seems to have thence got its name—Gael. *dun-da-laimh*, 'fort of the two hands.'

Dundarave (Gael. *dun-da-raimh*, 'castle of the two oars'), a strong old turreted tower in Kilmorich parish, Argyllshire, occupying a low site on the shore of Loch Fyne, 4½ miles ENE of Inverary. A principal seat of the Macnaughtons, it bears their motto 'I hoip in God,' with the date 1596, and still continues in good preservation.

Dundardil, an ancient fort in Dores parish, Inverness-shire, supposed to have been one of a chain of forts or signal stations extending along all the Gleat Glen from Inverness to Fort William.

Dundargue, an ancient baronial fortalice on the coast of Aberdour parish, N Aberdeenshire, 3½ miles WSW of Rosehearty. Crowning a sandstone peninsula 65 feet high, it was built by the Englishman, Henry de Beaumont, fifth Earl of Buchan by right of his wife. From him it was captured by the regent, Sir Andrew Moray, in 1333; and now it is represented by mere vestiges.

Dundas Castle, a mansion in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, on the north-eastern extremity of a low basaltic ridge called Dundas Hill, 1¾ mile SSW of Queensferry. The estate was held by a family of its own name from 1124 or thereabouts till 1875, when it was purchased by the trustees of the late James Russel, Esq.; it comprises 2082 acres, valued at £4724 per annum. The castle, partly of high antiquity, was partly rebuilt by the late James Dundas, Esq. of Dundas (1793-1881); and, with its thick walls and its vaulted chambers, is one of the finest and best-preserved baronial fortalices in Scotland. It sustained a siege in 1449, and on 24 July 1651 received a visit from Oliver Cromwell. Dundas Hill, extending ¾ mile from SE to NW, presents to the SW a precipitous columnar front about 70 feet high, attains an elevation of 380 feet above sea-level, and terminates abruptly in a bold wooded bluff.

Dun-Daviot. See DAVIOT, Inverness-shire.

Dundee, a town and a parish, or group of parishes on the southern border of Forfarshire. The town stands chiefly in its own parish, but partly also in the parish of Liff and Benvie. It is a royal burgh, a great seat of manufacture, an extensive seaport, the largest seat of population in Scotland next to Glasgow and Edinburgh, and the rival, or more than the rival, of these cities and of the most prosperous of other Scottish towns, in modern rapidity of extension. It occupies a reach of flats and slopes on the N side of the Firth of Tay, 3½ miles W of Broughty Ferry, 9 W of Buddon Ness, 14 S by W of Forfar, 21¾ ENE of Perth, 42 (*vid* Cupar-Fife) N by E of Edinburgh, and 84 NE of Glasgow.

Seal of Dundee.

The ground beneath and around it rises rapidly from a belt of plain, through undulating braes, to rounded hills, and culminates directly N of the town, about 1¼ mile from the shore, in the summit of Dundee Law. The edificed area, seen in profile, is picturesque; the outskirts are well embellished with wood and culture; Dundee Law, rising to an altitude of 571 feet above sea-level, has a fine, verdant, dome-shaped summit; Balgay Hill, a lesser eminence a little further W, is sheeted with wood; and the entire town and environs, beheld in one view from Broughty Ferry Road, or from the S side of the Tay, look richly beautiful. 'Bonnie Dundee' is a designation originally given to the persecutor Claverhouse, recognising his outward or physical comeliness, and ignoring his inward or moral hideousness; and it applies in a somewhat analogous way to the town, whence he took his title of Viscount, recognising it truly as most attractive in its exterior, but making no allusion to the character of its interior. The site, having at once amenity, salubrity, and commerce, is singularly advantageous; but, for purposes of military defence it is utterly untenable, being thoroughly commanded by the neighbouring heights, and for the uses of facile thoroughfare, social convenience, and sanitary law, it has not, as we shall see, been judiciously aligned.

The ancient burgh stood on low flat ground along the shore, only ¼ mile long, between Tods Burn and Wallace Burn; and comprised only two principal streets, Seagate, next the Tay, and Cowgate, somewhat parallel on the N. The modern burgh as far exceeds the ancient one as a great town exceeds a mere village. In one great line of street, somewhat sinuous, but mostly not much off the straight line, it stretches from W to E, near and along the shore, under the name of Perth Road, Nethergate, High Street, Seagate, and Crofts, nearly 1¾ mile. In another great line, first north-westward, next northward, and again north-westward, it stretches from the shore, through Castle Street, Murraygate, Wellgate, and Bonnet Hill, upwards of ¾ mile; and even there struggles onward through distinct beginnings of further extension. A third line of street, commencing on the W at the same point as Perth Road, but diverging till nearly ¼ mile distant, and called over this space Hawkhill; then, under the name of Overgate, converging toward it till both merge into High Street; then, at the latter street diverging northward through that part of the second line which consists of Murraygate, and at the end of that street debouching eastward under the name

of Cowgate, nearly parallel to Seagate, extends about 1½ mile. But while thus covering an extensive area, the town possesses little regularity of plan. Excepting numerous new streets, generally short ones, on the N, and a number of brief communications between the two great lines along the low ground, not even the trivial grace of straightness of thoroughfare is displayed. Most of the old streets, too, are of varying width, and many of the alleys are very narrow. Yet, by its public buildings, by its latest extensions, by its crowded harbour, by its great and numerous factories, by its exhibitions of enterprise and opulence, and by, here and there, a dash of the picturesque, the town offers large compensation for what it wants in the neat forms and elegant attractions of simple beauty.

High Street was anciently called Market Gate, from connection with the public markets; was at one time popularly called the Cross, from its having contained, for a long period subsequent to 1586, the old town cross; forms an oblong square or rectangle, 360 feet long and 100 broad; is mostly edificed with modern, substantial four-story houses, with shops on the ground floor; and presents a bustling, mercantile, and grandiose appearance similar to that of Trongate or Argyll Street of Glasgow. Seagate was once the fashionable quarter of the burgh, the abode of the Guthries, the Affleccks, the Brightons, the Burnsides, and other principal families; is a long, sinuous, and very narrow thoroughfare, quite denuded of its ancient splendour; has, within the last few years, undergone considerable improvement; is prolonged eastward, through Crofts and Carolina Port, with continuity with Broughty Ferry road; and communicates laterally, through Queen Street, St Roque's Lane, and Sugarhouse Wynd, with Cowgate. Murraygate, which is now comparatively wide and well built, branches, its N end, into Cowgate, Wellgate, and Panmure Street. Cowgate inclines eastward; is mostly of disagreeable aspect, but contains some good and lofty buildings; has, of late years, been greatly improved; and terminates a few yards beyond in an interesting ancient gateway, known as Cowgate Port. King Street subdivides and contracts Cowgate; deflects at an acute angle from its N side; is, for the most part, well built; possesses, at its commencement, several elegant private residences and handsome shops; runs north-eastward to Wallace Burn; and merges there in the Arbroath road, leading to the Baxter Park and the Eastern Necropolis. Wellgate rises gently from Murraygate; goes northward to Lady Well, giving name to it; and leads to Victoria Road, Hilltown, Maxwellton, Smithfield, and other suburbs. Victoria Road (formerly Bucklemaker Wynd) goes laterally from the top of Wellgate to Wallace Burn, and is flanked on the N by an extensive rising-ground called Forebank. Hilltown (formerly Bonnet Hill) goes on a line with Wellgate; climbs a steep ascent, and so is called Hilltown; took its name of Bonnet Hill from once being the abode of bonnet-makers; is now a seat of various extensive manufactures; consists generally of ill-built houses, confusedly interspersed with jute factories; and presents a motley and grotesque appearance. Maxwellton occupies grounds between Bonnet Hill and Hillbank, northward of Forebank, and is a suburb of recent origin; and Hillbank, situated on the villa grounds, is a still newer suburb. Panmure Street, the third street striking from the N end of Murraygate, possesses some of the best specimens of the town's street architecture.

Castle Street goes from High Street, at right angles with the commencement of Seagate; leads down to the harbour and docks; is well edificed; and breaks at its foot into a fine open space, recently much improved by the removal of the fishmarket. Crichton Street goes from the SW corner of High Street; runs parallel with Castle Street; and leads down to the greenmarket, and on to Earl Grey's Dock. Dock Street runs E and W along the harbour; is a spacious, well-built, and busy thoroughfare; and has at its E end the custom-house and the Arbroath railway station. Under the Improvement Act of 1871 an enlargement and extension of Commercial Street, from Albert Square to Dock Street, was carried out, and this is now one of the handsomest and most architectural streets in the town. Reform Street strikes from High Street in a direction the reverse of Castle Street and Crichton Street; was erected after designs by Mr Burn, of Edinburgh, as one of the finest streets in the town; and both as to the style of its buildings and as to the splendour of its shops, rivals some of the best parts of Edinburgh. Bank Street goes from nearly the middle of Reform Street; was opened shortly before 1870; and takes its name from the office of the Bank of Scotland, occupying its eastern corner. Albert Square opens from the northern extremity of Reform Street; surrounds a space formerly occupied by unsightly tenements and hideous time-worn erections; was formed by clearances of these about the year 1864; contains the Albert Institute, the Free Library and Museum, and the Burns, Kinloch, and Carmichael monuments; adjoins a number of splendid public edifices; and is as handsome a central place as any provincial town can boast. Ward Road goes westward from Albert Square; Constitution Road strikes northward from nearly the middle of Ward Road; Bell Street intersects Constitution Road; Parker Square, named after the late Provost Parker, lies westward from Bell Street; and Dudhope Road, communicating with the north-eastern suburbs, leads westward to the Barracks, the Infirmary, the Barrack Park, the Law, and the open country beyond. The Pleasance also lies in the NW, and is supposed, from its name, to have been once a charming suburban quarter; but is now a dense assemblage of factories, and of miserable unwholesome dwellings.

Overgate, going westward from the NW corner of High Street, is one of the oldest thoroughfares of the town; possessed in former times town mansions of the Marquis of Argyll, the Earls of Angus, Viscount Dundee, Stirling of East Baikie, and other magnates; was originally called Argyllgate from its connection with the family of Argyll; sends off various wynds or alleys to the right and the left; exhibits, together with these wynds, an utter recklessness of architectural taste or uniformity, feebly redeemed by the presence of many good houses; has a total length of more than ¼ mile; and terminates at the West Port, one of the most busy and stirring parts of the town. South Tay Street, forming the principal communication from Overgate to the lower part of the town, is handsomely edificed, and possesses a beautiful square. Hawkhill, diverging in a line westward from the West Port, contains a number of large factories and many good buildings, and joins the Perth Road at Blacknessgate. Gowrie Place, at the W end of Hawkhill, is a large and splendid block of houses. Scouringburn, running north-westward from the West Port, contains extensive factories and a dense population, and joins the Lochee Road opposite Dudhope Free church. Lindsay Street, Barrack Street, and other modern thoroughfares northward from Overgate and Scouringburn present good lines of new and pleasingly constructed buildings. Nethergate, going westward from the SW corner of High Street, is prolonged to the western outskirts by Perth Road; forms, jointly with Perth Road, a continuous reach of about a mile in length; is of very unequal breadth, and of somewhat unequal architecture, but averagely spacious and well edificed; exhibits, in its middle and western portions, and in streets branching from it, as aristocratic an air as can comport with proximity to manufacturing and commercial stir; contains, in its Perth Road section, some handsome villas with flower-plots in front; and leads, through a forking continuation seaward, into the promenade of Magdalene Green. Union Street goes from Nethergate, opposite the town churches, northwards towards the West and Tay Bridge stations, the esplanade, the Tay ferries, and the harbour; was formed in 1828 on clearances of many old, unsightly, time-worn houses; is a spacious and handsomely edificed thoroughfare; and had its southern extremity greatly improved in 1882 by the removal of a block of old houses, the

abodes of the very lowest classes of inhabitants. Yeaman Shore and Exchange Street are well-built thoroughfares of comparatively modern construction adjoining the harbour. Several other streets, in addition to those we have named, contribute good features to the new parts of the town and to its outskirts.

Although rich in historical associations, few buildings now remain which are of much interest to the antiquary. The imperious demands of an ever-increasing population and of a constantly expanding trade, have led to the removal of numerous tenements of historic value, which for many centuries had withstood the destroying hand of Time. No fewer than 19 ancient churches or chapels, all now extinct, stood within the town or its suburbs; and in many instances were so prominent as to give their names, in some manner or other, to localities near or around them. St Paul's Church was the oldest, stood within Murraygate and Seagate, and gave the name of Paul's Close to an alley which was closed so late as about 1866. St Clement's Church occupied the site of the present Town-Hall in High Street; was a large, oblong structure, with a high steep roof, and with small circular turrets at the four corners; is seen towering above the surrounding buildings in Slezer's view of the town, published in 1696; and gave its name to St Clement's Lane, leading to the shore. St John's Church stood on a rock a short way E of Carolina Port, nearly 1¼ mile from High Street; was called originally Kilcraig, signifying 'the church upon the rock,' but called afterwards by the Roman Catholics the Church of the Holy Rood; and is commemorated in the name of an adjacent burying-ground, called Rood Yard. St Roque's Chapel stood outside of Cowgate Port, between Denbridge and the E end of Seagate, and is commemorated in the name of an alley running from Seagate to King Street, and called St Roque's Lane. St Salvator's Chapel stood on a rocky rising-ground N of High Street and Overgate, and is commemorated in the name of an adjacent close. Our Lady's Chapel stood at the foot of Hilltown, and is commemorated in the names of Ladywell and Ladywell Yard. St Nicholas' Chapel stood on a rock at the western part of the harbour, and gave to its site the name Nicholas Rock, afterwards changed into Chapel Craig. St Michael's Chapel adjoined to the town mansion of the old Earls of Crawford, and was demolished to make way for Union Street. St Mary's Chapel stood on the E side of Couttie's Wynd, and was represented till recently by a vestige of its basement. Logie Church stood westward of the town, within the present parish of Liff and Benvie, and was a mensal or table-furnishing church of the Bishop of Brechin. St Blaise's Chapel stood on the W side of Thorter Row. St Thomas' Chapel occupied part of a rock which was cut away to make room for Reform Street. Cowgate Chapel, also called Our Lady's Chapel, stood on the S side of Cowgate, at the top of Sugarhouse Wynd, previously called Fintry's Wynd, and originally called Our Lady's Wynd. St Serf's Chapel, St Stephen's Chapel, St Fillan's Chapel, St James the Less's Chapel, St James the Greater's Chapel, and St Margaret's Chapel occupied sites which cannot now be identified.

The Greyfriars' Monastery, adjacent to what is now the Howff, is said to have been founded about 1260 by Devorgilla, mother of King John Baliol; was the meeting-place, in 1309, of a great national ecclesiastical council recognising Robert Bruce as King of Scotland; and was entirely demolished at the Reformation. A Blackfriars' monastery stood on the W side of Barrack Street, originally called Friars' Vennel, is said to have been founded in the 15th century by a burgess of Dundee; had gardens and orchards extending westward to Lindsay Street; and was swept away at the Reformation. A Redfriars' monastery stood conjunctly with a hospital at the foot of South Tay Street; was founded, in 1392, by Sir James Lindsay of Crawford; seems, with the hospital, to have formed a large and splendid group of buildings, surmounted by a tower; was partly burned, in 1645, by the Marquis of Montrose; and continues still to figure in the town's landscape at the publication of Slezer's view in 1696. A Franciscan nunnery, or nunnery of St Clair, stood at the top of Methodist Close, off the N side of Overgate; was a large, massive, lofty pile, forming three sides of a quadrangle round a small court; came to be occupied in modern times by a number of poor families; retained in its interior, even then, some relics of ancient grandeur; and was demolished so late as Nov. 1870. A Magdalene establishment stood near the river, at the SW side of the town; seems to have occupied a spot there, at which several fragments of statues were exhumed at the digging of foundations for modern houses; and gave name to the open ground still called Magdalene Green.

The most notable of still existing antiquities is St Mary's Tower, or the Old Steeple as it is popularly termed, situated in the Nethergate. This massive and venerable tower is among the most ancient piles in the country, having survived storm and tempest, fire and siege, for many centuries. According to the commonly received account, this tower was founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in 1189, but recent research assigns it to the middle of the 14th century. The tower rises to a height of 156 feet, is square, the inside of the square measuring 8 yards, with walls nearly 8 feet in thickness. The grand entrance is in the W front, and exhibits a great variety of decoration. The ascent to the top of the tower is by an octagonal staircase, in the NE wall, in one unbroken line from base to summit—the frequent repetition of loop-holes or windows surmounting each other giving an air of loftiness to the imposing mass, which completely neutralises the lowering effect of the horizontal lines prevailing on its different stages. On entering the lower part of the tower by the western door, the visitor finds himself in a spacious apartment, with an area of 576 square feet. The sedilia, or stone seats, still remain entire, and extend along the N, S, and W walls. The groined roof, remarkable for its loftiness, is supported at each corner by pillars of huge proportions, and has a rich as well as a dignified effect, the bosses on its groined arches being bold and full, with a large circular aperture in the centre of the groin. On the W front of the middle parapet is an admirable figure of the Virgin and Child; a figure of our Lord, sitting on his throne, with a sceptre in his right hand, and an orb in his left, occupies a niche on the E side; and a standing figure of St David, the founder of the tower, with his sceptre and orb, is on the S side. In 1871-73 the fabric underwent a thorough restoration under the supervision of Sir Gilbert Scott, at a cost of about £8000, the most of which was raised by public subscription, but latterly the work was taken in hand and completed by the town council. The tower contains a splendid peal of bells, which were formally inaugurated on May 21, 1873, on which day also the memorial stone of the restoration was laid with masonic honours. Previous to the restoration the Old Steeple had a clock, with four dials; but those were abolished, as not being in harmony with the architectural features of the venerable pile; but in 1882, in deference to public opinion, the town council restored the clock, substituting ornamental skeleton dials, at a cost of £130. The Old Town's Cross, originally erected in 1586, at first in the Seagate, at the S end of Peter Street, subsequently in the middle of the High Street, now stands to the S of the Old Steeple; was removed from the High Street in 1777, the place where it stood being still indicated by the stones being arranged in a circular form; for many years the stones forming the Old Cross were stowed away about the base of the Old Steeple; and were re-erected in their present position in 1876. The shaft, which is still in a pretty good state of preservation, is the original one; but the unicorn is a reproduction, the original having been so broken and decayed as to be incapable of restoration. At the top of one of the sides of the shaft are the burgh arms, with the town's motto, 'Dei Donum,' now somewhat obliterated, and the date 1586.

The Cowgate Port, at the eastern extremity of the street which bears this name, has a central archway,

8½ feet wide and 11 high; but must have been higher originally, as the ground has been raised in the course of years; has been frequently 'improved,' the most recent having been in 1877, when a plate was fixed on the outer or E side, with the following inscription:—'During the plague of 1544 George Wishart preached from the parapet of this port, the people standing within the gate, and the plague-stricken lying without in booths. "He sent His Word and healed them" (Psalm cvii.). Restored in 1877.' Dundee was in olden times the occasional residence of royalty, and a palace formerly stood on the S side of the Nethergate (then known as Fleukargate), a little to the E of Union Street. A close leading from the Nethergate still bears this name, but the only portion of the original wall of the palace that now remains, and has traces of antique carving upon it, is now doomed to demolition in the course of contemplated town improvements. In March 1879 an old building on the N side of High Street, nearly opposite the top of Crichton Street, and known as 'Our Lady Warkstair's Land,' was taken down; was four stories in height; had a wooden front with two triangular elevations; was supposed to have been built about the year 1500, to have been a repository of a charity or almshouse under the church, and dedicated, according to the fashion of the times, to Our Lady the Virgin. The old Custom House, at the corner of Fish Street and Greenmarket, is another ancient building destined to early demolition; furnished the scene of many of the incidents in the novel of *The Yellow Frigate*, by Mr James Grant; and is remarkable from the fact that, at the beginning of the present century, a large quantity of silver coin, numbering nearly 200 pieces, was found embedded in the mortar—this money, it is believed, having been concealed by some townsman prior to the siege of the town in 1651. The Luckenbooths stood at the eastern end of the Overgate, where it joins the High Street, and is still recognisable by the flat-capped turret at its north-eastern angle, and is noteworthy as having been the residence of General Monk, after he captured the town, and as being the birthplace of Anne Scott, Countess of Buccleuch. Dudhope Castle, originally the principal seat of the Scrymseours, hereditary constables of Dundee, and situated on a terrace at the foot of the Law, is now used as an infantry barracks; towards the end of last century was turned into a woollen manufactory, which proving unsuccessful the building passed into the hands of the Government, in whose possession it has since remained. In quite recent years the removal of the Trades' Hall at the E, and of Union Hall, at the W end of High Street, has caused two well-known public buildings to disappear from view, whilst greatly improving that central thoroughfare.

The increase of Dundee has been strikingly exhibited in its population, which has almost quadrupled in a single generation:—1841, 63,732; 1861, 90,426; 1871, 120,547; 1881, 140,054. The municipal and parliamentary constituency was—1871, 16,281; 1877, 18,964; 1881, 15,827. The revenue of the town proper—known as the 'common good'—consists of lands, houses, churches, and salmon fishings, and has varied considerably at different periods, and now amounts to about £6000 annually. The revenue from the common good, however, is dwarfed by that of the several Boards into which the Town Council has been constituted by recent acts of parliament. The accounts for the year 1881 showed that as a police board it raised £93,878, expended £96,211, and had a debt of £687,037. As a water commission it raised £37,532, expended £39,440, and had a debt of £430,938. The harbour board, to which it appoints members, had a revenue of £50,163, expended £45,533, and had a debt of £349,621. The gas commission had a revenue of £58,609, expended £61,238, and had a debt of £121,309. In addition, the school-board had a revenue of £22,217, expended £20,444, and had a debt of £60,995. The combination parochial board raised £25,786, expended £26,052, and had a debt of £15,466. Several other minor boards brought the revenue of the various public corporations for 1881 to £303,991, the expenditure to £303,121, and the total debt to £1,724,258. The increase in the value of ground in Dundee has been very remarkable. According to an authentic statement, in 1746 'the highest rent in the High Street did not exceed £3,' and some extraordinary instances are recorded of the manner in which property has since risen in value. A wood-yard, bought at the beginning of the century for £600, was sold in 1826 for £5000; and in 1835 it was resold in portions at prices which brought the total purchase-money up to £15,000. In more recent years the same upward tendencies have been exhibited. In 1858 a tenement on the W side of Reform Street to the N of Bank Street was purchased at equal to £1600; in 1875 it was sold at £4500. In 1867 a shop in the W side of Union Street was sold by public roup at £750; at the end of 1876 it was resold at £3200. In 1859 a property in the High Street was purchased at £1400; it was resold in 1873 at £5250. In like manner, the feuing of ground in the centre of the town has greatly increased, and in some instances in recent times has been known to be trebled in about three years. Union Street was opened up in 1828, when the population of Dundee was some 40,000. The lots on either side of this street were sold at feu-duties ranging from £2, 6s. 1d. to £8, 17s. 2d. per pole. Reform Street was opened up about the year 1833, and the feus in it vary from £2, 0s. 10d. to £19, 16s. 5d. per pole. Panmure Street, the next of the more important improvements of Dundee, was opened about the year 1841. The feu-duties there ranged from £3, 4s. to £15, 9s. 2d. per pole. Bank Street followed, and was given off at rates varying from £1, 10s. 11d. to £3, 4s. Lindsay Street was opened up earlier than Bank Street or Panmure Street; and the rate varied from about £1, 15s. to about £2, 16s. 10d. per pole. Under the operation of the Improvement Act of 1871, the whole property constituting what is called the Victoria Road Improvement has been feued by the commissioners of police at rates varying from £3, 10s. 6d. to about £19, 14s. 8d. per pole; while the feus in the centre of the town have gone up to rates varying from £28, 5s. 4d. to £35, 13s. 7d. per pole. If Lindsay Street be contrasted with Victoria Road—and the contrast in point of situation appears to be all in favour of Lindsay Street—we have on the whole an increase of fully 400 per cent.; and if Reform Street be contrasted with the new feus in the centre of the town—in other words, with the new Commercial Street feus—there is an increase on the average of fully 300 per cent. also. This, in little more than a generation—viz., from say 1830 to 1877—is marvellous. The details of purchases along Victoria Road are probably even more instructive. For instance, the property in Ladywell Lane belonging to the town of Dundee was sold to the police commissioners in 1872 at about £3 per pole, and, after providing for the formation of the street, what remained was refeued at double that rate. The same remark applies to the property on the W side of Powrie Lane; while, with regard to property in Bucklemaker Wynd, purchased by the police commissioners in 1870 at equal to £1, 12s. per pole, it was feued to the Victoria Road Calendering Company at equal to £3, 16s. 3d. per pole. The upward tendency in the value of property and ground, however, received a severe check in 1877, and for a number of years subsequently there was a continuous deterioration in values. Under the extended powers of the Town Council, a large number of assessments of different kinds are now levied. The tendency of late years has been to have these reduced. The following was the assessable rental of the town, and the rates per £1 of the police and other burgh assessments for a series of years—1831, £72,821, rate 1s. 3d.; 1841, £107,126, rate 1s. 5d.; 1851, £111,003, rate 1s. 2d.; 1861, £209,333, rate 1s. 11½d.; 1871, £370,122, rate 1s. 6d.; 1876, £541,551, rate 1s. 11d.; 1880, £588,829, rate 1s. 11d.; 1881, £595,570, rate 1s. 11½d. The Improvement Act of 1871 did very much to improve the town, by procuring the demolition of old and dilapidated buildings, widening the leading and more crowded thoroughfares, and forming

additional means of communication between important business parts of the town. A spacious thoroughfare, known as Victoria Road, has been constructed along what used to be known as Bucklemaker Wynd, extending from Bell Street to Cotton Road, substituting a handsome street, 60 feet wide, for the gullet of the Bucklemaker Wynd, which had only 13 feet of a carriage-way, and over which at least 1000 vehicles daily passed and repassed. A commodious bridge was also constructed across the Dens, now known as Victoria Bridge, connecting the south-eastern district of the town with the north-eastern. The approaches to the eastern district by Powrie Lane and Water Wynd have been greatly improved. The continuation of Commercial Street, between Meadowside and the Murraygate, not only gives a short cut from the High Street to the Exchange, but also provides a large number of first-class shops and business premises. The widening of what was previously known as the Narrow of the Murraygate, by demolishing all the old buildings between it and the Seagate, has got rid of a description of property which was a disgrace to the town. The opening up of the High Street by the removal of the Clydesdale Bank at one end and the Union Hall at the other, and the removal of the old houses in the neighbourhood of Fish Street, are all palpable improvements. The gross value of the property scheduled for these extensive improvements was £400,000, the police commissioners having power to borrow to the extent of £200,000, and to levy an improvement rate of 4d. in the £1.

The Town-Hall stands on the S side of the High Street; occupies the site of the old church of St Clement; was erected in 1734, after designs by the elder Adam; projects several feet from the line of the adjacent buildings; is in the Roman style, with piazzas and Ionic pilasters; is surmounted, through the roof, by a spire 140 feet high, in which is a clock, with bells that chime every quarter of an hour; underwent restoration in 1853-54; contains the council chamber, the guildhall, and the offices of the town clerk. The new Town-Hall, erected to the rear of the town buildings, was erected in 1873, and is now used as the offices of the Dundee Combination Parochial Board. The Royal Arch, on the S side of Dock Street, was erected in 1853, to commemorate the landing of the Queen at Dundee in Sept. 1844, by public subscription at a cost of more than £3000, towards which the harbour trustees voted £500 and the late Lord Panmure contributed £750; comprises a great central arch and two side arches, surmounted by two central turrets; and is in the Anglo-Saxon style, with profuse ornamentation. The Custom-House stands at the E end of Dock Street; was erected in 1843 at a cost of £8000; is a large fine structure, with a portico in the Roman Ionic style; and contains accommodation for the Customs, the Excise, and the Harbour Trust. The Albert Institute stands in the centre of Albert Square; was erected in 1865-68 as a subscription memorial to the late Prince Consort, after designs by Sir Gilbert Scott; stood then and for some years afterwards incomplete, with an unsightly gap in its SW wing; was nevertheless even then an imposing structure, particularly in its northern front; is in the Gothic style, with an exquisite wheel window in the N gable, a splendid fleche on the summit, and other richly artistic features; contains in the upper story a noble hall, with fine open roof, and has a commodious suite of rooms attached; the eastern portion, used as a free museum and picture gallery under the provisions of the Free Libraries Act, was completed in 1874, having been erected from a plan by Mr D. M'Kenzie, a local architect; has a public fountain on the E, which is made to play on certain special occasions, the architectural features being in keeping with the nature of the ground and the style of the Institute buildings; the basins are of Polmaise stone, flanked by polished shafts of Peterhead granite, and ornamented with carved heads of lions, etc. The Albert Institute having been wound up, the building was, on March 28, 1879, put up for sale by public auction, and acquired by the Corporation for the nominal upset price of £1000, it being a condition of sale that the building shall not be otherwise used than for a philosophical institute, comprising a museum, lecture-rooms, reading-rooms, and picture gallery; and that they shall in all time coming be appropriated to the purposes for which they were originally designed. The Royal Exchange stands at the N end of Panmure Street; was built in 1853-56, after designs by David Bryce, of Edinburgh, at a cost of more than £12,000; is an elegant structure in the Flemish style of the 15th century, common in Brussels and other large towns of the Low Countries; shows a side frontage of two stories, surmounted by a range of dormer windows, with traceried heads and crocketed gables; contains a lofty handsome hall, or reading-room, 77 feet long and 34 wide, with fine ornamented roof; and has a tower which was intended to be 120 feet high, with a stone crown, but could not be finished in consequence of the ground beneath it threatening to sink, and was terminated at only one stage above the main building, in a curved parapet and flat roof. The Eastern Club stands on the S side of Albert Square, opposite the Albert Institute; was erected in 1870; is in the Venetian style; and has a highly ornate front. The Court-House buildings, for the holding of justiciary and sheriff courts, are in West Bell Street; consist of a long-drawn and lofty range of massive stone buildings; were erected in 1864-65, with aid of £13,587 from government; and are a handsome and spacious edifice, with portico surmounted by the royal arms in bold relief. The Kinloch monument stands to the NW of the Albert Institute, facing towards the SW; commemorates George Kinloch, the first member for Dundee in the reformed parliament; was inaugurated on Feb. 3, 1872; and consists of a bronze statue by Sir John Steell, R.S.A., of Edinburgh, about 8 feet high. The Carmichael statue stands to the SE of the Albert Institute; was erected by public subscription to commemorate the leading member of the firm of James and Charles Carmichael, iron-founders, who conferred a boon upon the trade with which he was connected by the invention of the fan blast; the sculptor was Mr John Hutchison, R.S.A., of Edinburgh, and the statue was cast in bronze at the Manor Iron-works, Chelsea; the figure is in a sitting posture, and, including the red granite pedestal, the monument stands about 18 feet high; the statue was formally unveiled on June 17, 1876. The Burns statue stands to the SW of the Albert Institute; is by Sir John Steell, being a replica in bronze of a statue sent to New York, and represents the poet in a sitting posture; the figure is colossal, being about 12 feet in height; the cost of the replica was 1000 guineas, and of the pedestal, which is of Peterhead granite, £230; the total cost of the work was about £1400, the greater portion of which was raised by means of a bazaar; the statue was formally unveiled on Oct. 16, 1880, on which occasion a grand procession, numbering between 6000 and 7000 persons, and composed of representatives of the different trades, took place. The Market Shelter is opposite the Albert Institute on the N side, and in a recess at the W end of the Exchange buildings; was erected for the accommodation of the gentlemen attending the market, which is held on the street facing the Exchange; is 123 feet long, 36 feet wide, and in the centre of the roof 25 feet high; has an open passage, averaging 8 feet in width, at the two ends and at the back; has three entrances open from Albert Square, one at each end of the market and one in the centre; and was opened for business in the summer of 1882. The Kinnaird Hall is on the S side of Bank Street; was erected in 1856-58 after designs by Charles Edward, of Dundee; contains a hall 130 feet long, 60 wide, and 40 high, capable of accommodating from 2500 to 3000 persons; has a fine open roof supported by iron girders, and the side walls are tastefully decorated; and has a fine organ, built by Messrs Fosters & Andrews, of Hull, and inaugurated on Oct. 5, 1865. The Volunteer Drill Hall, on the N side of West Bell Street, is a plain brick building of ample proportions; is 160 feet in length, including one gallery, 80 feet in breadth, and 42 feet in height

to the apex of the roof; and was erected in 1867, mainly by means of subscriptions among the friends of the volunteer movement. The other public halls are—Albion, Overgate; Ancient Mason Lodge, High Street; Arcade, Arcade Buildings; Buchan's, Bank Street; Camperdown, Barrack Street; Cutlers', Murraygate; Dundee, Barrack Street; Forfar and Kincardine Mason Lodge, Meadow Street; Good Templars', Reform Street; Gray's Assembly Rooms, Perth Road; Larch Street; Operative Mason Lodge, Overgate; Operative Tailors, Overgate; Panmure, Bain Square; Plasterers', Tally Street; Smellie's, Barrack Street; Strathmore, Sea Wynd, Nethergate; Thistle, Union Street; Trades', King's Road; Victoria, Victoria Road; Wellgate; and Wright's, Key's Close, Nethergate.

Three parish churches under one roof—called variously St Mary's, St Paul's, and St Clement's; the East, the South, and the West; the Old, the New, and the Steeple—stand between Overgate and Nethergate, near the W end of High Street; are adjoined, at their western extremity, by a massive ancient tower 156 feet high; and form a cathedral-looking structure, both historically interesting and scenically prominent and imposing. The pile has for ages been popularly called the town churches and the tower; and it is conspicuous at once as visibly connecting the town with antiquity, as bulking largely among its public edifices, and as constituting the most distinctive feature in its burghal landscape. Whether seen in full front, or seen through a vista from any part of the town's interior, the tower looms largely in the view, looking the impersonation of Time casting its gloom upon the evanescent scenes around; or seen from any point or distance in the environs or in the circumjacent county, whether from the E or from the W or from the S, the tower lifts its grand bold summit high above the undulating surface of a sea of roofs, and suggests thoughts of many generations who have spent their ephemeral life beneath its shadow. The churches originated in a chapel founded somewhere between 1196 and 1200 by Prince David, Earl of Huntingdon, on ground then beyond the limits of the town, and long known as the 'Kirk in the Field;' they grew, by reconstruction of the chapel and by successive extensions, into a great cruciform edifice 174 feet long, with a choir 95 feet long, 29 broad, and 54 high; they comprised, besides three churches of the same names as the present three, a fourth one, called variously St John's, the North, and the Cross; they suffered damage from the English, before the national Union, to an extent which required St Clement's to be entirely rebuilt in 1789; they were almost totally destroyed by accidental fire in Jan. 1841; they were partly restored, but mainly renovated, in periods thence till 1847, after designs by Messrs Burn & Bryce, of Edinburgh, at a cost of £11,135; they retain the crucial form of the original structures, with the choir or chancel for St Mary's, the transept for St Paul's, and the nave for St Clement's; and they are in a laudable variety of the Decorated Pointed style. St Mary's and St Paul's were entirely rebuilt, and the former has a very fine stained-glass window; but St Clement's was merely restored, and is an extremely plain portion of the pile. The tower, which has already been noticed, is the only part of the early pile now standing.

St John's parish church, formerly called also the North or Cross Church, ceased at the burning of the town churches in 1841 to stand conjunct with St Mary's, St Paul's, and St Clement's, and is now an edifice in South Tay Street, formerly used as a Gaelic church. St Andrew's Church, on the N side of the Cowgate, is now the oldest established church in the town; was originally built in 1772 by means of voluntary subscriptions by the kirk-session and trades of that period, and continued to be owned and managed by them as a proprietary body until 1872, when the congregation obtained the entire management and control of the church, and of the property connected with it; was endowed in the following year, and put on the footing of one of the parochial charges of the Church of

Scotland; is a plain building with a handsome spire, which rises to an altitude of 139 feet, and contains a set of fine musical bells; has undergone repeated renovations, the most recent being in 1874, when extensive alterations, both internally and externally, were made upon it, costing about £2000. Chapelshade Church, in Constitution Road, is a large, plain-looking building with about 1200 sittings; was erected into a parish church in 1872, with a suitable district attached. St David's Church stands in North Tay Street; was originally an Independent chapel, built in 1800; passed by sale to the Church of Scotland in 1823; is exteriorly a very plain edifice, but interiorly handsome; and contains nearly 2000 sittings. Wallacetown Church was opened in May 1840, and in March 1874 was erected into a parish *quoad sacra*. St Mark's stands in Perth Road; was built in 1869, after designs by Pilkington and Bell, at a cost of £6000; and is highly ornamental. St Enoch's, in Nethergate, was originally a Free church, erected in 1873, standing on the street line adjoined by other buildings; has a highly effective character; and was erected into a parish church in March 1876. Rosebank Church, in Constitution Street, was erected as a mission station in 1872 at a cost of nearly £2000; is a Gothic structure in the Early Church form, with about 600 sittings; and in Jan. 1875 was erected into a parish church. St Matthew's, in the Ferry Road, is in the Early English Gothic style, with transepts; stands in a district inhabited chiefly by the poor and working-classes; and was built in 1875, as a chapel of ease, at a cost of about £3400. Clepington Church is in the Early English style; was the last of five churches built under a scheme for providing additional accommodation for members of the Church of Scotland in Dundee; and was opened on Jan. 16, 1881. St Paul's Free Church, in Nethergate, was built in 1852, after designs by Charles Wilson, of Glasgow, at a cost of about £5000; is a cruciform structure in the Early Pointed style; and has a finely proportioned spire 167 feet high. St Peter's Free Church, in St Peter Street, was built in 1836; is a plain structure, with a neat spire containing a peal of bells rung by water power; and was the scene of the ministry of the lamented M'Cheyne. The M'Cheyne Memorial Church, in Perth Road, was built in 1871 after designs by Pilkington & Bell, and is an edifice tastefully and elaborately ornate. Chapelshade, Wallacetown, Dudhope, Chalmers, Wellgate, Willison, and the High Free churches are all tasteful edifices; but St Andrew's, St David's, St John's, Hilltown, Bonnethill, and Ogilvie Free churches are remarkably plain structures. The Bell Street U.P. Church is a massive, elegant, and spacious edifice. School Wynd Church, known also as George's Chapel, in Lindsay Street, erected in 1825, was for 42 years the scene of the pastoral labours of George Gilfillan. The Dudhope Road U.P. Church superseded a previous one in Temple Lane; was built in 1870 after designs by Pilkington & Bell; and is a handsome structure. The Tay Square, Cowgate or Wishart, James', as well as those in Butterburn, Victoria Street, and Ryehill, are internally comfortable, but externally plain. The Gilfillan Memorial Church, formed of adherents of the Rev. David Macrae, deposed from the ministry of the U.P. Church in 1879, and who number over 1300, temporarily worship in the Kinnaird Hall. The Reformed Presbyterian Church and the Original Secession churches, are small but substantial buildings. Of the Congregationalist places of worship the oldest is Ward Chapel in Constitution Road; was built in 1833 after designs by Mr Smith, of Dundee; and is a beautiful edifice in the Second Pointed style. Panmure Street Chapel was built in 1855 after designs by Mr Bryce, of Edinburgh, and is a picturesque structure with a boldly traced circular window and two octagonal towers. Castle Street, Lindsay Street, Princes Street, and Russell Congregational chapels are all respectable. The old Scotch Independent Chapel, in Euclid Street, was built after designs by Mr Maclaren, of Dundee, and is a handsome edifice. Trinity and St James's Evangelical

Union chapels are plain but comfortable buildings. Baptist chapels are in Rattray Street and in Long Wynd, the former being erected in 1878 in place of a chapel in Meadowside that had to be removed to make way for the town improvements. The Catholic Apostolic Church, at the corner of Constitution Road and Dudhope Crescent Road, is a very handsome edifice, and is divided into nave and aisles, the latter being lighted by two light windows, and the nave from a clerestory. Wesleyan Methodist chapels are in Ward Road and Wellington Street; both are neat structures; and the latter was built in 1869 after designs by Alexander Johnston, of Dundee. The Unitarian Christian Chapel, in Constitution Road, was built in 1870, also after designs by Alexander Johnston. St Paul's Episcopalian Church, at the top of Seagate, was built in 1852-55, after designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, at a cost of £13,000; is in the Second Pointed style, of crucial form, with nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and octagonal apse; has both a noble exterior and a very beautiful interior; and is surmounted, at its W end, by a tower and spire rising to the height of 220 feet, and figuring conspicuously in almost every view of the town. St Mary Magdalene's Episcopalian Church, in Blinshall Street, is a recent edifice in similar style to St Paul's Episcopalian Church but of smaller size, and erected at about one-fifth of the cost. St Salvador's Episcopalian Church, in Clepington, also is a recent erection. The Catholic Apostolic Church, in Constitution Road, was built in 1867; is a large and handsome edifice in the Pointed style; and has a very tastefully decorated interior. St Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, in Nethergate, was built in 1836; is an elegant edifice in the Pointed style, with a beautiful interior; and contains 1200 sittings. St Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Forebank in Hilltown, was built in 1851; has a plain exterior in Anglo-Saxon style and a very striking and gorgeous interior; and contains 2500 sittings. St Joseph's Roman Catholic Chapel, in Wilkie's Lane, was built in 1872-74 at a cost of about £5000; is a cruciform structure 147½ feet in length from N to S, and 40 in width in both nave and transepts; and contains 1200 sittings. The Glassite Meeting House, on the N side of King Street, is an octagonal-shaped building, having a very plain appearance. Salem Chapel, in Constitution Road, erected in 1872, is a neat specimen of Gothic architecture.

The Howff or old burying-ground lies off Barrack Street; superseded the three ancient burying-grounds of St Paul, St Roque, and St Clement, all now quite extinct; was formed, about 1567, in what had been the garden of the Greyfriars' Monastery; became so crowded and insanitory as to be closed by order of the Privy Council in 1858; and equals or surpasses every other old burying-ground in Scotland, not excepting that of the Edinburgh Greyfriars, in the number and variety of its interesting old monuments. The burying-ground, on the W side of Constitution Road, was opened in 1836; is tastefully laid out in mounds and walks; but, like the Howff, is now closed against interments. The Western Cemetery, on the N side of Perth Road, was opened in 1845; comprises six acres, beautifully laid out in compartments and promenades; has a very grand gateway; and contains a monument to the poet William Thom, who died in Dundee in 1848. The Eastern Necropolis, on the N side of Arbroath Road, about 2 miles from High Street, was opened in 1862; is laid out with great taste and beauty in serpentine walks; and has an admirably designed gateway. A project for a Roman Catholic cemetery was started about 1860, and won some contributions, but fell to the ground. Balgay Cemetery, which occupies the western portion of Balgay Hill, is very tastefully laid out.

The Baxter Park, at the north-eastern extremity of the town, is so named from having been the gift of the late Sir David Baxter and his two sisters; is about 38 acres in extent, and cost the donors nearly £40,000, in addition to which they gave a sum of £10,000 for the maintenance of the park in all time coming; and is well laid out, with a pavilion in the centre of the terrace in

which is a marble statue of Sir David Baxter, erected by public subscription. Balgay Hill, to the westward of the town, was acquired by the police commissioners of the burgh as a place of public recreation in 1871; covers 60 acres of ground, a portion of which has been laid out as a cemetery; enjoys the advantage of having been previously beautifully wooded; commands a gorgeous view over all the lower Tay and the Carse of Gowrie, with their periphery of hills and mountains; is encircled with a drive 25 feet wide, and intersected with umbrageous drives and walks, looking like well-shaded avenues; has its main approach on the S, from Blackness Road, through a handsome entrance-lodge in the Scottish Baronial style; and has two other approaches, respectively on the W from Hillside and on the N from the Ancrum Road. The cemetery and the park jointly cost about £13,000, and were opened by the late Earl of Dalhousie, amid great public demonstrations, in Sept. 1871. In May 1882, Sir John Ogilvy, who for many years was one of the Parliamentary representatives of Dundee, made a gift to the town of his rights in the Fair Muir, a field about 12 acres in extent, lying to the N of the town, which has now been added to the parks available for purposes of public recreation. Dundee Law, which stands to the N of the town, has also been acquired by the police commissioners for use as a public pleasure-ground. It rises gently to an elevation of 571 feet above sea-level, and culminates in a round, green summit, the prospect from which is far-reaching and picturesque. The slopes around the Law, where not built upon, are cultivated. On the summit are the vestiges of a fortification, said to have been erected by Edward I. The Magdalene Green is an open grassy slope, which adjoins the river in the neighbourhood of the N end of the Tay Bridge, and is famous in local history for the large public gatherings which have taken place upon it in times of political agitation. The esplanade, adjoining the Magdalene Green, is a splendid marine parade, extending to the Craig Pier; was constructed at the joint expense of the Caledonian and North British Railway Companies, the harbour trustees, and the town; and was opened in July 1875. The Barrack Park, a spacious piece of ground above the barracks, is leased from the government by the corporation as a place of public recreation. The Bleaching Green is to the E of the Barrack Park, and whilst principally used as an adjunct to the public washing-house that stands in the centre, is also available to the public for recreative purposes.

The harbour extends from Craig Pier on the W, nearly opposite Union Street, to Carolina Port on the E; lies almost all, like the harbours of Greenock and Liverpool, within the line of low-water mark; offers commodious ingress in very reduced states of the tide; and is one of the finest, safest, and most convenient harbours in Great Britain; yet, prior to 1815, had no better accommodations for shipping than a small pier and a few ill-constructed erections, which could not be reached by vessels of any considerable draught. Between 1815 and 1830, at an aggregate cost of £162,800, a wet-dock, with a graving-dock attached to it, was constructed, the tide harbour was deepened and extended, sea-walls and additional quays were built, and various other improvements were made. The wet-dock then constructed bears the name of King William's Dock, covers an area of 6¼ acres, and has its adjoining graving-dock in corresponding proportion. A second wet-dock was formed subsequent to 1830, bears the name of Earl Grey's Dock, and covers 5¼ acres. Two other wet-docks, further to the E, were partially formed in 1863-65 and completed in 1873-75; bear the names of Camperdown Dock and Victoria Dock; cover respectively 8½ and 10¾ acres; admit vessels drawing 20 feet at high water of spring tides, and vessels drawing 15½ feet at high water of neap tides; and are connected with a new graving-dock for the largest class of vessels. A stupendous crane, by which eight men easily lift a weight of 30 tons, is on the quay of Earl Grey's Dock; a caisson, on a new and peculiar principle, and working with great facility and

ease, is at the entrance of Camperdown Dock; and the great outer sea-wall extends considerably to the E and has a skilful structure and a massive appearance. All the works formed from 1815 till 1875 are considerably within the range of high-water mark, leaving an important space of ground between them and the town to be occupied as the site of buildings, and as a continuation of Dock Street; and parts of them are also within low-water mark, leaving even there, between the wet-docks and the sea, a space for warehouses and shipbuilding yards. The docks are accessible, in various directions, by spacious streets or roads; and have adaptations, in every way, to secure the speedy and effective loading and unloading of any number of vessels which they may contain. The Camperdown and Victoria Docks lie the furthest to the E, and are used mainly, or almost entirely, by the vessels of largest burden; while the other docks have less depth of water, and are used by middle-class and smaller vessels. By an act of parliament, passed in June 1830, the management of the harbour was transferred from the commissioners appointed under a previous statute to a board of trustees, elected annually; and by a subsequent act, obtained in the year 1869, the constitution of this trust was changed, and the representation enlarged. Previously, the board consisted of 21 members; but the recognition of the Chamber of Commerce, shipowners, and harbour and municipal ratepayers as elective bodies, increased it to 32. Seven members have seats *ex officio*—the provost, 4 bailies, the dean of guild, and the box-master of the seamen fraternity; the county elects 4, the guildry 6, the Nine Trades 3, the Three Trades 1, the chamber of commerce 3, the shipowners 3, the harbour ratepayers 3, and the municipal ratepayers 2. Shipowners are qualified as electors who possess 100 tons of shipping; and the harbour ratepayers, before being entitled to vote, must show that they have paid £10 of rates in respect of vessels or goods. The county choose their representatives at the Michaelmas meeting in October, and the others are elected in the beginning of November. The trustees of the harbour are thus in all respects a thoroughly popular body, elected by the parliamentary constituency and others who have the deepest interest in the right management of the harbour. Of late years, the powers of the trust have been greatly increased, and their jurisdiction has been correspondingly extended. In 1873, they acquired the management and working of the Tay Ferries from the Caledonian Railway Company, upon payment of a sum of £20,000—the purchase involving an outlay altogether of £35,000; and in 1875, they entered into an arrangement with the seamen fraternity for the transference of the lighting and buoying of the river from that body to the trust. The compensation paid to the fraternity was a sum of £15,000, besides relieving them of a debt of £4060 due to the public works loan commissioners. This arrangement was sanctioned by an act of parliament passed in the same year. This act was a consolidated measure, and repealed all previous legislation subsequent to the constitution of the trust, with the exception of the acts regulating the Tay Ferries. In this consolidated act, however—which may, indeed, be said to be the Magna Charta of the port of Dundee—all the previous powers and privileges of the board were retained, while additional ones were conferred, and the trustees were declared to be the conservators of the river Tay and estuary. In the act of 6 and 7 Vict., chap. 83, provision was made for the gradual reduction and extinction of the debt, by which the credit of the harbour has been raised, and a large reduction obtained in the rate of interest. Compared financially with any other harbour in the kingdom, that of Dundee may be said to stand pre-eminent; for while the revenue has more than doubled in the last 20 years, the debt, notwithstanding the gigantic works that have been undertaken, remains about the same. The revenue for 1881 amounted to £50,163. The whole of the moneys levied or leviable by the trustees under their different harbour acts are exclusively applied to the maintenance and extension of the harbour and its works; and the surplus of the revenue over the expenditure is devoted to paying a portion of the new works rather than borrowing the whole sum. The gross cost of the harbour, in 1881, was £844,957, and the debt £349,621; and the whole amount has been borrowed at 4 per cent. So well have the affairs of the harbour been managed, that, since the year 1815, surpluses to no less a sum than £278,000 have been applied to the extinction of debt. The accounts of the trustees are made up annually, and audited by a qualified person named by the sheriff of the county; and when so audited, an abstract of the accounts is printed and circulated. The following table shows the progressive state of the finances of the Dundee harbour trust, being the amount of revenue and expenditure in the various years ending May 31, with the amount of debt at date:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1854	£23,428	£19,779	£189,398
1860	24,677	20,446	164,062
1865	29,879	24,679	210,808
1870	33,502	24,813	190,232
1871	40,638	25,432	194,073
1872	43,915	31,585	189,699
1873	41,316	32,967	237,308
1874	53,396	34,839	275,583
1875	45,233	39,794	318,367
1876	45,282	38,947	342,320
1877	50,751	42,871	350,405
1878	51,339	43,890	352,148
1879	46,906	46,308	360,183
1880	48,533	44,143	360,494
1881	50,163	45,533	349,621

Attempts have from time to time been made to establish a college in Dundee; but these all failed until Miss Baxter, sister of the late Sir David Baxter, and Dr J. B. Baxter, for upwards of fifty years Procurator-Fiscal for Dundee, took the matter in hand. In Feb. 1882, the details of a scheme which had previously been announced were made public. It was then stated that Miss Baxter and Dr Baxter had executed a deed of trust providing a sum of £140,000 for the foundation of the college. For £35,000 of this sum St John's Free Church, with the dwelling-houses fronting the Nethergate between Small's Wynd and Park Place, had been obtained, and at little expense could be converted into classrooms; while £100,000 was set apart as an endowment for salaries to professors and other charges, the income being about £4000 annually. The governing body had thus from the beginning a larger revenue than the governors of Owen's College, Manchester, whose endowment was £90,000, and for whom no site or buildings were provided. The governing body is divided into three branches—the Governors, the Council, and the Education Board. The Governors, who are supreme in the management, are all subscribers; the Lord-Lieutenant and Convener of the county of Forfar; the members of Parliament for the county and burghs; the Sheriff of the county; the Dean of Guild of Dundee; a representative from the Dundee Chamber of Commerce; one from the High School Directors; and one from the Committee of the Free Library. The Council, which is the managing body of the College, consists of 18 members, 9 of whom are elected by the Governors. The *ex officio* members are the Provost of Dundee; the Sheriff-Substitutes of Dundee and at Forfar; the members of Parliament for Dundee; one member elected by Owen's College, Manchester; one by the Lord President of the Privy Council or the Minister of Education; and one by the Principal and Professors of the College. The Education Board consists of the Principal and Professors, under the direction of the Council and Governors. The College begins its work with Chairs for Natural History and Mathematics, Chemistry, Classics and History, and English Literature and Language. The High School stands at the N end of Reform Street, looking down along its area, and facing the Albert Institute; superseded an English school, a grammar school, and an academy, dating from respectively the 13th century, the 16th century, and the latter part of the 18th century;

was built in 1833, after designs by Mr Angus, at a cost of more than £10,000; is in the Doric style, with a portico of eight fluted columns, copied from the Parthenon of Athens; contains a science room, measuring 42 feet by 40, a museum room of the same dimensions, another room measuring 57 feet by 30, and a total of 14 class-rooms; has a gravel playground of about an acre in extent; is conducted by a rector, an English master, a writing and arithmetic master, a commercial master, a mathematical master, a classical master, a French master, a German master, and a master of science and art; affords incomes to its masters ranging from £139 to £480; and is governed by a Board of Directors, one-half of whom are elected by the annual subscribers to the institution, and the other half by the Town Council. When the School-Board was formed in Dundee, an attempt was made, but unsuccessfully, to transfer the management of the institution to that body, on the ground that it was a burgh school. The proposal was revived in 1880, and expensive litigation was threatened, when the difficulty was happily solved by the offer of Mr William Harris, a local philanthropist, to give £20,000 towards the better endowment of the High School, and £10,000 to the School-Board for the erection of a secondary school, on condition that the School-Board agreed to the continuance of the High School under the existing management—which offer was joyfully accepted by all the parties interested. During the period that the School-Board has been established in Dundee, it has vigorously carried out the Education Act for the elementary education of the people, and a number of new and admirably constructed and equipped schools have been opened by them. The school accommodation required was supplied by a sum of £60,000, borrowed from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, at a low rate of interest, and on a scale of repayment spread over forty years. The income for 1880 was £5498, and the expenditure £5588; in 1881 the income was £5697, and the expenditure £5575. The assessment imposed by the Board has varied from 1d. in 1874 to 3d. in 1877. Private schools are numerous, various, and generally good; some of high mark for polite education, many of ordinary range for the common branches, a few of special adaptation for the children of certain classes or conditions of the community. In 1861 a Working Men's College was commenced in Dundee; but, after two years' working, the support given was so small that it had to be discontinued. The Young Men's Christian Association, in Constitution Road, has a handsome and commodious building for its various purposes, including a splendid reading-room, well supplied with newspapers and periodicals; classrooms for young men engaged in handicrafts during the day, where instruction is given in those higher departments of education likely to prove of practical value to them in their several occupations. Dundee has of late years made a great advance in the cultivation of music, both vocal and instrumental; and for cultured musical talent it will bear comparison with any other town in Scotland. The late Mr John Curwen, President of the Tonic Sol-Fa College in London, at a musical demonstration held in the Kinnaird Hall on 30 March 1880 (within two months of his death), complimented Dundee by saying that it had more well-taught singing and more well-trained children, in proportion to its population, than any other town he knew. To Dundee also belongs the honour of having introduced the novelty of giving a highly-successful rendering of Handel's *Messiah* by children, which has been performed in several of the largest towns in Scotland by a party of youthful choristers trained by Mr Frank Sharp. Dundee now possesses a large number of musical associations, both vocal and instrumental, and concerts are now periodically given, at which classical music is interpreted by the leading vocalists and instrumentalists in the country.

The Morgan Hospital occupies a fine site at the junction of the Forfar and Brechin roads, immediately N of Baxter Park; sprang from a bequest of £70,000 by John Morgan, a native of Dundee, who amassed a large fortune in India; was, subsequent to considerable litigation, erected in 1863-66 after designs by Peddie and Kinnear, of Edinburgh; is in the Scottish Baronial style, with four façades, enclosing an oblong court 125 feet by 50; has a main front 183 feet long, surmounted at the centre by a lofty turreted tower; cost, for its erection, about £18,000; is surrounded by an extensive playground; and gives board and education, somewhat after the manner of Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, to about 60 boys, sons of respectable parents, belonging to Dundee and other towns of Forfarshire. The Industrial Schools stand in Ward Road, in front of the new Court-houses; were erected in 1856 after designs by Mr Charles Edward; are in the Early English style, both pleasing and commodious; were originally occupied by both boys and girls, but latterly have been occupied by girls only. For the boys a new and additional institution was, in 1878, erected at Baldovan, about 3 miles N from Dundee, on a site, 13 acres in extent, feued from Sir John Ogilvy, where a handsome building in the Gothic style, two stories high and 180 feet in length, was provided. In connection with the Industrial Schools, a Home for Apprentice Boys was opened in Ward Road on 23 Nov. 1881, in which accommodation is provided for 20 boys who had left the institution, and were serving apprenticeships to various trades in Dundee. In 1881 there were 195 boys and 85 girls in the Industrial Schools. The Royal Orphan Institution stands in Ferry Road, about 1½ mile from High Street; superseded an old building, amidst crowded tenements, in Small's Wynd; was erected in 1870 after a design by Mr W. Chalmers, Broughty Ferry; is a large and handsome building, well adapted to its special benevolent purposes; and in 1881 the inmates were 27 boys and 28 girls, while the revenue for the year amounted to £1385 and the expenditure to £1233. The *Mars* training-ship lies anchored in the Tay, about a mile to the W of Newport; is used for the board, maintenance, education, and training of boys in the duties of a seafaring life; was originally a two-decked 80-gun line-of-battle ship, subsequently converted into a screw of 400 horse-power, and subsequently adapted, at a cost of over £4000, into a training-ship; in 1881 had 380 boys on board, while the receipts for the year amounted to £6979 and the expenditure to £6961; and in June 1881 received a new tender, named the *Francis Mollison*, to replace the *Lightning*, which had become unseaworthy. The Institution for the Blind originated in 1865, by the purchase of Danfield House by Mr and Mrs Francis Mollison; since then the premises have been from time to time enlarged, and accommodation is now provided for both males and females, where the blind can carry on their work in comfort, and earn their own living. The Deaf and Dumb Institution stands in Lochee Road, on a commanding and salubrious site; was opened on 5 Sept. 1870, and superseded a much smaller building in the Bucklemaker Wynd; and provides an excellent training for the unfortunate class for whom it was designed. The Old Infirmary stood in King Street, on an elevated site sloping to the S, well detached from other buildings; was erected in 1798; was subsequently used as a female lodging-house; and latterly was converted into a Board school. The New Infirmary occupies a commanding site on the rising-ground immediately above the Barracks, with a clear exposure to the S; was erected in 1852-54, after designs by Messrs Coe & Godwin, of London, at a cost of about £15,000; is a magnificent edifice in the Tudor style; has a S frontage 350 feet in length, with two wings running back each 160 feet, and a projection backward from the middle; exhibits, in the centre of its frontage, a projecting portion loftier than the rest, flanked with four-story battlemented turrets, and surmounted by a pyramidal crown with lantern finial; is arranged internally on the corridor system, in a manner very airy and eminently convenient; was originally constructed to accommodate 220 patients under ordinary circumstances, but has had additions since made so as to accommodate about 400 persons. The following table shows the number of patients, together with the amount

of the ordinary income and expenditure, for a series of years :—

Year.	No. of Patients.	Income.	Expenditure.
1855–56	903	£1708	£2050
1860–61	1477	2210	2744
1863–64	2019	3005	2922
1866–67	2505	4648	5849
1873–74	1830	5387	5810
1874–75	1694	5908	5620
1875–76	1356	6391	6430
1878–79	1723	6225	6440
1879–80	1720	6110	6443
1880–81	1672	6257	5809

A Convalescent House, for the reception of females recovering from illness or accidents, was opened in Nov. 1860 in a house in Union Place, being that which was at one time tenanted by the late Rev. R. M. M'Cheyne; but was removed in June 1870 to larger premises in William Street, Forebank. A second institution of this nature, for both male and female patients, was erected in 1877 in the vicinity of Broughty Ferry; stands next the cemetery, on the E, in a park of some 6 or 7 acres; was designed by Mr James M'Laren, and has an imposing appearance, its central tower rising as a landmark for miles round; had its funds supplied by the late Sir David Baxter and his friends, and included, besides the sum of £10,000 set apart for the building and furniture, other £20,000 as an endowment for its maintenance; and accommodates 25 male and 25 female boarders. The Royal Lunatic Asylum stands in the north-eastern extremity of the town, upon an inclined plane considerably higher than the level of the old streets, and commanding a fine view of the waters and shores of the Tay; was erected in 1820; and is a large and well-arranged edifice, encircled with gardens and airing grounds to the extent of more than 12 acres; but latterly had become utterly inadequate to the proper accommodation of the increasing number of inmates, who on Jan. 9, 1882, were 318—126 males and 192 females. A new asylum was therefore erected in 1879-82 at West Green, about 5 miles from Dundee, providing accommodation for 300 patients, the plans providing also for the erection of a private asylum for 70 patients, a chapel, superintendent's house, farm buildings, and lodges; each patient having for the single rooms, 1040 cubic feet space, and for the dormitories, 780 cubic feet. The front of the Asylum is to the S, and commands a splendid prospect of the Tay and the bordering counties, as well as the German Ocean. It has turreted corners, and over the roof in the centre is a fleche of timber. The buildings altogether cost about £60,000, and were occupied in the summer of 1882. The Sailors' Home, in Dock Street, formally opened on Dec. 16, 1881, by the Earl of Dalhousie, was the result of a movement originated about two years previously; is in the Elizabethan style, 5 stories in height, with frontages to Dock Street and Candle Lane, the elevation to Dock Street being tastefully ornamented, and presenting a very handsome appearance; provides accommodation for 80 seamen, besides a house for the superintendent; has also a chapel, seated for 240 persons, where divine service is conducted every Sunday; and cost altogether £12,000, the whole of which was locally subscribed. The Curr Night Refuge stands in West Bell Street, opposite the burying-ground; was erected, with the sum of £6000 set aside by the trustees of the late Mrs Curr of Roseville, for the purpose; is in the Elizabethan style, after designs by Mr David Maclaren, not too elaborated with decorations, but possessing a tasteful and pleasing appearance; and was opened in the summer of 1882. Other charitable institutions in the town are the Indigent Sick Society, instituted in 1797 for affording aid to the indigent and sick; the Eye Institution, founded in 1836 for the benefit of those suffering from diseases of the eye; the Home for Fallen Women, founded in 1848 by Sir John and Lady Jane Ogilvy, for the reclamation of females who have strayed from the paths of virtue; Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, also established by Sir John and Lady Ogilvy in 1855, and providing accommodation for about 50 inmates; the Prisoners' Aid Society, established in 1872 for the correction and reformation of ticket-of-leave persons and prisoners discharged from gaol; the Cabmen's Shelter, in South Lindsay Street, immediately adjoining the Old Steeple, erected in 1875 by public subscription for the benefit of cabmen; the Homœopathic Dispensary, in South Tay Street, opened in 1876; Harris's Charity, originated in 1874 in a gift of £10,000 from Mr Wm. Harris, the interest of which is applied for the relief of those who have seen better days; the Sunday morning free breakfasts to the poor, originated in 1875; the Dundee Humane Society, for the purpose of rewarding those who distinguish themselves by their courageous and humane exertions in saving life, established in 1865; the Dundee Swimming Club and Humane Society, formed in 1874, to encourage swimming in all its branches, and to reward those persons who may be the means of saving life; the Clothing Society, conducted by ladies, embraces all denominations, and is perfectly unsectarian in its character. There is a local treasurer for the Indigent Gentlewoman's Fund, for the relief of ladies who, having been brought up genteelly, have fallen into poverty through no fault of their own. There are also local agencies for a number of metropolitan and national charitable institutions.

Previous to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 Dundee united with the burghs of Perth, Cupar-Fife, St Andrews, and Forfar in sending one representative to parliament; but when that measure became law it elected a member of its own, and since 1868 it has had two parliamentary representatives. A sheriff-substitute for Dundee was first appointed in 1832, and since 1865 it has been the seat of a circuit court of justiciary. For some years the police force was regulated by a statute passed in 1837, which vested the management jointly in the magistrates, and in a specially-elected body of general commissioners. Subsequently, however, by the adoption of the General Police Act of 1850, the whole parliamentary area, including the populous district of Lochee, and also the harbour of Dundee, were embraced in the police boundaries. In Oct. 1881, in consequence of a disagreement respecting the sum to be paid by the harbour trustees to the police commissioners for watching, cleansing, and lighting the harbour, the trustees from that date undertook the duty themselves. The Central Police Office is in West Bell Street; and there are district stations in Princes Street, Scouringburn, Maxwelltown, and South Road, Lochee. The force consists of—1 superintendent, 2 lieutenants, 4 inspectors, 1 sanitary inspector (who is also inspector of lodging-houses) and 7 assistants, 1 detective inspector and 6 detective officers, 1 inspector of markets and 1 assistant, 8 sergeants, and about 140 constables. The prison, in West Bell Street, was erected in 1837 at a cost of £26,000; had considerable additions made to it in 1844, in 1857, and again in 1872; but notwithstanding those extensions, the building has been officially condemned as too small for the increasing criminal population of the town. For making provision for the poor, Dundee and its suburbs used to be divided into two districts—namely, the parish of Dundee proper and the united parish of Liff and Benvie—each of which had its own house for the reception of paupers, and its own funds, assessment, and board of management; but in 1879 the two districts were united under one management, the two workhouses being retained for the eastern and western districts respectively. What used to be the Dundee Poorhouse is situated at Maryfield, to the W of the Forfar Loan; was erected in 1856 at a cost of £10,000, with accommodation for 300 inmates; but was subsequently enlarged so as to receive 700 persons. What was the Liff and Benvie Poorhouse is in the Blackness Road, was erected in 1864, and is capable of accommodating upwards of 200 inmates. In 1869 the waterworks of the Dundee Water Company were transferred, by purchase, at an expense of fully £5000, to the Corporation, by whom, as the Dundee Water Commission, the water supply is now con-

trolled. The water supply formerly came from Monikie, but in 1875 an additional source of supply from the Loch of Lintrathen was made available, from which about 4,000,000 gallons are daily brought into the town's reservoirs. A gas company was first formed in Dundee in 1825, a second in 1846; and in 1868 the works and plant of both companies were acquired by a mixed body, of whom the Corporation formed the majority, and who now, as the Dundee Gas Commission, supply the community with gas. The works are in East Dock Street, and have been from time to time extended to meet the increasing requirements of the town. In Sept. 1881 a gasholder, the second largest in Scotland, was brought into use, having cost upwards of £15,000. In the parliamentary session of 1882 the Gas Commission applied to parliament for a bill authorising them to manufacture and supply the electric light. A commodious and convenient cattle market, with slaughter-houses and other adjuncts, was provided in 1876 by the police commissioners at Carolina Port, adjoining the East Dock Street railway station, at a cost of about £35,000. The extent of ground is about 6¾ acres, and the frontage to the Ferry Road on the N, and Dock Street on the S, is between 500 and 600 feet. The Greenmarket—the open street between the foot of Crichton Street and Dock Street—is where a large portion of the marketing of the working-classes is conducted. The Fish Market is held in an enclosure to the E of the Greenmarket. The Arcade occupies a large plot of ground lying between King Street and Victoria Road, having a frontage to King Street on the S, Victoria Road on the N, King's Road on the E, and Idvies and Charles Streets on the W; and was opened on Dec. 10, 1881. The Post Office, situated at the top of Reform Street, contains all the departments of a head office, with telegraph office attached, but is scarcely on a scale or in a style commensurate with the town's importance. Postal receiving-houses, with money order and savings' bank departments, are in King Street, Hilltown, Perth Road, Scouringburn, Princes Street, and Blackscroft. Telephonic communication is provided by two separate companies.

Dundee was the second town in Scotland to open a Free Public Library, which it decided to do at a public meeting held on Sept. 6, 1866, but the library itself was not opened until July 1, 1869, and the reference department three months afterwards. The success of the Free Library was so great that ultimately arrangements were made by which the Albert Institute directors conveyed to the town the ground necessary for the erection of additional buildings to be occupied as a picture gallery and museum, and also, as has already been stated, vested the whole of the Albert Institute in the Town Council, as trustees for carrying out the purposes for which the institute was founded. In 1873 a branch of the Lending Library was opened in Lochee; but it was taken advantage of to so small an extent, that it was discontinued after a few months' trial. The museum occupies the extreme E end of the Albert Institute buildings; was formally opened to the public on May 9, 1874; contains a large number of geological, botanical, and natural history specimens, besides a splendid collection of articles from the Arctic regions. The Picture Gallery is enriched with some choice works of art, although the collection is not nearly so large as it ought to be. An annual Fine Art Exhibition is now held in the Albert Institute buildings. Dundee was first provided with public baths by a joint-stock company in 1848; but in 1871 they were acquired by the Corporation, and have since been greatly extended and improved. The baths are situated on the West Protection Wall, closely adjoining the river, so that an abundant water supply can at all times be had. They include a handsome Turkish bath, splendid swimming ponds, and excellent plunge baths. Dundee furnishes two contingents to the Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—the 1st Forfarshire, consisting of 8 companies, with about 800 men of all ranks; and the 2d Forfarshire (Dundee Highland), of 6 companies, with about 600 men of all ranks. It also furnishes a corps (the 4th) to the Forfarshire Artillery Brigade. In the end of 1881 an attempt was made to raise a brigade of Naval Artillery Volunteers; but in Jan. 1882, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty declined to sanction the undertaking, as a sufficient number of volunteers had not come forward. Dundee, however, furnishes a larger contingent towards the Royal Naval Reserve than any port in Scotland, and more than any port in the kingdom in proportion to its seafaring population. For their training the *Unicorn*, formerly a double-decked frigate, has been specially fitted up, and now lies moored in Earl Grey's Dock. The Savings' Bank is situated in Euclid Street, nearly opposite Ward Chapel; was originally established in 1815, but removed to its present handsome quarters in 1867. The progress of the bank is shown by the following statement of the sum due to depositors during a series of years, ending at Nov. 20 in each year:—1860, £108,779; 1865, £150,897; 1870, £256,400; 1875, £409,558; 1876, £441,080; 1877, £471,660; 1878, £485,865; 1879, £519,617; 1880, £566,608; 1881, £600,244. A working men's club, with suitable premises in South Tay Street, was established in 1873 by the munificence of Mr George Armitstead, one of the parliamentary representatives of the burgh, but after maintaining a languishing existence was closed in Dec. 1881. The theatre stands in Castle Street, was once elegant, but became dingy and desolate, and although improved from time to time, and excellently managed, is structurally inadequate to the requirements of modern times. The Dundee Music Hall, formerly the Exchange Room, stands at the foot of Castle Street, the entertainment offered being of the usual music hall description. A circus, erected by the Brothers Cooke behind the Queen's Hotel, Nethergate, was opened in Feb. 1878, and is visited at occasional intervals by these well-known equestrians. A circus was erected in East Dock Street by Mr James Newsome in 1875, but was given up in 1881. Dundee possesses a number of yachting and rowing clubs; has a fine skating pond at Stobsmuir; an open-air bathing pond at Buckingham Point, and an open-air bathing association; a chess club, founded in 1826; and several angling clubs, besides numerous cricket and bowling clubs, and a snuff and twopenny whist club. Amongst its miscellaneous institutions are a time gun, in the grounds attached to the barracks, connected by an electric wire with the Observatory at Greenwich, and fired daily at one o'clock; and two Russian guns, captured from the Russians during the Russian war, and placed in front of the Volunteer Drill Hall.

Dundee has three railway stations—one at the E end of Dock Street, another at the W end, and a third the Tay Bridge station—immediately adjoining the Esplanade. Attempts have frequently been made to secure a commodious central station, but have always failed, and the lamentable accident to the Tay Bridge seems to have rendered the accomplishment of this object more remote than ever. This bridge was one of the longest in the world, its length, including the extension on the northern shore, being 10,612 feet. This great length was taken in 85 spans of varying width, the widest, of which there were 11, being 245 feet. The level at the shores was between 70 and 80 feet above the sea; in the middle it was 130 feet above high water, giving a clear water-way of 88 feet at high-water mark. The platform on the top of the bridge, which carried the single line of rails, was only 15 feet wide, and, as seen from the heights above Newport, was so narrow as to appear a mere cable swung from shore to shore; and seeing a train puffing along for the first time is said to have excited the same kind of nervousness felt by those who watched Blondin crossing the Niagara. The bridge, which was designed by Thomas Bouch (afterwards knighted), cost £350,000, and was opened for traffic on May 31, 1878. On the evening of Sunday, Dec. 28, 1879, during a severe storm, the whole of the high central girders of the bridge were blown down while a passenger train was crossing from the S to the N, and every individual in the ill-fated train perished.

It is believed that nearly 90 persons thus lost their lives, the bodies of only 46 of whom were afterwards recovered. A sum of £6527 was raised by public subscription for the relief of the sufferers, of which not quite £2000 was expended in interim relief; and as the North British British Railway Company settled all the claims of the sufferers, the balance was returned to the subscribers. A protracted inquiry was made into the disaster, which showed that the bridge was badly designed, badly constructed, and badly maintained. After much delay, plans for a new bridge, a little to the W of the former structure, at a lower elevation and for a double line of rails, were sanctioned by the Board of Trade, and the work was begun in the spring of 1882, Mr W. H. Barlow, C.E., being the engineer. In 1873, powers were acquired by a private company for the construction of street tramways, but the work was not then proceeded with, and it was not until four years afterwards that they were introduced by another company.

The Dundee Chamber of Commerce, formed in 1836, but only obtaining its charter of incorporation in 1864, is now a large and influential body, composed principally of gentlemen engaged in the staple manufactures of the town. A Horticultural Society has existed for many years, and holds an annual exhibition at which prizes are awarded for the best plants, cut flowers, fruit, and vegetables. A Dog, Cat, and Poultry Show existed for three years, its last annual exhibition being in Nov. 1880. A Naturalists' Society was formed in 1872, which has accommodation provided for it in one of the rooms of the Albert Institute. There are also numerous provident, building, and insurance societies, and a number of co-operative societies. The Dundee Temperance Society was established in Jan. 1830; the Independent Order of Good Templars was introduced in Sept. 1870; the Women's Temperance Prayer Union was formed in 1874; and the Blue Ribbon Army was introduced by Mr Francis Murphy, the apostle of temperance from America, in Dec. 1881. There are also various municipal and political, as well as social and convivial, organisations in the town. The newspapers are—the *Dundee Advertiser*, published daily, as well as a bi-weekly edition on Tuesdays and Fridays; the *Dundee Courier and Argus*, daily, also with bi-weekly issue on Tuesdays and Fridays, entitled the *Northern Warder;* the *Evening Telegraph*, daily; the *People's Journal*, every Saturday; and the *Weekly News*, every Saturday. The *People's Friend*, a Scottish literary miscellany, is published every Wednesday; and the *Wizard of the North*, a comic journal, monthly.

The manufactures of the town exhibit a remarkable history of failure, perseverance, and eventual success. Coarse woollens, under the name of plaiding, dyed in Holland, and exported throughout Europe; bonnets, so extensively manufactured as to employ a large proportion of the population; coloured sewing thread, made by 7 different companies, maintaining 66 twisting-mills, and employing 1340 spinners; the tanning of leather, in at least 9 tanyards, and to the annual value of £14,200; glass, in 2 factories, one for window glass, the other for bottle glass; the spinning of cotton, vigorously conducted, for a time, by 7 different companies; the refining of sugar, carried on in a large building in Seagate; these, and the making of buckles and other minor manufactures, all flourished for a season, and terminated in disaster and extinction, some of them leaving their names on their localities, others leaving vestiges of their factory walls as memorials of the instability of trade.

The staple trade for some time was in flax and linen; afterwards included hemp; and of late years, with rapid increase, has turned largely on jute. For many years, with the view of encouraging the linen trade, a bounty was paid by the Government on all linen exported; and in 1832—the last year that this bounty was paid—the value of the linen sent out from Dundee amounted to £600,000. The largest hemp and flax establishment in the town is that of the Messrs Baxter Brothers in Princes Street, which covers upwards of nine acres of ground. This firm employs upwards of

4000 workpeople, and consumes 7000 tons of flax alone per annum, besides a considerable quantity of hemp—a quantity exceeding what is worked up by any other firm in the world. It is here that the greater part of the ships' canvas for the British Royal Navy, and that of the United States of America, is manufactured. Jute, however, is now the staple trade of the town, its development since the civil war in America having been something marvellous, and almost fabulous fortunes having been made by some of the larger manufacturers engaged in it. Since 1874, however, the trade has been in an unusually depressed state, mainly in consequence of the number of jute factories that have been established in other parts of the country, on the Continent, and in Calcutta. The following is a return of the quantity of jute imported during the last few years:—1868, 58,474 tons; 1869, 82,379; 1870, 81,740; 1871, 102,844; 1872, 127,190; 1873, 143,150; 1874, 117,375; 1875, 112,350; 1876, 118,571; 1877, 107,616; 1878, 126,776; 1879, 151,291; 1880, 138,546. The jute used to be all obtained from India, but latterly a portion has come from Egypt; was originally got through London and Liverpool, but the greater part of it is now imported direct from Calcutta.

The seal and whale fishing is also an important industry in Dundee, about a dozen screw-steamers being engaged in it, with varying success. Every ship has from 70 to 90 of a crew, who have to be provisioned for several months; and to this outlay has to be added the cost of repairing and refitting the vessels, which is sometimes a pretty heavy sum. When it is mentioned that the capital invested in the whaling fleet represents a total of about £200,000, some idea may be formed of its magnitude. The value of the fisheries varies in different seasons, but of late years it has been on the increase. The average price obtained for seal skins may be put at 4s. 6d. each, and every ton of oil is worth about £35; while, as regards the whale fishery, the price of the oil obtained may be given at £40 per ton, and of bone at £500 per ton, although it has been as high as £1000 per ton in some years. Some of the vessels engaged in the fishings belong to private individuals, and the others to three joint-stock companies. The following is a return of the fisheries for a series of years:—

Seal Fishing.				Whale Fishing.		
Year.	Ships.	Seals.	Tons Oil.	Ships.	Tons Oil.	Tons Bone.
1865	4	63,000	730	7	630	30
1866	7	58,000	690	11	340	18
1867	11	56,000	640	11	20	—
1868	12	16,670	190	13	970	50
1869	11	45,600	460	10	140	7½
1870	9	90,450	870	6	760	40½
1871	9	65,480	648	8	1156	61½
1872	11	40,621	429	10	1010	54
1873	11	25,594	265	10	1352	69
1874	11	46,252	577	9	1290	66½
1875	12	49,295	450	12	752	40
1876	11	53,776	578	13	891	44
1877	14	80,130	1129	14	893	44½
1878	13	94,161	1115	13	112	6
1879	15	92,400	1160	13	725	35½
1880	13	65,000	981	12	1084	56
1881	15	210,000	2654	11	514	25

The shipping and shipbuilding of the port have increased very much of late years, and are now something considerable. The following table shows the number of vessels, with their aggregate tonnage, belonging to the port in a series of years:—

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1792	116	8,550	1872	179	53,279
1813	153	14,905	1873	167	50,579
1821	171	17,370	1874	173	55,994
1831	259	30,654	1875	181	70,205
1841	389	54,292	1876	196	86,545
1851	362	60,698	1877	202	92,273
1868	195	50,074	1878	204	94,323
1869	168	52,392	1879	197	93,712
1870	189	55,599	1880	196	98,548
1871	191	54,863	1881	188	96,571

The following is a statement of the number of vessels that entered the harbour, and their aggregate tonnage, for several years:—1878, 3676 vessels, 530,467 tonnage; 1879, 2817, 503,840; 1880, 3016, 531,946; 1881, 2672, 555,303.

The following table shows the number of ships and amount of tonnage launched and on hand at the end of a series of years:—

Launched.			On Hand.	
Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1871	11	9,400	11	13,572
1872	13	13,049	7	7,190
1873	10	9,293	8	9,167
1874	11	11,165	11	10,540
1875	23	14,998	19	14,695
1876	23	15,356	15	11,720
1877	18	12,135	7	7,580
1878	12	11,121	11	9,980
1879	14	12,384	12	11,423
1880	15	15,621	7	14,925
1881	11	18,945	16	21,758

The engineering and iron-founding trades of the town are also of considerable importance, the workers in iron forming by far the largest class of male operatives in Dundee. A considerable trade is also done in the manufacture of confectionery, marmalade, leather, boots and shoes, and tobacco, as well as in the brewing of beer and the grinding of flour.

Lochee forms a sort of outgrowth of Dundee, being separated from the general body of the town by a very circuitous and irregular road; and, although now forming part of the burgh, retains much of the village character, having interests and requirements of its own; has two places of worship in connection with the establishment—the old Chapel of Ease and St Luke's; a Free church, U.P. church, St Margaret's Episcopal Church, St Clement's Roman Catholic Chapel, St Mary's of the Immaculate Conception, and a Baptist chapel. Wellburn Asylum, conducted under Roman Catholic auspices, affords accommodation for 100 aged men, and a similar number of old women. The Camperdown Linen Works, of Messrs Cox Brothers, are the largest of the kind about Dundee, and give employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants of Dundee.

The name Dundee was anciently written Donde, Dondie, and Dondei; and is supposed by some to be a corruption of the Latin Dei Donum, signifying the 'hill of God,' by others to be a variation of the Celtic Duntaw, signifying the 'hill of Tay.' The name Alec or Alectum, signifying 'a handsome place,' is alleged to have been previously used, but seems to have been merely a poetical epithet applied to Hector Boece. The town is said, by some old historians, to have been a place of importance and strength at the time of the Roman invasion under Agricola; but it really does not appear fairly on record till the year 834, and not very authentically even then; and, like all the other ancient towns of Scotland, it suffered obscuration or obliteration of its early history from destruction of public documents by Edward I. of England. Elpin, King of the Scots, is said to have, in 834, made Dundee his headquarters in warfare against Brude, King of the Picts, to have led out from it an army of 20,000 against him to Dundee Law, and to have there been discomfited, captured, and beheaded. Malcolm II., in 1010, concentrated his forces in Dundee, and led them thence to his victory over the Danish general at Barrie. Malcolm Ceannmor, about 1071, as we have already noticed, erected in Dundee a palace for his Queen Margaret; and King Edgar, in 1106, as also we previously stated, died in that palace. David, Prince of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's graphic story of *The Talisman*, landed at Dundee on his return from the crusades; was met here, soon after his arrival, by his brother William the Lyon; received from William a gift of the town, together with conferment on it of extended privileges; and, in fulfilment of some vows which he had made in the spirit of the period, erected in it, on the site

of the present Town churches, a magnificent chapel. His eldest daughter, mother of the Princess Devorgilla, and grandmother of King John Baliol, was married at Dundee, in 1209, to Alan, Lord of Galloway and Constable of Scotland.

The town, at that time and onward to the Wars of the Succession, was the most important one in the kingdom, not even excepting Perth, Stirling, and Edinburgh, for at once wealth, population, and political consequence; it received confirmation of its immunities and privileges from Alexander III.; and it, therefore, was a prime mark for Edward I. of England's arrows in his usurpation of Scotland's rights. His forces came against it in 1291, took possession of its castle, burned or otherwise demolished its churches, sacked its private houses, destroyed or carried off its records, and inflicted ruthless barbarities on its inhabitants. Edward, himself, entered it in 1296, and again in 1303; and, in the latter year, subjected it once more to conflagration and disaster. Sir William Wallace had attended its grammar school when about 16 years of age; he began his public career by appearing in it amid the desolations done by Edward, and killing the son of the English governor who held its castle; he laid siege to it, with such forces as he could collect, in the summer of 1297; he temporarily relinquished the siege, in result of intelligence which drew him off to Stirling to achieve his great victory there; he returned to Dundee to resume the siege, immediately after his victory at Stirling; he promptly got possession of the town by unconditional surrender; and he received from the burgesses a handsome guerdon in money and arms. Its castle, soon after Wallace's departure, was seized and garrisoned by a partisan of Edward; was speedily besieged again by Wallace; first in person, next through his lieutenant, Alexander Scrymseour; was pressed by the latter with a force of 8000 men, and eventually reduced; and was ordered by Wallace to be demolished, that it might no more afford foothold to invading armies. Scrymseour, in reward of his bravery, was constituted by Wallace Constable of Dundee; and formed the source of a series of hereditary constables, one of whom became Viscount Dudhope. A great council, as we formerly noticed, was held within the Greyfriars' Monastery, in 1309, to recognise Robert Bruce as King of Scotland. The castle, in 1312, was rebuilt and garrisoned by the English; in the same year was captured by Prince Edward, brother of Robert Bruce; in the same year was recaptured by the English; and, in the early part of 1313, was captured again by Prince Edward. Robert Bruce resided in the town during part of 1314; and, while here, conferred upon it some new important gifts. Richard II. of England, in 1385, attacked the town and burned it. James V. and his Queen, in 1528, attended by a numerous train of prelates, nobles, and gentlemen, were magnificently entertained in the town for six days.

Dundee was the first town in Scotland to receive, broadly and demonstratively, the doctrines of the Reformation; and it enjoyed, for a time, with impressiveness and in solemn circumstances, the ministry of the Reformer, Wishart. Wishart began his ministry here with public lectures on the Epistle to the Romans; had crowded and attentive audiences; was temporarily driven from the town at the instance of the Romish authorities; came back, four days afterwards, on learning that pestilential plague had struck it; preached to its terrified inhabitants, as we formerly noticed, from the battlements of Cowgate Port; and was instrumental of so great and permanent spiritual benefit to it, as to occasion it to be afterwards called the Second Geneva. An army of Henry VIII. of England, after the battle of Pinkie in 1547, advanced to Dundee; entered it without opposition, such forces as could be raised in it retiring at their approach; began to fortify it with defensive walls at its most accessible parts; held possession for only eight days, in consequence of the rumoured advance of French and other troops in the interest of the Queen Regent; and, on the eve of their departure, demolished the fortifications which they had begun to

erect, rifled the town and set fire to its churches and to many of its houses. The Queen Regent's troops entered without resistance; united with the townspeople in quenching the conflagration which was going on; and reconstructed and extended the defensive fortifications. A body of the townsmen, to the number of nearly 1000, headed by their provost, Hallyburton, in 1559, hearing of the hostile intentions of the Queen Regent, marched into junction with the army of the Reformers, and contributed largely to their victory at Perth. Queen Mary, during her progress through Scotland, in 1565, spent two days in Dundee; and, despite the antagonism between her religious tenets and those of the townspeople, was treated with every mark of loyalty and affection. The town gave refuge, in 1584, both to the celebrated Professor Melville of St Andrews and the notable Earl of Gowrie, who figured in the raid of Ruthven. James VI. visited the town at periods between 1590 and 1594; revisited it, with pompous ceremonial, in 1617; and, on the latter occasion, was welcomed in a panegyrical speech and two Latin poems, delivered by the town-clerk.

The Marquis of Montrose, in 1645, with a force of only about 750 men, stormed the town, plundered its churches and principal houses, and set parts of it on fire; but was suddenly chased from it by an army of 3800 under Generals Baillie and Harry. Charles II., in 1651, immediately before his march into Worcester, spent some weeks in Dundee; got sumptuous entertainment from the magistrates; and was provided by the inhabitants with a stately pavilion, six pieces of artillery, and some troops of horse. General Monk, in the same year, besieged the town; encountered a stubborn, prolonged, and sanguinary resistance beneath its walls; broke eventually into it with terrible impetuosity; slaughtered all its garrison and more than 1200 of its inhabitants, and subjected it to such a pillage that each soldier in his army received nearly £60 sterling. Graham of Claverhouse, in 1689, two years after he had been created Viscount Dundee, and about six weeks before he fell on the battlefield of Killiecrankie, approached the town with intention of inflicting on it signal vengeance; but was met, and mainly repelled, by a prompt armed embodiment of the burgesses; yet succeeded in setting fire to the entire suburb of Hilltown. Graham of Duntroon, in Sept. 1715, proclaimed in Dundee the Pretender as King of the British dominions; and the Pretender himself, in the following January, made a public entrance into the town and spent a night, as we formerly mentioned, in the town mansion of Stewart of Grandtully. A force of Prince Charles Edward, consisting of about 600 men under the command of Sir James Kinloch, held possession of the town from 7 Sept. 1745 till 14 Jan. 1746. Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, in Sept. 1844, on their way to Blair Castle, landed at Dundee; and the Prince and Princess of Wales, in Sept. 1864, embarked at it for Denmark. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, General Grant, ex-President of the United States, and other eminent personages also visited it after the first Tay Bridge was opened.

Many natives of Dundee and its vicinity, and many other persons who have resided in it, are on the roll of fame. Some of the chief are Sir William Wallace, who attended its grammar school, and possibly was a native; Sir Nicol Campbell of Lochow, the ancestor of the Dukes of Argyll; John Blair, who celebrated the enterprises of Sir William Wallace in a Latin poem, now lost; Alexander Scrymseour, already mentioned as the first of the hereditary constables of Dundee; Hector Boece, the old Scottish historian; Robert Pittiloch or Patullo, who commanded the Scottish guard in the service of France, and acquired distinguished military honours, under Charles VII.; James Hallyburton, provost of the town for more than thirty years, and a strenuous defender of the principles of the Reformation; James Wedderburn and his brother, vicar of Dundee, who considerably aided the overthrow of Popery by their satires on its clergy; Dr Kinloch, physician to James VI.; the elder Marr, the friend and fellow-labourer of Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms; James Gleg, who left a professor's chair in St Andrews to become rector of Dundee grammar school; Sir George Mackenzie, Lord-Advocate of Scotland, author of the *Institutes of the Scots Law*, and founder of the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh; John Marr, the constructor, in the 17th century, of a remarkably accurate chart of the Firth of Tay and North Sea; George Yeaman, the representative of the town in the last Scottish parliament, and one of the ablest and most patriotic legislators of his country; Robert Fergusson, the talented but unfortunate Scottish poet, who early came to a disastrous end in Edinburgh; Robert Stewart, an eminently literary man, and a distinguished surgeon; Sir James Ivory, the celebrated mathematician; James Weir, also a profound mathematician; Admiral Viscount Duncan, the hero of Camperdown, and of many other naval battles; Dr Robert Small, the author of an *Explanation of the Astronomical Theories of Kepler;* the Rev. John Glass, founder of the religious body called Glassites; the Rev. John Willison, author of the *Afflicted Man's Companion;* the Rev. Dr Russell, author of a number of religious works, and a powerful preacher; the Rev. R. M. M'Cheyne, author of a *Mission to the Jews*, and a most effective preacher; Thomas Hood, the humourist; William Thom and Robert Nicoll, the well-known poets; William Gardiner, author of the *Flora of Forfarshire*, and other botanical works; J. B. Lindsay, a distinguished mathematician, electrician, and linguist; Alexander Wedderburn, first Earl of Rosslyn; and Charles Middleton, first Lord Barham; Sir David Baxter, an eminent manufacturer, and a distinguished local benefactor; the Rev. George Gilfillan, a popular lecturer, author, and divine.

The parish of Dundee contains also parts of Lochee and Broughty Ferry, and comprises a main body and a detached district. The main body lies along the Firth of Tay; contains the greater part of the town of Dundee; and is bounded N by Liff, Mains, and Murroes, E by Monifieth, and W by Liff and Benvie. It has an elongated form, stretching from E to W, broadest at the E end, narrowest at the middle; and it measures 6¼ miles diagonally from NE to SW, 5¾ miles in direct length from E to W, and 2¼ miles in extreme breadth from N to S. The detached district commences about ⅛ mile N of the broadest part of the main body; is bounded on the W by Tealing, on all other sides by Murroes; and has nearly the outline of a square 1½ mile wide. The entire area is 4582 acres, of which 150¼ are detached, 173 foreshore, and 38 water. The surface of the main body rises gently from the shore; swells somewhat suddenly into braes in the northern outskirts of the town; ascends boldly thence to the green round summit of Dundee Law, at an elevation of 571 feet above sea-level; forms, to the W of the Law, the lesser, yet considerable and finely-wooded height of Balgay Hill; and all, as seen from the Fife side of the Tay, presents a beautiful appearance. The view from most parts of it is charming, and that from the top of Dundee Law is at once extensive, panoramic, and splendidly picturesque. E and S, as far as the eye can reach, the mouth of the Tay, the bay and towers of St Andrews, the German Ocean, and the greater part of Fife, are seen spread out as in a map. Turning to the opposite point of the compass, the dark ridges of the Sidlaw Hills, with a broad valley intervening, and the more distant peaks of the Grampians, meet the eye. The Tay, opposite the town, is rather less than 2 miles broad; and it contracts further down to a width of barely 1 mile. Dighty and Fithie Waters traverse the north-eastern part of the main body, and make a confluence at the boundary with Monifieth. The rocks are chiefly porphyry, sandstone, amygdaloid, and trap, and they lie geognostically subjacent to the Carboniferous strata. Paving-stone and slate are raised in small quantity; and excellent sandstone abounds in the detached district, and is extensively quarried. The soil, in the E, is partly alluvial, partly argillaceous, and generally good; in the W, is thin and dry; in the NW and behind Dundee Law, is poor, upon a tilly bottom.

Mansions, separately noticed, are Craigie, Claypots, and Duntrune. Dundee is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns. It ranked till 1834 as one parish, but was served by two ministers from the Reformation till 1609; it acquired a third minister in 1609, a fourth and a fifth in 1789; and it now is divided into the *quoad civilia* parishes of Dundee proper, St Mary, St Clement, and St Paul, with large parts of St David and St John, and contains whole or part of the *quoad sacra* parishes of St Mark, St Andrew, St Enoch, Chapelshade, Wallacetown, Rosebank, and Logie, and the chapelries of St Matthew and Clepington.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-65.

The presbytery of Dundee comprises the old parishes of Dundee, Abernyte, Auchterhouse, Inchture, Kinnaird, Liff and Benvie, Longforgan, Lundie and Fowlis, Mains and Strathmartine, Monifieth, Monikie, Murroes, and Tealing; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Broughty Ferry, Broughty Ferry-St Stephen, Dundee-St Mark, Dundee-St Andrew, Dundee-St Enoch, Chapelshade, Wallacetown, Rosebank, Logie, Lochee, and Lochee-St Luke; and the chapelries of Dundee-St Matthew and Clepington. Pop. (1871) 139,485, (1881) 163,732, of whom 19,809 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dundee, with 18 churches in Dundee, 3 in Broughty Ferry, 2 in Monifieth, and 7 in respectively Abernyte, Liff, Lochee, Longforgan, Mains, Monikie, and Tealing, which 30 churches had 11,075 communicants in 1881. The U.P. Synod also has a presbytery of Dundee, with 10 churches in Dundee, 2 in Kirriemuir, 2 in Broughty Ferry, and 6 in respectively Lochee, Alyth, Blairgowrie, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Newbigging, and Newport, which 20 churches had 7140 members in 1880.

See Chs. Mackie's *Historical Description of the Town of Dundee* (1836); C. C. Maxwell's *Historical and Descriptive Guide to Dundee* (1858); James Thomson's *History of Dundee* (1847); A. J. Warden's *Linen Trade Ancient and Modern* (1864); Warden's *Burgh Laws* (1872); W. Norrie's *Dundee Celebrities of the Nineteenth Century* (1873); W. Norrie's *Handbook to Dundee Past and Present* (1876); Beatts's *Municipal History of Dundee* (1873); J. Maclaren's *History of Dundee* (1874); W. Hay's *Charters, Writs, and Public Documents of the Royal Burgh of Dundee* (1880); and Beatts's *Reminiscences of an Old Dundonian* (1882).

Dundee and Arbroath Railway, a railway in the S and SE of Forfarshire, from Dundee east-north-eastward to Arbroath. It was authorised, in 1836, on a capital of £266,700 in shares and £88,900 in loans; was opened in April 1840; became amalgamated with the Scottish North-Eastern in July 1863; and passed, with the North-Eastern, to the Caledonian in July 1866. On Feb. 1, 1880, the North British Railway Co. became joint owners of the line with the Caledonian Co. It is 17 miles long; traverses the parishes of Dundee, Monifieth, Barry, Panbride, St Vigeans, Arbirlot, and Arbroath; and has junctions at Broughty Ferry with the northern terminus or Dundee-ward fork of the North British railway, and at Arbroath with the E end of the Arbroath and Forfar railway, and through that with the Aberdeen section of the Caledonian. It commences at Trades Lane in Dundee; runs parallel with Dock Street; crosses, for about a mile, a baylet of the Firth of Tay; traverses a very deep rock cutting on the Craigie estate; intersects, at two different points, the road between Dundee and Broughty Ferry; goes along Broughty Ferry links, and through the barren sands of Monifieth and Barry; traverses thence, for 6½ miles, a tract of little interest; and has, in its course, both under and over it, a number of beautifully constructed bridges.

Dundee and Forfar Railway, a railway in the S of Forfarshire, from Dundee north-north-eastward to Forfar. It was authorised, in July 1864, on a capital of £125,000 in shares and £40,000 in loans; is 17¼ miles long; and was opened in Nov. 1870. It belonged, at first, to the Scottish North-Eastern Company; and passed, with the rest of the North-Eastern system, to the Caledonian. It gives direct communication between Dundee and Forfar, in lieu of the circuitous route by way of Arbroath; and connects, at Forfar, with the lines thither from respectively Arbroath and Perth. A plot of 9 acres for its use at Forfar was purchased, on the eve of its opening, from the Forfar Town Council.

Dundee and Newtyle Railway, a railway in the SW of Forfarshire, from Dundee north-westward to Newtyle. It was originally a single truck line, 10½ miles long, formed on an authorised capital of £140,000 in shares and £30,000 in loans, and opened in 1831; was leased in perpetuity, under an act of 1846, to the Dundee and Perth Company, with further authorised capital of £50,000 in shares and £16,606 in loans; underwent alterations and extensions, under both that act and an act of 1859, with still further authorised capital of £70,000 in preference shares; was again extended and improved, to the aggregate length of 4½ miles, under acts of 1862 and 1864, on further authorised capital of £49,000 in shares and £14,900 in loans; became amalgamated as part of the Dundee and Perth system with the Scottish Central in 1863; and passed, as part of the Scottish Central system, to the Caledonian in 1865. It originally left Dundee on an inclined plane 800 yards long, with a gradient of 1 yard in 10, and proceeded through a shoulder of Dundee Law in a tunnel 340 yards long; and had a branch for goods traffic, through the streets of Dundee to the terminus of the Dundee and Perth railway; but these features of it have disappeared. A new reach, in lieu of the discarded portions, and measuring 7¾ miles in length, was opened in June 1859; and a branch to Lochee, 6 miles in length, was opened in June 1861. It traverses the parishes of Dundee, Liff and Benvie, Mains and Strathmartine, Auchterhouse, and Newtyle; ascends an inclined plane, in the gorge of the Sidlaws, to a summit-elevation of 544 feet above sea-level, and descends a second inclined plane, through the Slack of Newtyle, into the valley of Strathmore; connects there, with the North-Eastern section of the Caledonian system, by branches, some of which were originally its own; and communicates, through these, with Coupar-Angus, Meigle, Glamis, and Forfar.

Dundee and Perth Railway, a railway in Forfar and Perth shires, from Dundee west-south-westward, along the northern bank of the Tay, to Perth. It is 21¾ miles long, and, opened in May 1847, was amalgamated in 1863 with the Scottish Central, with which it passed to the Caledonian in 1865. It commences at Yeaman Shore, in Dundee; skirts the western part of that town on a sea embankment; runs along the face of the romantic cliff of Will's Braes; traverses the charming beach of Invergowrie Bay, near Invergowrie village; crosses the great sandstone quarries of Kingoodie on a stupendous viaduct; passes near Inchture Bay and Powgavie Harbour; sheers off to some little distance from Errol, and northward of Inchyra; coincides again with the river's bank, past Kinnoull; crosses the Tay, from Barnhill, on a magnificent bridge of great length, in the form of a segment of a circle, with the central part resting on an island; terminates at the Princes station in Perth; and connects, at its E end, with the Dundee and Newtyle railway—at its W end, with the several railways radiating from Perth. The scenery along its course, through the Carse of Gowrie, and past Kinnoull Hill all onward to Perth, is everywhere beautiful, in many places brilliant, from Glencarse to Perth superb. The final meeting of the shareholders as an independent company was held on Jan. 6, 1882.

Dundavid. See DUNTULEN.

Dundelchack or **Dun na Seilcheig,** a loch on the mutual border of Daviot and Dores parishes, NE Inverness-shire, 8½ miles SSW of Inverness. Lying 702 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length from SW to NE of 3⅜ miles, whilst its breadth varies between 2⅜ furlongs and 1 mile. It sends off a rivulet eastward to Loch Clachan, and thence to the river Nairn. Trout and red char are plentiful, the former running up to 4 lbs., but

neither rise very freely to the fly; and pike of from 3 to 20 lbs. may be taken by trolling.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 83, 1878-81.

Dundonald, an ancient castle in the centre of Killean and Kilchenzie parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire. From the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, it passed to the ancestors of the Duke of Argyll, and is now represented by rude remains.

Dundonald, a village and a coast parish of Kyle, Ayrshire. The village stands, 113 feet above sea-level, 1⅜ mile S by E of Drybridge station, 4¼ miles NE of Troon, 4¾ SE of Irvine, and 5¼ SW of Kilmarnock, under which it has a post office. Dundonald Castle, crowning a beautiful round hill a little W of the village, seems, from the style of its architecture and from other circumstances, to have been erected in the 12th or 13th century. According to legend, it was built entirely of wood, with never a wooden pin, by one Donald Din, or Din Donald, the story of whose enrichment by the discovery, through a dream, of a pot of gold is related also of a Norfolk chapman, a spendthrift of Dort, and a Baghdad beggar (pp. 236-238 of Robert Chambers's *Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, ed. 1870). The residence of several princes of the Stewart dynasty and the death-place of Robert II. (1390), it has given the title of Baron since 1647, of Earl since 1669, to the family of Cochrane; and now, with 5 roods of land adjoining, it is the last remaining property in Ayrshire of that family. Tradition relates that it was shorn of its topmost story for building or improving their neighbouring house of Auchans; but it still forms a massive two-story ruin, measuring 113 feet by 40, and retains on its western wall, in high relief but much obliterated by time, the armorial bearings of the Stewarts. At its southern end are shattered remains of two or three arched cells, which belonged to its keep or prison; and it seems, from vestiges still visible, to have been surrounded by a rampart and a moat. Samuel Johnson and Boswell were here in 1773.

The parish, containing also the seaport of TROON and the FULLARTON suburb of Irvine, is bounded N by Irvine, Dreghorn, and Kilmaurs, E by Riccarton, SE by Symington and Monkton-Prestwick, SW and W by the Firth of Clyde. Rudely resembling a triangle in shape, with southward apex, it has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of 7¾ miles, an utmost breadth from ENE to WSW of 6½ miles, and an area of 13,404¾ acres, of which 940 are foreshore and 99¾ water. The coast-line, 8⅝ miles long, from the mouth of the Irvine to that of the Pow Burn, is low and sandy, broken only by the promontory of Troon, but fringed by Lappock, Stinking, Mill, Garden, and Seal Rocks, and Little and Meikle Craigs. The surface for some way inland is almost a dead level, and at its highest point but little exceeds 400 feet above the waters of the firth—said point occurring near Harpercroft, and belonging to the so-called Claven or Clevance Hills. All under tillage, pasture, or wood, these form a central tract, and, extending about 3 miles south-eastward and 1½ mile south-westward, converge to a *culmen*, which commands a wide panoramic view, said to comprise portions of fourteen counties. From just above Gatehead station to its mouth, the river IRVINE, winding 11 miles west-north-westward, roughly traces all the boundary with Kilmaurs, Dreghorn, and Irvine; whilst Rumbling Burn follows that with Symington and Monkton, and one or two smaller rivulets flow through the interior to the firth. The rocks in the Claven Hills, and elsewhere in patches, are eruptive; in all other parts, belong to the Carboniferous formation. Coal has long been mined at Shewalton and Old Rome; excellent sandstone is quarried for exportation at Craiksland and Collennan; and hone-stone, of a very superior quality, abounds on the estate of Curreath. The soil, to the breadth of about ½ mile on nearly all the coast, except round Troon, is sandy and barren; in the adjacent tracts to the E, is of various character from light to loamy; in the extreme E, is mostly a loamy fertile clay; and is a stiffish clay in some other parts. A very large proportion of the entire area is under cultivation, and much is devoted to dairy husbandry. A native was the cobbler-artist, John Kelso Hunter (1802-73). A famous pre-Reformation church, 'Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle,' adjoined Dundonald Castle, but has disappeared; and an ancient chapel stood on Chapel Hill, near Hillhouse mansion; whilst not far from Newfield are remains of a structure, supposed to have been a Roman bath or reservoir. A vitrified fort, now in a state of utter dilapidation, crowned a projecting eminence between two ravines at Kemplaw; and two ancient camps are on the heights above Harpercroft farm. AUCHANS House is an interesting object; and mansions of comparatively modern erection are Fullarton, Shewalton, Newfield, Fairlie, Curreath, and Hillhouse, 7 proprietors holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, 31 of from £50 to £100, and 100 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of TROON, FULLARTON, and Dundonald, the last being a living worth £446. Its church, built in 1803, contains 630 sittings; and four public schools—Dundonald, Fullarton, Loans, and Troon—with respective accommodation for 129, 180, 60, and 160 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 136, 126, 39, and 249, and grants of £87, 3s., £90, 17s., £27, 6s., and £207, 18s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £27,538; (1882) £39,095, 3s. 9d., *plus* £8060 for railway. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1240, (1831) 5579,* (1861) 7606, (1871) 6964, (1881) 8089; of Dundonald registration district (1871) 1507, (1881) 1509.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865. See the Rev. J. Kirkwood's *Troon and Dundonald: with their surroundings, Local and Historical* (3d ed., Kilm., 1881).

Dundonnell, an estate, with a mansion, in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire, on the right bank of Strathbeg river, 8 miles S of Ullapool. Its owner, Murdo Mackenzie, Esq. (b. 1843; suc. 1878), holds 64,335 acres in the shire, valued at £3672 per annum.

Dundonnie, a small green islet of Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, opposite Sterling Hill, and 5 furlongs S by W of Buchan Ness. It formerly had a salt-pan.

Dundornadil. See DORNADILLA.

Dundreich, a huge rounded hill near the eastern border of Eddleston parish, NE Peeblesshire. It culminates 2½ miles NE of Eddleston village at an altitude of 1954 feet above sea-level, and commands views into Lanarkshire, over the Lothians, and from the Cheviots to the Grampians.

Dundrennan (Gael. *dun-nan-droigheann*, 'fort of the thorn bushes'), a village and a ruined abbey in Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands in a narrow valley, on the right bank of Abbey Burn, 1½ mile N by W of the coast at Port Mary, and 5 miles ESE of Kirkcudbright, under which it has a post office. Its environs are charming, with vantage grounds commanding fine views inland, down the valley, and across the Solway Firth; and the village itself consists of a single row of one-story houses containing many stones from the ruined abbey, and interspersed with fine old trees. At it are 2 inns, the manse and parish church of Rerwick, and a public school. The abbey, standing in the south-eastern vicinity of the village, was founded in 1142, for Cistercian monks, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway; passed, with its property, in 1587 to the Crown; and was annexed, in 1621, to the royal chapel of Stirling. It fell into such neglect and dilapidation as long to form a quarry for repairing or erecting neighbouring houses; but still is represented by considerable remains, with interesting architectural features, and in 1842 was cleared out and put into a state of conservation by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Its church was cruciform, comprising a six-bayed nave (130½ × 30 feet), with side aisles 15½ feet wide, a transept (107 × 28 feet), a choir (45 × 26 feet), and a central tower and spire 200 feet high; and was partly in the Transition Norman style, but chiefly in the First Pointed. The cloisters were on the S side of the church, and enclosed a

* An increase largely due to the annexation of Troon, Halfway, and Shewalton from Irvine.

square area of 108 by 104 feet; various monastic offices stood still further S, and occupied a space of nearly 300 square feet; and to the S of the S transept stood the chapter-house (51½ × 35 feet). The chief extant portions of the pile are the N and S walls of the choir; the E aisle of the S transept; part of the N transept; a few feet of the piers of the central tower, remarkable for their unequal dimensions; the doorway of the chapter-house, flanked on each side by a double window; the cells or cellars at the entrance to the garden; and several curious monuments—of Allan Lord of Galloway (1234), Prior Blakomor, an abbot, a nun (1440), a cellarer (1480), Sir William Livingstoun (1607), etc. Queen Mary is commonly said to have ridden straight from Langside to Dundrennan, or at least to have passed the last night (May 15, 1568) of her sojourn in Scotland here; but Dr Hill Burton questions this belief, challenging the authenticity of her letter to Elizabeth 'from Dundrennan,' and upholding the counter-claims of TERREGLES, Lord Herries' house. The estate of Dundrennan lies round the village and the abbey, and has long been the property of the Maitlands of Dundrennan and COMPSTONE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857. See the Rev. Æneas B. Hutchison's *Memorials of the Abbey of Dundrennan* (Exeter, 1857), and J. H. Maxwell's *Dundrennan Abbey, and its History* (Castle-Douglas, 1875).

Dunduff, a farm in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, 6 miles SW of Ayr. It contains a ruined baronial fortalice, the shell of the ancient church of Kirkbride, with a burying-ground still in use, and a field called the Priest's Land adjoining that graveyard.

Dundurcus, an ancient parish on the E border of Elginshire, on both sides of the river Spey, 6½ miles SSW of Fochabers. It was suppressed in 1782 or 1788, when the part of it on the right side of the Spey, excepting the small property of Aikenway, was annexed to Boharm; whilst that on the left side, together with Aikenway, was annexed to Rothes. The portion of it adjacent to the river is a beautiful haugh, and bears the name of Dundurcus Vale. Its church and burying-ground were situated on the verge of a plateau overlooking the haugh, 2 miles NE of Rothes village; and the church still exists in a state of ruin; while the burying-ground was re-enclosed, about 1835, with a substantial wall.

Dundurn, an ancient parish in Strathearn, Perthshire, at the foot of Loch Earn, now annexed to Comrie, and originally called Duinduirn or Dundearn after a dun or fortified hill at the foot of the loch. The principal stronghold of the district of Fortrenn, this dun was besieged in 683; and Grig or Girig, King of the Picts, was slain at it in 889. See ST FILLANS.

Dundyvan. See COATBRIDGE.

Dunearn Hill. See BURNTISLAND.

Duneaton Water, a stream of the upper ward of Lanarkshire, rising on the SE slope of Cairntable (1944 feet) at an altitude of 1550. Thence it winds 19 miles east-by-northward, partly on the boundary between Douglas and CRAWFORDJOHN, but chiefly through the interior of the latter parish, till, after a total descent of 800 feet, it falls into the Clyde at a point 1¾ mile below Abington. It receives so many little affluents, that over the last 4 or 5 miles of its course it has an average width of 40 feet; it is frequently swept by freshets, overflowing alluvial lands on its banks; it occasionally changes portions of its channel and lines of its fords; and it is an excellent trouting stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Dunecht, a seat of the Earl of Crawford in Echt parish, Aberdeenshire, 5½ miles SSW of Kintore station, and 12 W of Aberdeen, under which there is a post office of Dunecht. Originally a Grecian edifice of 1820, it has received a number of additions, the latest and most important that of 1877-81, from designs by the late Mr G. E. Street, R.A. Among its more noteworthy features are the observatory, the library, and the private chapel, from the vault beneath which, in the summer of 1881, was stolen the body of Alexander William Lindsay (1812-80), twenty-fifth Earl of Crawford since 1398 and eighth Earl of Balcarres since 1651, who was author of works on the Lindsay family, the Mar peerage, Etruscan inscriptions, etc. His son and successor, James Ludovic Lindsay (b. 1847), who is president of the Royal Astronomical Society, holds 8855 acres in the shire, valued at £6160 per annum. See CRAWFORD and BALCARRES.

Duneira. See DUNIRA.

Dunemarle. See DUNIMARLE.

Dunevan, an ancient fort near Cawdor, in Nairnshire. It has two ramparts, enclosing an oblong level space, on the top of a hill; it contains, within that space, traces of a well, and remains of a large mass of garrison buildings; and it held beacon communication, through intermediate forts, with Dundardil on Loch Ness.

Dunfallandy, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tummel, 1½ mile SSE of Pitlochry. Its owner, Miss Fergusson (suc. 1836), holds 842 acres in the shire, valued at £513 per annum. Of two stones here, one marks the scene of a dreadful murder and usurpation; the other, half-sunk in the ground, is carved with grotesque figures of animals, and was long regarded with much superstitious awe.

Dunfermline, a city and parish in the SW of Fife. A royal and parliamentary burgh, a place of manufacture, and the seat of administration for the western division of the county, the city stands on the North British line of railway from Thornton Junction to Stirling, at the junction of a mineral line southward to Charlestown harbour, and of a passenger line south-eastward to North Queensferry, by road being 5½ miles NW of North Queensferry, 16 NW of Edinburgh, and 29 S of Perth, whilst by rail it is 7½ WSW of Lochgelly, 15¼ WSW of Thornton Junction, 29 SW of Cupar, 13½ E by S of Alloa, 20¼ E by S of Stirling, and 42¼ NE by E of Glasgow. Its site is variously flat and sloping, but consists mainly of a longish eminence, which, stretching from E to W, rises to a height of 354 feet above sea-level, and presents a somewhat bold ascent to the N. The environs abound in diversities of surface, enriched with floral ornament, and gemmed with fine close views; and they contain a number of mansions, villas, and pretty cottages. The city, as seen from any point near enough to command a distinct view, yet distant enough to comprehend it as a whole, looks to be embosomed in wood; and over the tree-tops rise Queen Anne Street U.P. church, 'with its enormous rectilinear ridge,' the steeples of the County Buildings, the Town House, and the old Abbey church, with the fine square tower of its modern neighbour. A stranger, approaching Dunfermline for the first time, forms a very mistaken notion of its extent, supposing it to be little else than a large village in a grove; and, on entering, is surprised to find himself in a city teeming with activity, bustling with trade, and every way worthy of ranking with the foremost burghs. Some vantage spots within the town, especially the vicinity of the Abbey and the top of the Abbey church tower, command extensive panoramic prospects. First, from the top of the tower are seen the rich tracts of south-western Fife, together with their equally fine continuation through the detached district of Perthshire and through Clackmannanshire, to the Ochils; beyond is the Firth of Forth, from North Queensferry to Culross, sometimes concealed by an elevated strip of coast, but here and there beheld in all its breadth through various openings, and rendered everywhere more picturesque by thus being chequered with land; further still are the southern banks and screens of the Forth, beautifully undulated and luxuriantly fertile, the many-wooded swells of the Lothians, the heights of Edinburgh, occasionally its very spires, the pleasure-grounds of Hopetoun, the promontory of Blackness, the harbour of Borrowstounness, and the 'links' of the Forth to the vicinity of Stirling; and, at the limits of vision, are the Lammermuirs of Haddington and Berwick shires, Soutra Hill at the watershed of the Gala and the Tyne, the Pentlands in Midlothian, Tinto in Lanarkshire, the

Campsie Fells in Stirlingshire, and Ben Lomond and Ben Ledi among the south-western Grampians.

The alignment and architecture of the town are far from corresponding with the exterior views. The older streets are narrow and irregular; the principal streets, though containing substantial houses, want some character of spaciousness, length, or elegance, to render them imposing; and all the streets taken together fail to present an urban aspect. Yet some portions, either from their neatness, from their impressive antiquity, or from combinations of striking natural feature and fine artificial ornature, are variously pleasing, attractive, and picturesque. Several streets are entirely modern—one of the newest in a style displaying much good taste; others, even the oldest, have been materially improved; and a large suburb in the W is entirely modern. A bridge, 294 feet in length, was built (1767-70) at a cost of more than £5500 by George Chalmers, across Pittencrieff Glen or the glen of the Tower Burn, and became so surmounted by excellent houses and good shops, as to be one of the best of the modern streets. Pittencrieff Glen, even within itself, through combination of romantic natural features with interesting ancient monuments, is highly attractive; and, as to situation, 'is a most agreeable surprise, hanging on the skirts of a manufacturing town like a jewel on an Ethiop's ear.' The demesne, around Pittencrieff mansion, includes the glen, and spreads away to the SW; and the glen contains the remains of a tower of Malcolm Ceannmor, and of a subsequent royal palace,—which ruins, with ground around them sufficient to give access thereto, were in 1871 pronounced by the House of Lords to be Crown property. 'The moment you leave the street,' says Mercer, 'you enter a private gate, and are on the verge of a deep glen filled with fine old trees, that wave their foliage over the ruins of the ancient palace; and a little further on is the peninsular mount on which Malcolm Ceannmor resided in his stronghold. Round the base of the mount winds a rivulet, over which is a bridge leading to the mansion-house, situated on the further bank in a spacious park, well-wooded, adorned with shrubberies, and having a splendid prospect to the S. The ground, too, is classical, for amidst this scenery, three centuries ago, when it was even more romantic than it is at present, must often have wandered the poet Henrysoun, holding sweet dalliance with the Muses.'

Malcolm's Tower is believed to have been built between 1057 and 1070. It crowned a very steep eminence, rising abruptly from Pittencrieff Glen, and forming a peninsula; and was described by Fordun as extremely strong in natural situation, and defended by rocky cliffs. Its foundations were 70 feet above the level of the rivulet below, but could not, from the nature of the site, have been of very great extent, probably not more than about 60 feet from E to W, and 55 feet from N to S, with a pyramidal roof. The tower appears to have had great thickness of wall, but has been stripped to the ground of all its hewn outside stones, and is now only represented by a connected angle or fragment of the S and W walls, measuring 31 feet on the S, and 44 feet on the W, with a height of about 8 feet. In spite of its diminutive character, however, this tower was the place of Malcolm Ceannmor's marriage to the Saxon princess, St Margaret, in the spring of 1068, as well as the birthplace of 'the Good Queen Maud,' wife of Henry I. of England. About 290 yards NNE of the Tower is St Margaret's Cave, which, as cleared of *débris* in 1877, measures 11¾ by 8½ feet, and is 6¾ feet high. The Royal Palace may have been founded as early as 1100, though the so-called Arabic numerals of the Annunciation Stone turned out in 1859 to be really the last four letters of the motto *Confido*. More likely it was not built till after the departure of Edward I. of England in February 1304. Said to have been burned by Richard II. in 1385, it was restored and enlarged about 1540 by James V.; passed into neglect after Charles II.'s time; and, becoming roofless in 1708, is now a total ruin. It occupies a romantic site a little SE of Malcolm's Tower, and comprises no more than remains of the SW wall, measuring 205 feet in length, 59 in exterior height, and 31 interiorly from the sill of a window on the first floor; is strongly supported by 8 buttresses; and has several cross-mullioned windows, and one oriel, over which a 16th century sculpture representing the Annunciation was discovered in 1812. In that year the old palace was so far repaired by the proprietor of Pittencrieff as to be likely to resist, for a long period, any further dilapidation. The kings of Scotland, from Robert Bruce onward, appear to have frequently resided in this palace. James IV. was more in it than any of his immediate predecessors; James V. and his daughter, Queen Mary, resided here; James VI. subscribed the Solemn League and Covenant in it; and at it were born David II. (1323), James I. (1394), Charles I. (1600), and his sister Elizabeth (1596), the 'Winter Queen' of Bohemia. Here, too, the 'young man, Charles Stewart,' kept his small court, and was kept in courteous restraint, at the time of Cromwell's invasion in 1650; here on 16 Aug. he subscribed the 'Dunfermline Declaration,' a testimony against his own father's malignancy.

A building called the Queen's House, to the NE of the Royal Palace, with which it communicated by a gallery, stood in the middle of the street, to the N of the present Pended Tower, and extended nearly to the great W door of the Abbey Church; took its name from having been rebuilt in 1600 by Queen Anne of Denmark and from having been her personal property; was partially inhabited till 1778, but was entirely removed in 1797. The residence of the Constable of the royal buildings stood immediately N of the Queen's House. An aperture, originally about 4 feet high, and 2½ feet wide, but now so choked with earth as to be only 2½ feet high, is near the NW corner of the Palace, and forms the entrance to a dark subterraneous passage branching into offshoots, and measuring 98½ feet in total length. The Pended or Pended Tower, connecting the Palace and the Abbey, is a massive oblong structure, with elegant groined archway on the line of the street; presents interesting features of strong ribbed arches and Transition Norman windows; and now is 35 feet long, 47 high, and 16 broad, but was formerly more extensive. The old market-cross of 1626, similar to the ancient crosses of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Peebles, and other old burghs, according to the Vandal taste with which such things were regarded in last century, was removed in 1752, when its shaft, about 8 feet high, surmounted by a unicorn bearing a shield with St Andrew's Cross, was built into the corner of a neighbouring house. There it remained till 1868, when it was re-erected within the railings of the County Buildings.

The Abbey originated in the founding in 1072 of the church of the Holy Trinity by Malcolm Ceannmor. It was endowed both by that king and by his sons Ethelred and Eadgar, and was completed and further endowed by Alexander I. in 1115. Remodelled in 1124 as a Benedictine Abbey by David I., who placed in it an abbot and twelve brethren brought from Canterbury, it had become by the close of the 13th century one of the most extensive and magnificent monastic establishments in Scotland. Matthew of Westminster, speaking of what it was at that time, says, 'Its boundaries were so ample, containing within its precincts three carrucates of land, and having so many princely buildings, that three potent sovereigns, with their retinues, might have been accommodated with lodgings here at the same time without incommoding one another.' It was occupied by Edward I. of England from 6 Nov. 1303 till 10 Feb. 1304; and by him was set on fire, and otherwise much injured, along with the Palace, at his departure. It was restored in much less probably than its former magnificence, after the kingdom became settled under Bruce; but, on 28 March 1560, its choir, transepts, and belfry were, with the monastic buildings, 'cast down' by the Reformers. The nave alone was spared, and this was refitted in 1564, as again in 1594-99, for use as a parish church, acquiring then a north-western spire, 156 feet high; and so continuing, under the name of the Auld

Kirk, till 1821. The church, when complete, must have been cruciform, comprising a seven-bayed nave with side aisles (106 × 55 feet), a transept (115 × 73 feet), a choir with a lady-chapel (100 × 55 feet), and three towers—two western ones terminating the aisles, and flanking the gable of the nave; and the great central tower, rising from the crossing. Four tall and beautiful Pointed windows, in the N wall of the N transept, continued standing till 1818, when they were removed, along with the remains of the choir, to give place to the new church. Judiciously repaired by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in 1847, the nave now serves as a noble vestibule to the said new church, and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the age in which it was erected (1072-1175). Most of its windows have been filled with stained glass—memorials to Queen Annabella (1860), the Rev. Dr Chalmers (1871), the Reids (1873), the Alexanders (1873), the Douglases (1877), etc. The style is Anglo-Norman, but the external effect is a good deal marred by the enormous buttresses of 1594. Over the grand western doorway is a window of Third Pointed character, and, on either side of that doorway, a narrow square tower, with Second Pointed windows. The N aisle is entered by a porch, with a Norman arcade above it; the inner doorway has very rich Norman moulding; the archway next the door forms part of James VI.'s reconstruction, and is in the First Pointed style. The groined roof is of later date than most of the interior, and out of keeping with the Norman ornaments, and the channelled piers separating the aisles from the nave have decorations somewhat similar to those of Durham Cathedral. 'The upright mouldings or pilasters are of Norman character, alternately polygonal and circular, the shafts undecorated. The interior tiers of moulding of the arch are of toothed and rose work; while a broad band of sculpture, representing grotesque heads, animals, and foliage, spreads round the whole, and is surmounted by a narrow decorated moulding, resembling the character of a later period.' The frater-hall or refectory (121 × 34 feet) of the monks stood to the S of the church, and still exists in a state of ruin to the extent of the S front wall and the W gable. It has, in the S front wall, nine tall and graceful windows; and in the W gable a well-preserved Decorated window of 7 lights, measuring 20 feet in height, and 16 feet in breadth, and characterised by the intertwining of its mullions into compartments, each crossed in quatrefoil.

The Abbey had great wealth and power, owned nearly all the lands in western Fife, part of the lands in southern and eastern Fife, various lands in other counties, and at one time the barony of Musselburgh in Midlothian. It possessed the right of a free regality, with civil jurisdiction equivalent to that of a sheriff over the occupiers of the lands belonging to it, and with a criminal jurisdiction equivalent to that of the Crown, wielding the power of life and death. A bailie of regality, appointed by the abbot and officiating in his name, resided in an edifice called the Bailie House, near the Queen's House, and presided in the regality courts. The property of the Abbey was held, from 1560 till 1584 by Robert Pitcairn, from 1584 till 1587 by the Master of Grey, and from 1587 till 1589 by Henry Pitcairn; and was then constituted a temporal lordship, and conferred upon Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI. The office of heritable bailie of the lordship was given, in 1593, by Queen Anne to Alexander Seton, who afterwards became Earl of Dunfermline; and was regranted, along with a 57 years' lease of the feu-duties and rent of the lordship, by Charles I. to the second Earl of Dunfermline. In 1665 it passed to the Earl of Tweeddale, in lieu of a debt due to him by the Earl of Dunfermline; was confirmed or vested, in 1669, to the Marquis of Tweeddale by royal charter; and, in common with the other heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, was abolished in 1748, its value (reckoned at £8000) being compensated with £2672. The Abbey Church succeeded Iona as the place of royal and princely sepulture, and so received the ashes of many kings, princes, and other notable persons. The chief of these were Malcolm Ceannmor, his queen St

Margaret,* and their sons Eadward, Eadmund, and Ethelred; King Donald Ban; King Eadgar; Alexander I. and his queen Sibylla; David I. and his two queens; Malcolm IV.; Malcolm, Earl of Athol, and his countess, in the reign of William the Lyon; Alexander III., his queen Margaret, and their sons David and Alexander; King Robert Bruce, his queen Elizabeth, and their daughter Mathildis; Annabella Drummond, queen of Robert III. and mother of James I.; Constantine and William Ramsay, Earls of Fife; Randolph, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland during the minority of David II.; Robert, Duke of Albany and Governor of Scotland; Elizabeth Wardlaw, author of *Hardicanute*, and other famous ballads; and Ralph Erskine, one of the founders of the Secession Church. The remains of King Robert Bruce, as strikingly narrated in Sir Walter Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather*, were discovered in 1818 at the digging for the foundation of the new parish church. They were found wrapped in a pall of cloth of gold, thrown apparently over two coverings of sheet-lead in which the body was encased, all being enclosed in a stone coffin. There was strong internal evidence of the remains being those of Robert Bruce, and, after a cast of the skull had been taken, they were replaced in the coffin, immersed in melted pitch, and reinterred under mason-work in front of the pulpit of the new parish church. Not Bruce's tombstone, then, was that which Robert Burns 'knelt down upon and kissed with sacred fervour,' thereafter ascending the pulpit and delivering a rebuke to his friend who had mounted the cutty stool, 20 Oct. 1787.

The new parish church, or New Abbey Church, was built in 1818-21 at a cost of nearly £11,000. Cruciform in plan and Perpendicular in style, it contains, among other decorations, a stained-glass window, erected in 1881 as a memorial of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of India, and illustrative of incidents in the life of Christ. In the S transept are three much admired white marble monuments, General Bruce's by Foley (1868), the Hon. Dashwood Preston Bruce's by Noble (1870), and Lady Augusta Stanley's by Miss Grant of Kilgraston (1876). The church has, near the E end, a fine square tower 103 feet high, with terminals indicating it to be practically a mausoleum over the remains of the royal Bruce. These terminals show an open-hewn stonework, in the place of a Gothic balustrade, having in capital letters 4 feet high, on the four sides of the tower's summit, the words 'King Robert The Bruce,' with royal crowns surmounting the letters; and at each corner of the tower there is a lofty pinnacle. The church was repaired in 1835, and contains nominally 2050 sittings, but is available practically for only about 1400 persons. St Andrew's Church, in North Chapel Street, built in 1833 as a chapel of ease, and constituted a *quoad sacra* church in 1835, contains 797 sittings. The North Church, at the E end of Golfdrum Street, was built, in 1840, as an extension church; is likewise now a *quoad sacra* parish church; and contains 800 sittings. Three Free churches are in the town, and bear the same names as the three Established ones—Abbey, St Andrew's, and North (1850; 760 sittings). In 1882 the congregation of Free Abbey Church, dating from 1843, built a new church in Canmore Street. A Romanesque octagonal structure, with pinnacles at the corners, this, as seen from a distance, presents a pyramidal appearance, the total height being 100 feet. It seats 800, and cost, with adjoining hall, £5500. Four U.P. churches also are in the town—Queen Anne Street

* Malcolm was buried first at Tynemouth, but afterwards taken to Dunfermline; and here in 1250 his bones were laid by his wife's when these were translated to a richly-decorated shrine. The history of St Margaret's head is curious—in 1560 brought to Edinburgh Castle at Queen Mary's request; in 1567 removed to the Laird of Durie's house; in 1597 delivered to the Jesuits; in 1620 exposed to veneration at Antwerp; and in 1627 transferred to the Scots College at Douay, whence it disappeared in the French Revolution. Her other relics, with those of her husband, seem to have been placed by Philip II. of Spain in the church of St Lawrence at the Escurial (Hill Burton, *Hist. Scott.*, i. 381, ed. 1876).

(1798-1800; 1642 sittings), Chalmers Street (1861-62; 430 sittings), St Margaret's (1826-27; 979 sittings), and Gillespie (1848-49; 600 sittings), the last, on the highest ground in the city, being a handsome Gothic edifice, with stained windows and a marble font. Queen Anne Street U.P. church occupies the site of a former church built in 1741 for Ralph Erskine, one of the parish ministers of Dunfermline, and afterwards one of the founders of the Secession body. It is a gaunt and ungainly edifice, remarkably conspicuous, but internally very commodious. On a plot of ground in front is a stone statue (1849) of Ralph Erskine, by Handyside Ritchie. The Independent Chapel, in Canmore Street, was built in 1841, has a good organ, and contains 700 sittings. The Evangelical Union Chapel, in Bath Street, is more recent, and contains 310 sittings. A new Gothic Baptist chapel was built in Viewfield Place in 1882 at a cost of £3000, and contains 600 sittings. Trinity Episcopal Chapel stands in Bath Street, was built in 1842, and is a Gothic edifice, in the form of a Greek cross, with a fine organ. St Margaret's Roman Catholic church, in Holyrood Place, rebuilt in 1871-73 after designs by Thornton Shiells, of Edinburgh, consists of an aisleless nave and a semicircular apse, with two semicircular chapels projecting therefrom. An Irvingite congregation dates from 1835.

The Old Town House at the corner of Kirkgate and Bridge Street, with a tower and spire 132 feet high, becoming inadequate, and being in a somewhat inconvenient situation, was demolished, along with adjacent tenements, in 1875, through the operations of an improvement scheme. This scheme resulted in the widening of Bridge Street by 4 feet and of the Kirkgate by 22, and in the erection of the new Corporation Buildings (1876-79), after designs by Mr J. C. Walker, of Edinburgh, at a cost of over £20,000. These, in a combination of the Scottish Baronial and French Gothic styles, have one front to Kirkgate of 144 feet, and another to Bridge Street of 66 feet, whilst at the connecting corner of the two is a clock tower, rising to the height of 117 feet, and 23 feet square. The principal entrance is round-arched, having massive buttresses and granite columns supporting a balcony and projecting windows, over which are sculptured the Royal Scottish arms. The Kirkgate front has fanciful and grotesque ornaments, while that of Bridge Street has busts of Malcolm Ceannmor, St Margaret, Robert Bruce, and Elizabeth his queen. The council chamber is 39¼ by 25¼ feet, with an open timber roof; while the burgh courtroom measures 50½ feet by 31½, and has a similar roof to that of the council chamber. There are a number of portraits of local celebrities in the Corporation Buildings, as well as the famous cartoon of Sir Noel Paton's 'Spirit of Religion' (1845), presented by the artist in 1881. A stucco model of Mrs D. O. Hill's statue of Burns, erected at Dumfries in April 1882, has also been placed in the vestibule. The burgh prison, standing near the public park, is a very plain building, but with good internal arrangements; and was erected in 1844-45 at a cost of £2070. The County Buildings, formerly known as the Guild Hall, were erected, in 1807-11, by a number of private persons in the district. The frontage to High Street has 24 windows, and is surmounted by a spire 132 feet high. Intended originally as a Guild or Merchant House, it was converted into an hotel in 1817, and in 1849-50 into a court-house for the western district of Fife. The burgh post office is in this building. St Margaret's Hall, in St Margaret Street, was completed in 1878 at a cost of £9000, in Early English style, with simple exterior decorations. The large hall affords accommodation for 1320 persons, and has a very fine organ, with 26 stops, 1522 pipes, and hydraulic blowing engine; there are also a lecture hall, reading-room, and committee rooms. Close to this hall is the new free public library, erected in 1880-81 at a cost of £5000, by Mr Andrew Carnegie, of New York, who further gave £3000 for books. Domestic Tudor in style, and three stories in height, it comprises library, reading, recreation, and smoking rooms. At a cost of £5000, the same gentleman founded the Carnegie Baths (1877), in School End Street. This building is of the height of two stories in the centre elevation, with a square tower surmounted by a flagstaff; and though altogether of a somewhat dwarfed appearance, is considerably relieved with mullioned windows, highly-pitched gables with finials, and corbelled turrets. Two swimming baths measure respectively 70 by 35 and 25 by 17 feet, each sloping from 3 to 6 feet in depth; and the larger of the two has accommodation for 500 spectators on occasion of an aquatic *fête*. The Music Hall, in Guildhall Street, was erected in 1851-52. The building has a clear rise of wall to the height of 90 feet, and it contains no fewer than three halls, the principal one accommodating 1500 persons, and having a proscenium and other appliances necessary for a theatre.

The Grammar School or High School stands at the head of the town; is a recent, neat, oblong edifice, erected on the site of former schools built about 1560 and destroyed by fire in 1624, re-erected in 1625 and removed in 1817 for the present building; now comprises two large schoolrooms and excellent dwelling-house; is surmounted by a low, ornamental, circular tower, meant for an observatory; and has a playground in front. The Commercial Academy was erected by the Guildry in 1816, and was long one of the principal elementary schools in the town. The Rolland School sprang from a donation of £1000 by the late Adam Rolland of Gask, and was originally under the direction of the Town Council. All these schools, together with the Female Industrial School, the Free Abbey Church School, and others, were acquired by the Burgh School-Board after the passing of the Education Act of 1872, and since then the board has erected a school, at a cost of £4136, at the W end of the town; shared the cost of another further N with the Parish School-Board, besides purchasing one for £1200, which was in connection with St Leonards Weaving Factory. A central school has also been substituted for the Rolland and Commercial Schools at a cost of £5143, and altogether there are six public schools under the board, whilst it also exercises supervision over four others. With total accommodation for 3055 children, these had (1880) an average attendance of 2215, and grants amounting to £1928, 7s. 6d. There are also a young men's literary institute, a school of arts, an agricultural society, an orchestral society, a horticultural society, an ancient society of gardeners, a co-operative society (1861-66, 2200 members, and £19,600 capital), a building company, a property investment society, two masonic lodges, a Burns's club, a gymnasium, curling, bowling, cricket, football, and swimming clubs, a cemetery (1863), a public park (1863), etc.

The town has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the British Linen Co., Commercial, National, and Royal Banks, a national security savings' bank, offices or agencies of 21 insurance companies, 2 stations, and 6 hotels. Two weekly newspapers — the Independent Liberal *Dunfermline Press* (1859) and the Liberal *Dunfermline Journal* (1872) — are published on Saturday. A weekly corn market is held on Tuesday, and a monthly horse and cattle market is held on the third Tuesday of every month.

The burgh, at the beginning of the 17th century, was entirely rural, and had no more than 1600 inhabitants. Down to the beginning of the 18th century, it continued to be almost without trade, but now it is the chief seat of the manufacture of table-linen in Great Britain, perhaps in the world. This manufacture began slowly, but advanced steadily till it became so important as to bring much wealth to the town and give employment to a large population. The weaving of huckaback and diapers led the way to the weaving of damask, which was introduced in 1718; a great improvement on the damask loom was effected in 1779; a further improvement, in the shape of what was called the comb draw-loom, in 1803; and the Jacquard machine was introduced in 1825. A drawing academy,

for promoting taste and inventiveness in designs, was established in 1826. Orders for sets of table-linen, from the nobility and gentry, and eventually from King William IV. and Queen Victoria, increasingly rewarded and stimulated progress; orders from America and from other countries followed; and certain special splendid fabrics, particularly one designated the 'Crimean Hero Tablecloth' (1857), as well as the general excellence of the ordinary damasks, gave the manufacture an established reputation. There are altogether 11 factories, containing 4000 power looms, and giving employment to nearly 6000 persons, of whom a great proportion are females. Among the largest of these establishments are St Leonards (1851), beautifully situated at the S side of the town, employing upwards of 1500 work-people; Bothwell (1865), employing 900; and Victoria (1876), employing 750. Previous to the introduction of steam, the work was produced by handlooms, of which there were in 1880 only about 120 remaining, receiving but scanty employment, and this method is rapidly dying out. The value of goods annually produced by the power-loom factories may be reckoned now to average £1,000,000, much of which finds its way to the American markets—in 1880, the United States receiving from Dunfermline exports, chiefly linen, to the value of £443,879. The weaving trade, besides employing so many persons in the town itself and in its suburbs, supports looms in the parishes of Torryburn, Carnock, Culross, and Inverkeithing, and even in Kinross, Leslie, Strathmiglo, and Auchtermuchty. The town and its neighbourhood has also 5 bleachfields, employing 500 persons, a tannery, ropeworks, dyeworks, 3 iron foundries, 3 engineering establishments, fireclay and terra-cotta works, tobacco manufactories, breweries, and flour-mills. There are, too, upwards of 20 collieries in the vicinity of the town.

A royal burgh probably since the beginning of the 12th century, Dunfermline received a charter of confirmation in 1588 from James VI., and is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 15 councillors, who act as police commissioners under the General Police and Improvement Act of Scotland. It is the residence of the sheriff-substitute for the western district of Fife; and unites with STIRLING, Inverkeithing, Culross, and South Queensferry in sending a member to parliament. Burgh courts are held regularly, with the town-clerk as assessor; sheriff ordinary courts are held every Tuesday during session; sheriff small-debt courts on the first and the third Tuesday of every month during session; justice of peace courts, both civil and criminal, are held when necessary; and courts of quarter sessions are held on the third Tuesday of April and the last Tuesday of October. The police force, in 1881, comprised 11 men; and the salary of the superintendent was £150. The number of persons convicted in 1874 was 546; in 1875, 425; in 1880, 473. The water supply, from 1847 to 1865, was furnished by a joint stock company from 37 acres of reservoirs at Craigluscar, 3 miles to the NW; but, the supply not proving satisfactory, the Corporation bought up the works and constructed, in 1868, an additional reservoir of 12 acres at the same place. In 1876 they obtained a new Water Bill, by which they were enabled to procure in 1878 a plentiful supply from Glensherrup Burn, an affluent of Devon—the cost of the parliamentary bill and of the works pertaining to this latter supply being estimated at £72,000. Drainage works (1876-77), to convey the town sewage to the sea at Charlestown, cost about £10,000; and the gas-works were constructed in 1829 by a company, with a capital of £22,575. The Corporation revenue was £870 in 1834, and £8100 in 1882, when the municipal constituency numbered 2460; the parliamentary, 2330. Valuation (1874) £43,281, (1882) £57,790. Pop. (1801) 5484, (1821) 8041, (1841) 13,323, (1861) 13,504, (1871) 14,958, (1881) 17,085, of whom 7500 were males, and 9585 females. Houses (1881) 3159 inhabited, 111 vacant, 19 building.

Seal of Dunfermline.

Dunfermline, 'the town on the crooked Linn,' as already stated, took its origin from Malcolm Ceannmor's Tower; and, down to the era of the Reformation, owed its maintenance chiefly to the Royal Palace and the Abbey. It is mentioned, in connection with ancient story, in the ballad of *Sir Patrick Spens*. Edward I. of England, while residing in it, received the submission of many Scottish barons who had held out against him during his progress through Scotland. On 25 May 1624, 220 tenements, or nine-tenths of the entire town, were totally destroyed by fire; and by the battle of PITREAVIE or Inverkeithing (Sunday, 20 July 1651), between the armies of Cromwell and Charles II., Dunfermline lost some hundreds of its townsmen. On 24 Oct. 1715, it was the scene of the surprisal of a Jacobite detachment of fourscore horse and three Highland foot. Dunfermline gave the title of Earl, from 1605 till 1694, to the family of Seton; and the title of baron, in 1839, to the third son of Sir Ralph Abercromby. Among distinguished natives or residents of the town or the parish, have been members of the Bruce, the Seton, the Halket, and the Wardlaw families; John or Arnold Blair (flo. 1300), a monk of the Abbey, and chaplain to Sir William Wallace; John Durie, also a monk of the Abbey, who embraced the Protestant faith and became an eminent preacher of it in Montrose, Leith, and Edinburgh; George Durie, Abbot of Dunfermline, and for some time an extraordinary Lord of Session and Keeper of the Privy Seal; Robert Pitcairn, Abbot of Dunfermline and Secretary of State during the regencies of Lennox, Mar, and Morton, and afterwards under James VI.; three other Abbots of Dunfermline, who held the office of Lord High Chancellor of Scotland; David Ferguson (1534-98), the first Protestant minister of Dunfermline, and a man of great celebrity in his day; John Davidson (1544-1604), a playwright and Reformer, who was minister at successively Liberton and Prestonpans; Robert Henrysoun, a poet and 'guid Scholemaister of Dunfermline' (1450-99); Adam Blackwood (1539-1623), a Catholic controversialist, and a senator in the parliament of Poitiers; Henry Blackwood (1526-1613), an eminent physician; Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell (1757-1806) of the Hill, who figured conspicuously in the naval service in the time of Lord Howe and Lord Nelson; Henry Fergus (1764-1837), minister in Dunfermline Relief Church, who did some service in matters of physical science; Robert Gilfillan (1798-1850), minor poet; the Rev. Peter Chalmers, D.D. (1790-1870), historian of Dunfermline, and for 52 years its minister; Ebenezer Henderson, D.D. (1784-1858), theological professor in Highbury College, London; his nephew, Ebenezer Henderson, LL.D. (1809-79), the historian of Dunfermline; Sir Noel Paton, R.S.A. (b. 1821); his brother, Waller Paton, R.S.A.; and his sister, the sculptor, Mrs D. O. Hill.

The parish of Dunfermline contains also the villages of Charlestown, Halbeath, North Queensferry, Crossford, Masterton, Patiemuir, Townhill, Kingseat, and Wellwood, chief part of Limekilns, and part of Crossgates; and comprises a large main body and a small detached district. The main body is bounded N by Cleish in Kinross-shire, NE by Beath, E by Dalgety and Inverkeithing, S by Inverkeithing and the Firth of Forth, W by Torryburn, Carnock, and Saline. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8 miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3⅝ and 5¼ miles; and its area is 21,066¼ acres, of which 229 are foreshore and 270¼ water. The detached district, lying 1⅝ mile S of the nearest part of the main body, and containing North Queensferry, is a modern annexation from Inverkeithing, and comprises only 197¼ acres. The coast, exclusive of this detached district, is 1¾ mile long, chiefly of a rocky character; and, in the portion

immediately in front of Broomhall House, rises steeply, and is covered with fine wood. The detached district is a peninsula between St Margaret's Hope and Inverkeithing Bay, projecting to within 3 furlongs of Inchgarvie island, and rises from its point northward to a height of 200 feet. The southern division of the main body, with a general ascent from S to N, exhibits, though nowhere exceeding 253 feet above sea-level, in most parts, diversities of undulation and acclivity, and displays over most of its surface rich wealth of both natural feature and artificial culture. The northern division is much more diversified in general contour, attaining 449 feet at Baldridge, 529 at Colton, 705 at the Hill of Beath, 744 at Craigluscar, 746 at Din Moss, 1189 at Knock Hill, 883 at Muirhead, 921 at Craigencat, and 1014 at Outh Muir—heights that have generally a bleak and naked aspect. The islets Long-Craig, Du-Craig, and Bimar lie within the seaward limits, but are all small and rocky. The only streams are brooks, the chief of these being Lyne Burn, Baldridge Burn, and that which runs through Pittencrieff Glen. Town Loch (3 × 1 furl.), Craigluscar Reservoir (1⅜ × 1 furl.), and Lesser Black Loch (⅛ × ¼ furl.), lie within the northern division; Loch Glow (6 × 3⅛ furl.) and the Greater Black Loch (2 × ⅜ furl.), on the Kinross-shire border; whilst on the boundary with Beath is shallow Loch Fitty (1 × ¼ mile). A small mineral spring occurs in the vicinity of Charlestown. The rocks of the hills are chiefly eruptive, and throughout great part of the lower grounds belong to the Carboniferous system. Trap, sandstone, and limestone are extensively worked; ironstone, chiefly in balls and in thin bands, was formerly worked to the extent of about 4500 tons annually; copper pyrites, in small quantities, occur in the ironstone; and coal was mined here prior to 1291, earlier, that is, than in any other place in Britain, unless it be Tranent. It continues to be turned out in vast quantities, both for home use and for exportation. The soil, in most parts of the southern division, is a rich brown loam, in other parts of a light nature incumbent on strong clay; in some portions of the northern division is of fair quality, but in others is poor and shallow. Rather less than two-thirds of the entire area are under cultivation; about 1100 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin, is a prominent feature, and has been separately noticed. Pitreavie, Pittencrieff, Pitfirrane, Garvoch, Craigluscar, Halbeath, Gask, Blackburn, Middlebank, Pitliver, Southfod, Keirsbeath, Sunnybank, Netherbeath, Northfod, and Balmule are the principal estates; and most of them, as well as some others, are noticed either separately or in other articles. This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Fife, and is divided ecclesiastically into Dunfermline proper, Dunfermline-North, and Dunfermline-St Andrew. The population, in 1881, of Dunfermline proper, was 17,817; of Dunfermline-North, 4028; of Dunfermline-St Andrew, 4503. The charge of Dunfermline proper is collegiate. At Townhill is an Established chapel of ease (1878); and there are also U.P. churches of Crossgates (1802) and Limekilns (1825). Nine public schools, under the landward board, with total accommodation for 2318 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 1482, and grants amounting to £1332; and a neat oblong poorhouse, on the Town Green to the ENE of the burgh, was erected in 1843 at a cost of £2384, and contains accommodation for 187 pauper inmates. Landward valuation (1866) £40,715, 12s. 10d., (1882) £49,854, 1s. 5d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 9980, (1831) 17,068, (1861) 21,187, (1871) 23,313, (1881) 26,348.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 32, 1867-57.

The presbytery of Dunfermline comprises the old parishes of Aberdour, Beath, Carnock, Culross, Dalgety, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Saline, and Torryburn, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Dunfermline-St Andrew, Dunfermline-North, and Mossgreen, and the chapelry of Townhill. Pop. (1871) 38,356, (1881) 41,510, of whom 5882 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has also a presbytery of Dunfermline, with 3 churches in Dunfermline, and 8 in respectively Aberdour, Carnock, Culross, Lassodie, North Queensferry, Saline, Torryburn, and Tullieallan, which 11 churches had 2106 communicants in 1881.—The U.P. Synod likewise has a presbytery of Dunfermline, with 4 churches in Dunfermline, and 7 in respectively Alloa, Cairneyhill, Crossgates, Inverkeithing, Kincardine, Limekilns, and Lochgelly, which 11 churches had 4363 members in 1880.

See John Fernie's *History of the Town and Parish of Dunfermline* (Dunf. 1815); Andrew Mercer's *History of Dunfermline* (Dunf. 1828); Cosmo Innes' *Registrum de Dunfermelyn* (Bannatyne Club, 1842); the Rev. Peter Chalmers' *Historical and Statistical Account of Dunfermline* (2 vols., Edinb., 1844-59); Dr Ebenezer Henderson's *Royal Tombs at Dunfermline* (Dunf. 1856); his *Annals of Dunfermline and Vicinity from 1069 to 1878* (Glasg. 1879); and J. C. R. Buckner's new edition of *Clark's Guide to Dunfermline and its Antiquities* (Dunf. 1880).

Dunfermline and Queensferry Railway. See North British Railway.

Dunfermline and Stirling Railway. See North British Railway.

Dunfillan, a verdant conical hill in Comrie parish, Perthshire, 7 furlongs E by S of the foot of Loch Earn. It rises to a height of 600 feet, and terminates in a rock popularly called St Fillan's Chair, whence the saint whose name it bears is alleged to have bestowed his benediction on the surrounding country.

Dun Fionn, a vitrified fort in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, on a high conical mound above a cliff, on the S side of the Dhruim, 4¾ miles WSW of Beauly. It is on the Lovat estate; and, a number of years ago, was laid open, by order of the late Lord Lovat, for the inspection of the curious.

Dungavel, a bold, green, double-topped hill (1675 feet) in the central part of Wiston and Roberton parish, Lanarkshire, overhanging the river Clyde, at the mouth of Roberton Burn, 2½ miles S by W of Tinto.

Dungavel, a hill (1502 feet) in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, 6 miles SSW of Strathaven.

Dungeon, a lake in the N of Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 miles NW by W of New Galloway. Lying 1025 feet above sea-level, it is ¾ mile long, and from ¾ furlong to ¼ mile wide; it contains both trout and char; and it sends off a rivulet to Pulharrow Burn, an affluent of the Ken.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Dungeon, Dry, Round, and **Long Lochs of the,** three neighbouring lakes of W Kirkcudbrightshire, the first lying on the mutual border of Carsphairn and Minnigaff parishes, and the two last in the N of Minnigaff. Their measurements and altitude above sea-level are—Dry Loch (1 × 1 furl.; 1075 feet), Round Loch (2 × 1 furl.; 910 feet), and Long Loch (2⅛ × 1 furl.; 900 feet). Dry Loch, at the 'divide' between the Firth of Clyde and the Solway Firth, sends off its effluence partly northward by Gala Lane to Loch Doon, partly southward by a burn that traverses the other two to Cooran Lane, and so to the Dee; and all three abound in small trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Dunglass, a small rocky promontory in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, 3 furlongs W by S of Bowling Bay, and 2½ miles ESE of Dumbarton. Almost surrounded by the Clyde, it may have been possibly a Roman outpost, but has been wrongly regarded by some antiquaries as the western termination of Antoninus' Wall; was long a stronghold of the chiefs of the Clan Colquhoun, and retains round all its crest loopholed, ivy-clad ruins of their ancient castle; and is crowned, on its highest point, by an obelisk, erected in 1839 to the memory of Henry Bell, the originator of steam navigation.

Dunglass, a mansion in Oldhamstocks parish, E Haddingtonshire, standing in the midst of a fine park, ¾ mile inland, and 1½ mile NW of Cockburnspath. An elegant edifice, surmounted by a tower, it occupies the site of a strong castle of the Lords Home, which, passing, on their forfeiture in 1516, to the

Douglases, was besieged and destroyed by the English under the Earl of Northumberland in the winter of 1532, and again under the Protector Somerset in 1547. It was rebuilt in greater extent and grandeur than before, and gave accommodation in 1603 to James VI. and all his retinue when on his journey to London; but, being held in 1640 by a party of Covenanters under the Earl of Haddington, whom Leslie had left behind to watch the garrison of Berwick, it was blown up with gunpowder on 30 August. An English page, according to Scotstarvet, vexed by a taunt against his countrymen, thrust a red-hot iron into a powder barrel, and himself was killed, with the Earl and many others. Dunglass is the seat now of Sir Basil Francis Hall, seventh Bart. since 1687 (b. 1828; suc. 1876), who holds 887 acres in the shire, valued at £2158 per annum. Dunglass was the birthplace of his grandfather, Sir James Hall (1761-1832), the distinguished geologist and chemist. A wooded, deep ravine called Dunglass Dean, and traversed by Berwick or Dunglass Burn, extends 4½ miles north-north-eastward to the sea, along the mutual border of Haddington and Berwick shires. It is spanned by two bridges not far from each other on old and new lines of road, and by an intermediate magnificent railway viaduct, whose middle arch is 135 feet in span, and rises 125 feet from the bed of the stream to the top of the parapet. With five other arches toward the ravine's crests, this viaduct is, in itself, an object of great architectural beauty; and combines with the adjacent bridges and with the ravine's features of rock and wood and water to form an exquisitely striking scene.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Dungyle, a green hill (600 feet) in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the N base of the Screel, 3¼ miles S by E of Castle-Douglas. An ancient Caledonian circular hill-fort on it has three ramparts of stones mixed with earth, and measures 117 paces in diameter.

Dungyle, Buteshire. See DUNAGOIL.

Dunhead, an ancient triangular camp or fort in Carmyllie parish, Forfarshire, on a peninsular eminence at the junction of the Black Den and the Den of Guynd ravines. Probably formed by the Caledonians, and remodelled by the Danes, it was defended on two sides by precipices, and on the third by a rough rampart and a ditch; and it is now represented by mere vestiges.

Dun-I, an abrupt hill, 327 feet high, in Iona island, Argyllshire, ½ mile NNW of the Abbey.

Dunian, a lumpish, round-backed, ridgy hill in Bedrule and Jedburgh parishes, Roxburghshire. It rises from a base of between 2 and 3 miles in breadth; extends about 3 miles between the Teviot and the Jed down to the vicinity of their point of confluence; bears most of the town of Jedburgh on its north-eastern skirt; attains, on a cap or nodule within Bedrule parish, an altitude of 1095 feet above sea-level; is traversed over its back, not far from the crowning cap, by the road from Jedburgh to Hawick; and commands, from much of that road, and especially from its summit, extensive and splendid views. Its name signifies the 'hill of St John.'

Dunimarle, an estate in Culross parish, Perthshire, a little to the W of Culross town. An ancient castle here was one of the traditional scenes of the murder of Lady Macduff and her children; the present mansion is almost entirely modern, built by the late Mrs Sharpe Erskine, and containing a good library, with paintings and other works of art.

Dunino or **Denino**, a hamlet and a parish in the E of Fife. The hamlet lies between Cameron and Chesters Burns, 4½ miles SSE of St Andrews, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N and NE by St Andrews, E by St Leonards, SE by Crail, S and SW by Carnbee, and W by Cameron. Irregular in outline, it has an utmost length from N to S of 3 miles, an utmost width from E to W of 2 miles, and an area of 2737½ acres, of which 22¾ lie detached. The surface is drained by Cameron, Wakefield, and Chesters Burns, whose waters unite in the NE corner of the parish, to flow as Kenly Burn toward the sea; and takes a general south-westward rise, from less than 200 to over 500 feet above sea-level. The rocks belong chiefly to the Carboniferous formation, and coal was at one time extensively mined. Ironstone is not rare, having once been collected from the side of one of the brooks to the amount of 40 tons; and sandstone of excellent quality is abundant, but has not been much quarried. The soil in some parts is clayey, in others sandy. About 100 acres are under wood. Pittairthie Castle, a roofless ruin in the SW of the parish, is partly very ancient, partly a structure of 1653; and in its oldest portion consists of a large square tower, with vaults beneath. Stravithie Castle, another baronial fortalice, a little to the NW of the hamlet, stood entire about the year 1710, but now has left no traces. Draffan Castle, too, supposed to have been built by the Danes, has completely disappeared. An ancient nunnery stood on the highest ground in the parish, whence its ruins were removed in 1815. Three stones, by Chesters Burn, 100 yards W of the church, are supposed to have been part of an ancient Caledonian stone circle. The Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., antiquary, was born at the manse in 1825; and Wm. Tennant, author of *Anster Fair*, was parish schoolmaster (1813-16). Dunino is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £300. The parish church, a Gothic building of 1826, contains 230 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 92 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 79, and a grant of £53, 11s. Valuation (1882) £4213, 18s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 326, (1831) 383, (1861) 370, (1871) 325, (1881) 415.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Dunipace, a village and a parish of E Stirlingshire. The village, called the Milton of Dunipace, stands on the left bank of the river Carron, opposite the town of DENNY, with which it is connected by a bridge, and with which it has formed a police burgh since 1876; and is itself a considerable place, sharing in Denny's industries. Pop. (1881) 1258.

The parish, containing also the village of Torwood, took its name from two famous mounds, to be afterwards noticed; and, anciently a chapelry of Cambuskenneth, acquired parochial status at the Reformation. In 1624 it was united on equal terms to Larbert, and came in course of time to be considered as subordinate to, or as absorbed into, it; but since the passing of the Poor-law Act (1834) has again been treated, in various respects both civil and ecclesiastical, as a distinct or separate parish. It is bounded W and N by St Ninians, E by Larbert, SE by Falkirk, and S and SW by Denny. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 5½ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between ⅝ mile and 3⅞ miles; and its area is 5629 acres, of which 43 are water. The CARRON winds 5½ miles east-south-eastward on or close to the Denny border, then 1 mile eastward through the south-eastern interior, here being joined by BONNY Water, which for the last 1½ mile of its crooked east-north-easterly course roughly traces most of the boundary with Falkirk. The eastern district is part of the Carse of Stirling, and sinks to less than 100 feet above sea-level; thence the surface rises to 206 feet near Househill, 250 near Doghillock, 354 in the Tor Wood, 496 near Rullie, and 846 near Buckieside, at the north-western extremity of the parish. Trap rock prevails over about one-third of the area, and sandstone over the other two-thirds; the latter is partly capital building material, partly of a character well suited for flag or pavement. The soil ranges from moorish earth to argillaceous alluvium, but for the most part is extremely fertile. Of the entire area, 3800 acres are in tillage, 986 pasture, 300 waste, and 500 under wood. Mining has fallen off of recent years, but Dunipace finds an outlet for its labour in the neighbouring industries of Denny parish. Torwood Castle is a venerable ruin, and, with the remnant of Torwood Forest, is separately noticed. Herbertshire Castle is a very ancient mansion, standing amid finely-wooded grounds; originally a royal hunting-seat, it passed in the 15th century to the Earls of Orkney, in the 16th to the Earls of Linlithgow;

and, coming afterwards to the Stirlings and the Moreheads, was sold in 1835 to Forbes of Callendar. Carbrook House, too, occupies a romantic site, amid well-wooded grounds, within half a mile of Torwood Castle; whilst Dunipace House and Quarter House are elegant modern mansions. Dunipace mounds, or the 'Hills of Dunipace,' whence the parish derived its name, are situated on a small plain adjacent to the Carron, 2 miles ESE of Milton village; and, covering 2 Scotch acres, rise to a height of 60 feet. According to George Buchanan, they were raised to commemorate a treaty of peace between some Caledonian king and the Roman Emperor Severus (hence their name *Duni Pacis*, 'hills of the peace'!); according to Dr Hill Burton, they are 'evidently residuary masses left by retreated waters, in which they have made shallows or islands. This will account for their form without the necessity of supposing that they were ever rounded by art. If analogy did not support this view, it would be strengthened by the incident of a third hill in the same place having been levelled about 1835, and showing complete internal evidence of natural formation.' Some finely-preserved Roman utensils, one of them of a unique kind, have been discovered near Dunipace village; and, in result of a search instigated by the discovery of these relics, distinct vestiges of a previously unnoticed Roman camp were found in a neighbouring wood. Forbes of Callendar and Harvie-Brown of Quarter are the chief proprietors, 2 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, this parish forms a joint charge with Larbert, the stipend and allowance for communion elements amounting to £404. The plain old parish church, whose graveyard is still in use, stood within a few yards of the Hills of Dunipace; the present one, on a knoll 1½ mile to the WNW, is a Gothic edifice, built in 1834 at a cost of £2500, and containing 604 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Dunipace and Torwood, with respective accommodation for 300 and 60 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 155 and 31, and grants of £130, 18s. 6d. and £23, 4s. Valuation (1882) £10,761, 18s. 10d., including £1032 for railway. Pop. (1801) 948, (1841) 1578, (1861) 1731, (1871) 1733, (1881) 1875.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Duniphail or **Dunphail**, an estate in Edinkillie parish, Elginshire, with a station of its own name on the Highland railway, near the right bank of the Divie, 1½ mile SSE of its influx to the Findhorn river, and 8½ miles S by W of Forres. The estate, extending southward from the station to nearly the source of the Divie, belonged anciently to the Comyns, and, after passing successively to the families of Dunbar and Cumming-Bruce, came by marriage in 1864 to Thomas-John Hovell-Thurlow, who, born in 1838, in 1874 succeeded his brother as fifth Baron Thurlow (cre. 1792), and in the same year assumed the additional surnames of Cumming-Bruce. He owns 10,518 acres in the shire, valued at £1182 per annum. Dunphail Castle, which crowns a green conical hill, three-fourths engirt by a narrow ravine, supposed to have been at one time the channel of the Divie, was vainly besieged in the beginning of the 14th century by Randolph, Earl of Moray, after the 'Battle of the Lost Standard,' and is now a fragmentary ruin. The present mansion, erected in 1828-29, from designs by Playfair, of Edinburgh, and considerably enlarged in 1842, is a splendid edifice in the Venetian style, with very beautiful grounds. It was built on a terrace 26 feet above and 200 yards distant from the Divie; but in the great flood of 3 and 4 Aug. 1829 it was all but destroyed by that impetuous stream, the bank falling in within one yard of the foundation of the E tower.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876. See DIVIE.

Dunira, a fine modern mansion in Comrie parish, Perthshire, 2¾ miles E of St Fillans, and 3 WNW of Comrie. From its wooded hill-side it commands a magnificent view of Strathearn; it was the favourite residence of that unfortunate statesman, Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville (1742-1811); and it now is a seat of Sir Sidney James Dundas of BEECHWOOD, who holds in Perthshire 5529 acres, valued at £2725 per annum.

Dunkeld (Celt. *dun-calden*, 'fort of the Keledei' or Culdees), a small but very interesting town of Strathtay, Perthshire, partly in the parish of Caputh, partly in that of Dunkeld and Dowally. A burgh of barony, it stands 216 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Tay, which here receives the Bran, and here is spanned by a magnificent bridge, leading 1 mile south-south-eastward to BIRNAM village and Dunkeld station on the Highland railway (1856-63), this being 80¼ miles S by E of Grantown, 8½ NW of Stanley Junction, 15¾ NNW of Perth, 61¼ NNW of Edinburgh, and 77¾ NE by N of Glasgow. The town lies low, deep sunk among wooded heights—behind it, Newtyle (996 feet) and Craigiebarns (900); and opposite, with the broad deep river between, Craig Vinean (1247) and Birnam Hill (1324). Gray, in describing the approach to it, speaks of the rapid Tay, seeming to issue out of woods thick and tall, that rise upon either hand; above them, to the W, the tops of higher mountains; down by the river-side under the thickest shades, the town; in its midst a ruined cathedral, the tower and shell still entire; and a little beyond, the Duke of Athole's mansion. Dunkeld is, indeed, the portal of the Grampian barrier; and its environs offer an exquisite blending of all that is most admired in the Highlands with one of the richest margins of the Lowlands.

About 815, or nine years after the slaughter of the monks of Iona by Vikings, Constantin, King of the Picts, founded the Culdee church of Dunkeld, as seat of the Columban supremacy in Scotland; which church was either completed or refounded by Kenneth mac Alpin, who in 850 translated to it a portion of St Columba's relics. So richly does Kenneth seem to have endowed this church, that, prior to 860 its wealth exposed it to pillage by the Danes, under the leadership of Ragnar Lodbroc. The first of its bishops was also first bishop of the Pictish kingdom, the Bishop of Fortrenn; but at his death in 865 the primacy was transferred to Abernethy, since the second abbot is styled merely 'princeps' or superior, and may have been either a cleric or a layman. Lay abbots certainly, and probably hereditary, were Duncan, who fell in battle at Drumcrub (965), and Crinan, who was son-in-law to Malcolm II. of Scotia, and father of the 'gracious Duncan,' and who, says Dr Skene, 'was in reality a great secular chief, occupying a position in power and influence not inferior to that of any of the native Mormaers.' During his time the abbey itself appears to have come to an end, for in 1027 Dunkeld was 'entirely burnt.' The bishopric was revived in 1107 by Alexander I.; among its thirty-seven holders were Bruce's 'own bishop,' William Sinclair (*ob.* 1338), and Gawin Douglas (1474-1522), the translator of Virgil's *Aeneid*. Once and once only Dunkeld has figured markedly in history, when on 21 Aug. 1689, twenty-five days after Killiecrankie, the cathedral, Dunkeld House, and the walls of its park were successfully held against 5000 Highlanders by the new-formed Cameronian regiment, 1200 strong, under Lieut.-Col. William Cleland, the same young poet Covenanter by whom, ten years before, Drumclog had been mainly won. He now fell early in the siege, which was maintained from early morn till close on midnight; but his men withstood stubbornly every wild onslaught of the mountaineers, and, being galled by musketry from the town, sent out a party with blazing faggots, fastened to long pikes. They fired the dry thatch, and burned every house save three; nay, some of the zealots with calm ferocity turned the keys in the locks, and left the unhappy marksmen to their doom. At length, worn out, the Highlanders retreated, whereon the Cameronians 'gave a great shout and threw their caps in the air, and then all joined in offering up praises to God for so miraculous a victory.' So ended this conflict between the 'Hillmen' and the Mountaineers, which, trifling as it may seem, had all the effect of a decisive battle in

crushing the hopes of James VII.'s Scottish adherents (vii. 385-390 of Hill Burton's *Hist. Scotl.*, ed. 1876). In olden times Dunkeld received many a visit from royalty, on its way to hunt in Glen Tilt—from William the Lyon in the latter half of the 12th century, from James V. in 1529, and from Queen Mary in 1564. And Queen Victoria, three times at any rate, has driven through the town. First, with Prince Albert, on 7 Sept. 1842, when 500 Athole men escorted her from the triumphal arch to the luncheon tent in the midst of an encampment of 1000 Highlanders. There she was welcomed by the late Duke of Athole (then Lord Glenlyon), who, through over-fatigue, had suddenly become quite blind; and there she beheld a sword-dance. Next, with Prince Albert still, on 11 Sept. 1844, when they 'got out at an inn, which was small, but very clean, to let Vicky have some broth; and Vicky stood and bowed to the people out of the window.' Thirdly, *incognita*, with the Dowager Duchess of Athole, on 3 Oct. 1865. Nor have other illustrious visitors been rare—the poet Gray (1766), Robert Burns (1787), Wordsworth (1803), etc., etc., etc.

The pretty village of Birnam, which has been separately noticed, is connected with the town by Telford's noble stone bridge erected in 1805-9 at a cost of £33,978, of which £7027 was advanced by the commissioners of Highland roads, £18,000 borrowed on the security of the tolls, and the rest defrayed by the Duke of Athole. Measuring 685 feet in length, 26½ in width, and 54 in height, it has seven arches—the middle one 90, two others each 84, two others each 74, and the two land-arches each 20, feet in span. The pontage was abolished in 1879. The town is laid out in the form of a cross; and, as approached from the right side of the Tay, is not seen in its full extent till one reaches the middle of the bridge. The street leading from the bridge was commenced in 1808, along a new reach of the Great North Road, from Perth to Inverness, by way of the bridge, and was designed to be a sort of new town, more elegant than the old; at the lower or bridge end stand the Athole Arms and the Free church, at the upper the Royal Hotel and the City Hall. The street at right angles to it comprises most of the old town, as reconstructed after the siege of 1689, and with a single exception consists of houses later than that date. The one exception is the ancient deanery, standing not far from the choir of the cathedral, and characterised by great thickness of wall.

The cathedral stands by the river side, at the W end of the old street, a little apart from the town, and on one side is shaded by trees, on the other bordered by a flower garden. It comprises a seven-bayed nave (1406-65), 122 feet long by 38 feet wide, and 40 high to the spring of the roof, with side aisles 12 feet wide, a four-bayed aisleless choir (1318-1400), 104 by 27 feet; a rectangular chapter-house (1457-65), on the N side of the choir; and a massive north-western tower (1469-1501), 24 feet square, and 96 feet high. All are Second Pointed in style, except the choir, which retains some scanty portions of First Pointed work, and is the only part not ruinous. Not long had the belfry been finished, when, on 12 Aug. 1560, Argyll and Ruthven required the Lairds of Airntully and Kinvaid 'to pass incontinent to the Kirk of Dunkeld, and tak doun the haill images thereof, and bring furth to the kirkyard, and burn them openly. And siclyke cast doun the altars, and purge the kirk of all kinds of monuments of idolatry; and this ye fail not to do, as ye will do us singular empleasure, and so commits to the protection of God. Fail not but ye tak good heid that neither the desks, windocks, nor doors be onyways hurt or broken, either glassin work or iron work.' The tenderness of the closing injunction would seem to have been neglected, since the roofs were included in the demolition; and not until 1600 was the choir re-roofed to serve as the parish church. Such it is still, and Dorothy Wordsworth describes the ruin in 1803 as 'greatly injured by being made the nest of a modern Scotch kirk with sash windows, very incongruous with the noble antique tower;' but in 1815 Government gave £990 and the Duke of Athole £4410 towards its renovation, and it now contains 655 sittings. In the nave may be noticed abundant features of the French Flamboyant. The great W window, for instance, so far as can be judged from the remaining fragments of its tracery, appears to have been designed on a peculiarly florid pattern, and so deflects from the vertical line of the gable, as to give space for a smaller circular window with double spiral mullions, above which is a foliated cross, still quite entire. The windows of the side aisles are very beautiful, and present no fewer than eight distinct patterns of tracery. The massive round piers dividing the side aisles from the nave are 10 feet high to the capital and 13½ in circumference, and out of Scotland might almost be taken for Romanesque. The arches between them, however, are unmistakably Second Pointed, with fluted soffits. The triforium consists of plain semicircular arches, divided by mullions into two lights, with a trefoil between; and the clerestory likewise consists of two-light windows, with trefoil heads and quatrefoil interval. Buttresses project between the windows, and are surmounted in the choir portion by crocketed pinnacles. An octangular turret, resembling a watch tower, at the south-western angle of the nave, terminates in a small parapeted gallery, supported on a rose carved moulding, and takes up a staircase, communicating by an ambulatory with the main tower, in which hang four bells. An elaborately sculptured monument of Bishop Robert Cardeny (1436), comprising a statue of him in his robes, beneath a crocketed canopy, is in the S aisle of the nave; a statue of Bishop William Sinclair (1338) is in the N aisle; a gigantic stone effigy of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, the 'Wolf of Badenoch' (1394), arrayed in panoply of mail, is in the spacious vestibule of the choir, where also a Gothic mural tablet was erected in 1872 to the memory of the officers and men of the 42d Highlanders who fell in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. The upper part of it contains a sculptured group, in high relief, representing a scene on a battle-field, all in pure white marble from the chisel of Sir John Steell, of Edinburgh. The chapter-house, adjoining the N side of the choir, is still entire; is lighted by four tall lancet windows, with trefoil heads, and, serving as the burying place of the ducal line, contains a fine marble statue of the fourth Duke of Athole (1833), with monuments of other members of the family.

The episcopal palace, a little SW of the cathedral, consisted of several long two-story houses, with thatched roofs, till in 1408 it was superseded by a strong castle, rendered necessary by frequent annoyance from Highland caterans; and, though now long extinct, has bequeathed to its site the name of Castle Close. The bishops made a great figure in their day. They had four palaces, at Dunkeld, Clunie, Perth, and Edinburgh, and got their lands S of the Forth erected into the barony of Aberlady, and those in the N into the barony of Dunkeld, which latter extended, not only around the town but continuously, with considerable breadth, for a distance of 7 miles to the palace of Clunie. A hill on which the bishops hanged many a freebooter rises close to the second lodge of the ducal grounds, and to the rear is a hollow in which many persons accused of witchcraft were burned at the stake. An ancient chapel, on ground now occupied by Athole Street, was built about 1420 by Bishop Cardeny, who endowed it with the rents of the lands of Mucklarie, eventually transferred to the rector of the grammar school. Another ancient chapel stood on Hillhead to the E of the town; was erected principally for the inhabitants of Fungarth; is now represented by only an enclosure wall around its site; and, having been dedicated to St Jerome, has bequeathed to the people of Fungarth the ludicrous nickname of 'Jorums.'

Dunkeld House, the modest seat of the Dukes of Athole, is a plain square mansion of the 17th century, behind the cathedral. A new palace, a little to the W, beside the Tay, was founded by the fourth Duke, who

left it unfinished at his death in 1830. Planned on a sumptuous scale, this promised to form a magnificent Gothic edifice; but the site did not please the next Duke, so two stories only were nearly finished, with a gallery 96 feet long, a private chapel, a spacious staircase, and many fine mullioned windows. The whole, after Hopper's designs, would have cost £200,000, of which £30,000 was actually expended. The grounds connected with Dunkeld House are of great extent, and, highly improved by the sixth Duke of Athole, who died in 1864, are surpassingly rich in features of natural and artificial beauty, including a home-farm, extensive gardens with vineries and greenhouses, an 'American garden,' 50 miles of walks and terraces, 30 miles of carriage-drives, the Rumbling-Bridge, the Falls of Bran, Ossian's Hall, etc. Plantations alone cover 18,500 acres, of larch principally, which is commonly said to have here been introduced to Scotland—a claim disputed, under date 1725, by Dawick in Peeblesshire. Anyhow, 'it was in 1738 that Mr Menzies of Meggernie brought small plants of the tree from London, and left five at Dunkeld and eleven at Blair, as presents to the Duke of Athole. These sixteen plants no doubt formed the source whence sprang the great proportion of the larch plantations throughout Scotland during last and the early part of the present century. . . . The entire area under larch in the Athole forest is stated at 10,324 acres, and the trees originally planted on it at 14,096,719. . . . Of the five planted in 1738, two were cut in 1809; one of them contained 147, and the other 168, cubic feet of timber; and they were sold at 3s. per cubic foot. . . . The two remaining ones of the five are still in a growing condition, and though they have begun to show signs of decay, they might yet survive many years. In 1831 their girth at 4 feet from the ground was 12 and 11 feet; in 1867, 16½ and 14½' ('Larch Forests,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1869). Besides these 'Mother Larches,' there are two oaks, two beeches, and a sycamore, whose huge dimensions are recorded in the same *Transactions* for 1880-81.

The old town cross, about 20 feet high, with four iron jougs attached to it, was removed about the beginning of the present century; in 1866 a fountain was erected by public subscription on its site to the memory of the sixth Duke. In 1877 a substantial City Hall was built at a cost of £1500; and Dunkeld has besides a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, a local savings' bank, 5 insurance agencies, 2 hotels and 2 inns, a public library, gas-works (1851), a good water-supply (1866), 2 masonic lodges, a Good Templars' lodge, curling and cricket clubs, a horticultural and poultry association (1869), a rose association (1873), a young men's Christian association, etc. Saturday is market-day; and fairs are held on 13 Feb., 5 April, 20 June (St Columba's), and the second Tuesday in November (cattle and horses), but they have dwindled greatly in importance. Nor are there any manufactures, the linen industry having been long extinct. Places of worship, other than the Cathedral, are an Independent chapel (1800; 310 sittings) and the new Free church (1874-75; 1000 sittings). The latter, which cost above £3000, presents a large gable frontage, with a tower upon either side, of which the western terminates in a slated spire, 85 feet high. The interior is adorned with a stained-glass memorial window to Fox-Maule Ramsay, eleventh Earl of Dalhousie, who laid the foundation stone. The royal grammar school was founded in 1567, the Duchess of Athole's girls' industrial school in 1853. St George's Hospital, endowed by Bishop George Brown in 1510 for seven old bedesmen, was succeeded by small cottages after the siege of 1689, and, through the loss of its charter, was stripped of most of its property about 1825. The town is governed by a baron bailie, under the Duke of Athole, having never availed itself of Queen Anne's charter of 1704 erecting it into a royal burgh. Pop. (1831) 1471, (1841) 1094, (1851) 1104, (1861) 929, (1871), 783, (1881) 768.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 47, 1868-69.

Dunkeld is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling, which meets on the last Tuesday of every second month, and comprises the old parishes of Auchtergaven, Blair Athole, Caputh, Cargill, Clunie, Dunkeld and Dowally, Little Dunkeld, Kinclaven, Kirkmichael, Lethendy and Kinloch, Moulin, and Rattray, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of Glenshee and Tenandry. Pop. (1871) 17,750, (1881) 17,030, of whom 3825 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—There is also a Free Church presbytery of Dunkeld, with churches of Auchtergaven, Blair Athole, Burrelton, Cargill, Clunie, Dalguise and Strathbran, Dunkeld, Kirkmichael, Lethendy, Moulin, and Struan, which together had 1548 communicants in 1881.

See Canon Alexander Myln's *Vitæ Dunkeldensis Ecclesiæ Episcoporum* (edited for Bannatyne Club by T. Thomson, 1823-31); vol. ii. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland* (1852); *Dunkeld, its Straths and Glens* (new ed., Dunkeld, 1879); and pp. 149-162 of Dr William Marshall's *Historic Scenes in Perthshire* (1880).

Dunkeld and Dowally, a Strathtay united parish of central Perthshire, containing the villages of Dowally and Kindallachan, and also part of the town of Dunkeld, which part, however, lies detached from the main body, a little to the SE. Bounded N by Logierait, E by Clunie and Caputh, and S and W by Little Dunkeld, it has an utmost length from N to S of 6¼ miles, a varying breadth from E to W of ⅔ mile and 4⅛ miles, and an area of 9825½ acres, of which only 18½ belong to the Dunkeld portion. The remaining 9807⅓ acres belonging to Dowally include 369 of water, and comprise a detached section, the barony of Dalcapon, which, lying mainly on the left bank of the Tummel, 1½ mile N of Ballinluig Junction, and surrounded on three sides by Logierait, has a length from SW to NE of 4 miles, with a varying width of 2½ and 7 furlongs. The Tay flows 6½ miles south-south-eastward along all the boundary with Little Dunkeld, and receives Kindallachan and Dowally Burns from the interior. In the interior, too, are Loch Ordie (5 × 3¼ furl.), Lochan na Beinne (1½ × ¾ furl.), St Colme's Loch (2 × 1 furl.), and Dowally Loch (1⅝ × ⅔ furl.), whilst at the meeting-point of Logierait, Moulin, and the Dalcapon section lies Loch Broom (5½ × 2 furl.). Along the Tay the surface declines to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising eastward to 1440 feet near Lochan na Beinne and 1622 at Chapel Hill. Dorothy Wordsworth has left us her impression of this parish, through which she drove with her brother on 8 Sept. 1804:—'We travelled down the Tummel till it is lost in the Tay, and then, in the same direction, continued our course along the vale of the Tay, which is very wide for a considerable way, but gradually narrows, and the river, always a fine stream, assumes more dignity and importance. Two or three miles before we reached Dunkeld, we observed whole hill-sides, the property of the Duke of Athole, planted with fir trees till they are lost among the rocks near the tops of the hills. In forty or fifty years these plantations will be very fine'—a prediction abundantly verified, woods, mostly of larch, now clothing the entire parish, with the exception of barely one-fortieth in pasture and little more than a tenth under crops. The Queen, too, remarks in her *Journal* on the beautiful windings of the Tay and the richly-wooded height, rocky and pyramidal, of Craigiebarns. A large white building, St Colme's, 7 furlongs SSE of Dowally and 4 miles NNW of Dunkeld, is the model farm of the Dowager Duchess of Athole; and the Duke of Athole is the sole proprietor. This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £232. The churches are noticed under Dowally and Dunkeld; and Dowally public, Dunkeld Duchess of Athole's, and Dunkeld Royal schools, with respective accommodation for 107, 135, and 151 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 42, 85, and 58, and grants of £48, 17s., £86, 5s. 6d., and £54, 1s. Valuation (1882) £3356, 10s. 8d. Pop. of parish (1801) 1857, (1831) 2037, (1841) 1752, (1861) 971, (1871) 839; of Dunkeld regis-

tration district (1871) 881, (1881) 882.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 56, 47, 1869-70.

Dunkeld and Perth Railway. See HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

Dunkeld, Little, a Strathtay parish of central Perthshire, containing the villages of Birnam, Inver, Dalguise, and Balnaguard, with the stations of Murthly, Dunkeld, and Dalguise. It is bounded N by Logierait, NE by Dunkeld-Dowally and Caputh, E by Kinclaven, S by Auchtergaven, the Tullybeagles section of Methven, the Logiealmond section of Monzie, and Fowlis Wester, W by Dull and a fragment of Weem. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 11¼ miles; its width varies between 2⅜ and 14⅜ miles, the latter measured from W by N to E by S, viz., from Loch Fender to the Tay near Murthly station; and its area is 41,941¼ acres, of which 872⅛ are water. The TAY sweeps 17⅜ miles east-south-eastward, southward, and east-south-eastward again, along all the boundary with Logierait, Dunkeld-Dowally, and Caputh; its affluent, the BRAN, from 9 furlongs below its exit from Loch Freuchie, winds 12¼ miles east-north-eastward, partly along the southern border, but mainly through the interior. Loch SKIACH (6 × 3⅓ furl.) and Little Loch Skiach (2¼ × 1½ furl.) lie towards the middle of the parish; and on its western border are Lochs Creagh (1⅜ × ⅝ furl.) and Fender (2⅜ × 2 furl.). In the furthest E the surface sinks along the Tay to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward and north-westward to Kingswood (451 feet), Birnam Hill (1324), Little Trochrie Hill (1199), Creag Liath (1399), Airlich (1026), Meikle Crochan (1915), Craig Vinean (1247), Druim Mor (1203), Meall Mor (1512), Craig Hulich (1809), Meall Dearg (2258), Creag Mhor (1612), Creag an Eunaich (1506), Meall Reamhar (1659), Elrick More (1693), Craig Lochie (1700), and Creag Maoiseach (1387), where the eleven last are all to the N of the Bran. Roofing-slate, of excellent quality and of a deep-blue hue, has been quarried on Birnam Hill, and fine-grained sandstone near Murthly, while potters-clay occurs in Strathbran. The soil is black loam throughout most of the eastern valley, on the other arable lands is partly black mould, partly a mixture of sand and gravel, and on the hills is very poor. Nearly three-sevenths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage, less than a fifth is pastoral, about one-thirteenth is under wood, and all the remainder is waste. A considerable though ever lessening number of cairns, stone circles, and hill-forts make up the antiquities, with 'Duncan's Camp' upon Birnam Hill, the ruins of Trochrie Castle, an old bridge across the Bran a little higher up, and a memorial stone at Ballinloan that marks the meeting-place of feudal courts. In the days of Bishop James Bruce, about the middle of the 15th century, this parish suffered severely from the raids of Robert Reoch Macdonnochie; and at some period unknown to record its church and its clergy would seem to have fared but poorly at the hands of its own parishioners. For—

> 'Oh! sic a parish, oh! sic a parish!
> Oh! sic a parish is Little Dunkel'!
> They hae hangit the minister, droun'd the precentor,
> Dung doun the steeple, an' fuddl'd the bell.'

Thanks to the beauty of its scenery, Little Dunkeld has many interesting memories of visits from illustrious personages—the poets Gray and Wordsworth, the Queen and Prince Consort, Millais the painter, and others. Perhaps the most interesting of all is that thus noted in Burns's *Highland Tour*:—'30 Aug. 1787. Walk with Mrs Stewart and Beard to Birnam top—fine prospect down Tay—Craigiebarns hills—Hermitage on the Bran, with a picture of Ossian—breakfast with Dr Stewart—Neil Gow plays—a short, stout-built, honest, Highland figure, with his greyish hair shed on his honest social brow—an interesting face, marking strong sense, kind openheartedness, mixed with unmistrusting simplicity—visit his house—Marget Gow.' Neil Gow (1727-1807) was born at Inver; so was his son, Nathaniel (1766-1831), who was himself a masterly violinist. The principal mansions are Murthly Castle, Dalguise House, Kinnaird House, Kinloch Lodge, Torwood, St Mary's Tower, and Erigmore; and 6 heritors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 feuars of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 7 of from £20 to £50. Giving off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Amulree and Logiealmond, Little Dunkeld is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £358. There are two churches—the one, by the Tay, nearly opposite Dunkeld, built in 1798, and containing 820 sittings; the other, in Strathbran, near Rumbling-Bridge, 3 miles to the WSW, rebuilt in 1851, and containing 250. There is also a Free church of Strathbran and Dalguise, standing near Trochrie, 4 miles WSW of Dunkeld; and the five schools of Drumour, Little Dunkeld, Murthly, Balnaguard, and Dalguise, with respective accommodation for 67, 200, 88, 37, and 56 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 46, 137, 59, 27, and 56, and grants of £37, 14s., £144, 5s. 6d., £57, 11s. 6d., £37, 3s., and £52, 17s. Valuation (1843) £8960, 6s. 10d., (1882) £20,209, 6s. 11d. Pop. of parish (1801) 2977, (1831) 2867, (1861) 2104, (1871) 2373; of registration district (1871) 2352, (1881) 2149.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 55, 1868-69.

Dunkenny, an estate, with a mansion, in Eassie and Nevay parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles WSW of Glamis station. Its owner, John Ramsay L'Amy, Esq. (b. 1813; suc. 1854), holds 475 acres in the shire, valued at £700 per annum.

Dunlappie, an ancient parish in the N of Forfarshire, united in 1612 to Stracathro. It forms the north-western district of the present Stracathro parish; takes its name from the two words Dun and Lappie, signifying a 'hill' and 'water;' and consists partly of Lundie Hill (800 feet), with West Water flowing around much of the hill's base, and partly of lower grounds traversed by numerous streamlets.

Dun Leacainn, a massive hill (1173 feet) in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, rising from the margin of Loch Fyne to the NE of Furnace village, 8 miles SW of Inverary town. A granite quarry, furnishing stones of fine grain and colour for exportation, is worked in a spur of the hill, and was the scene of a stupendous blast in Oct. 1871, when 4 tons of gunpowder, deposited in a deep boring, the result of more than a twelvemonth's operation, exploded with a muffled roar, and with a slight upheaval of the hill-front; and tore into pieces, ready for working to the desired size, many thousand tons of the solid rock.

Dunliath, an old Scandinavian fort in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Dunlichity, an ancient parish of NE Inverness-shire, united in 1618 to DAVIOT, and lying along Strathnairn to the SW of Daviot. It takes its name, originally *Dunlecatti*, and signifying 'the hill of the Catti,' from a hill adjacent to its church; it forms the larger portion of the united parish of Daviot and Dunlichity; and it still has a church of its own, rebuilt in 1758, and containing 300 sittings. The Catti, whose territory lay in and around it, were the ancestors of the Clan Chattan, comprising MacIntoshes, MacPhersons, Davidsons, MacGillivrays, MacBeans, VicGovies, Gows or Smiths, and others, all followers of MacIntosh of MacIntosh.

Dunlop, a village in the N of Cunninghame district, Ayrshire, and a parish partly also in Renfrewshire. The village, standing on the right bank of Glazert Burn, has a post and telegraph office, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, and a station on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint railway, 2⅜ miles NNW of Stewarton, 7¾ NNW of Kilmarnock, and 16 SW of Glasgow; fairs are held at it on the second Friday of May, *o. s.*, and 12 Nov. Pop. (1861) 330, (1871) 380, (1881) 357.

The parish, containing also Lugton Junction, 2¼ miles N of Dunlop and 5¼ E by S of Beith, is bounded N and NE by Neilston, SE and S by Stewarton, and NW by Beith. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 5⅞ miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between 3½ furlongs and 2½ miles; and its area is 7181¼ acres, of which 1101 belong to Renfrewshire, and 2 are water. Three streams all run south-westward, on their ultimate way to the

Irvine—Lugton Water along the boundary with Beith, Corsehill Burn along that with Stewarton, and Glazert Burn right through the interior; Halket Loch, covering 9 or 10 acres, was drained about 1830. Sinking to 280 feet above sea-level at the south-western corner of the parish, the surface rises thence to 444 feet near Ravenslie, 447 near Dunlop station, 583 near Titwood, 828 near Craignaught, 687 near East Halket, and 749 at Drumgrain—steep rocky knolls or hills these last that command a brilliant panoramic prospect. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous; claystone-porphyry, amygdaloid, greenstone, and basalt have been extensively quarried; limestone is plentiful, and has long been worked; and coal exists, but of very inferior quality. Columnar basalt, its pillars generally pentagonal and somewhat curved, occurs at Lochridge Hills, and has been laid bare by quarrying operations. The soil in a few spots is moss, in some is a fine loam, and mostly is of a clayey retentive nature, very productive, especially in grass. Barbara Gilmour, a woman whose wits had been sharpened by exile in Ireland during Scotland's troubles between the Restoration and the Revolution, settled down in Dunlop as a farmer's wife, and, having specially turned her attention to the produce of the dairy, attempted successfully to manufacture from unskimmed milk a species of cheese till then unknown in Scotland, and differing vastly from the horny insipidity of her foregoers. Her process soon was copied by her neighbours; and 'Dunlop cheese' came in a short time into such demand, that whether made by Barbara or her neighbours, or by the housewives of adjoining parishes, it found a ready market far and near. Even Cobbett himself pronounced it 'equal in quality to any cheese from Cheshire, Gloucestershire, or Wiltshire.' The Cunninghame cattle of the present day, from whose milk this famous cheese is mostly made, are descendants from several foreign animals—Alderneys, according to tradition—purchased about the middle of last century by Mr John Dunlop of Dunlop House. Aiket Castle is the principal antiquity; a pre-Reformation chapel, ½ mile from the village, having left no vestiges. From at least 1260 down to 1858 the lands of Dunlop were held by a family of the same name, the last but one of whom John Dunlop (1806-39), M.P. for the county, was created a baronet in 1838. He it was that built Dunlop House in 1833, a fine Tudor mansion, 1¼ mile E of Dunlop station. At present 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 21 of between £100 and £500, 13 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. Dunlop is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £367. The parish church, built in 1835, is a handsome edifice, containing 750 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 221 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 144, and a grant of £107, 15s. Valuation (1860) £9750; (1882) £13,104, 19s., *plus* £2550 for railway. Pop. (1801) 808, (1831) 1040, (1861) 1038, (1871) 1160, (1881) 1363.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dunloskin, a farm with a small fresh-water lake in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire, on the Hafton estate, 1 mile N by W of Dunoon town. Loch Loskin (500 × 200 yards) lies at an altitude of 110 feet above sea-level, and is famous for water-lilies and other aquatic plants; W of it rises peaked Dunan (575 feet), which commands a splendid view.

Dunlugas, an estate, with a mansion in Alvah parish, Banffshire, on the right bank of the Deveron, 4½ miles NNW of Turriff. Built in 1793, the mansion is a handsome three-story granite edifice, with very beautiful grounds. Its owner, Captain Hans George Leslie, owns 1568 acres in the shire, valued at £1447 per annum. See Alvah.

Dunmacsniochan. See Beregonium.

Dunmaglass (Gael. *dun-na-glas*, 'grey castle'), an estate, with a shooting-lodge, in the detached Nairnshire section of Daviot and Dunlichity parish, 15 miles SSW of Daviot church, and 6¼ E by S of Inverfarigaig pier, upon Loch Ness. Since 1626 the estate has belonged to the heads of the Macgillivrays, its present holder being Neil John Macgillivray, Esq., of Montreal, in Canada; and, extending over 12,600 acres of £1000 annual value, it comprehends all the upper waters of the Farigaig.

Dunman, a rocky hill on the SW coast of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire, overhanging the sea, 4½ miles WNW of the Mull of Galloway. It rises to a height of 522 feet; is crowned with the vestiges of an ancient fort, probably of the times of the Strathclyde or Cumbrian kingdom; and, about the end of last century, had an eagle's eyrie on its cliffs.

Dunmhieraonaill or **Ronaldson's Tower**, a ruined ancient beacon or watch-tower in Kilninver and Kilmelfort parish, Argyllshire, on a point on the coast of the Sound of Mull.

Dunmoor. See Dun, Muir of.

Dunmore, a conspicuous height (841 feet) in Comrie parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile N by W of Comrie village. It is crowned by a handsome granite obelisk, 72 feet high, erected in 1815 to the memory of Henry Dundas of Dunira, first Viscount Melville (1742-1811); and it commands a magnificent view of Strathearn.

Dunmore, a hill (1520 feet) in Crieff parish, Perthshire, flanking the left or E side of the Sma' Glen of Glenalmond, 5 miles S of Amulree. A ruined ancient fort surmounting it, about half a rood in extent, consists of strong stone bulwarks, in places double, and partly vitrified on the W side. Inaccessible on all sides except one, and there defended by a deep trench, 30 paces beyond the bulwarks, it is believed to belong to the ancient Caledonian times; and has, by popular tradition and by some credulous antiquaries, been regarded as a habitation of Fingal. See Clach-na-Ossian.

Dunmore. See Kilcalmonell.

Dunmore, a village and a noble mansion in Airth parish, Stirlingshire. The village stands on the right shore of the Forth, 2¼ miles NNE of Airth station, and 8 ESE of Stirling, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Its small harbour is a place of call for the Stirling and Granton steamers. The mansion, ⅔ mile WSW of the village, is a plain castellated edifice, and stands amid splendid gardens and beautifully wooded grounds, containing and commanding delightful views. Its private Episcopal chapel, St Andrew's (1850-51), is a good Early English structure, with stained-glass windows, monuments to the two last earls, and an exquisite marble one to the Hon. Mrs C. A. Murray, who died in 1851. Beneath the chapel is the Dunmore mausoleum, and close to it is the tower of the old Elphinstone castle. Dunmore is the chief Scottish seat of Charles Adolphus Murray, seventh Earl of Dunmore since 1686 (b. 1841; suc. 1845), who is fifth in descent from the second son of the first Marquis of Athole, and who owns in Stirlingshire 4620 acres, valued at £8923 per annum. See Harris.

Dun, Muir of, a hamlet in Dun parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles N by W of Bridge of Dun Junction. It has fairs on the first Tuesday of May, old style, and the third Thursday of June.

Dunmyat, an abrupt commanding hill in the Perthshire portion of Logie parish, to the N of the Links of Forth, and 3½ miles NE of Stirling. A frontier mass of the Ochils, it projects somewhat from the contiguous hills, standing out from them like a buttress, and presenting to the Carse of the Forth an acclivity of steeps, precipices, and cliffs; it consists of rocks akin to those of the neighbouring hills, but penetrated with large workable veins of barytes; it rises to an altitude of 1375 feet above sea-level; and it commands, from its summit, a prospect of great extent and diversity, almost unrivalled in gorgeousness, and comprehending the domain of Airthrey, the vale of the Devon, Cambuskenneth Abbey, the town and castle of Stirling, the Carse of the Forth, the luxuriant Lothians, the fertile strath between the Forth and the Clyde away to the centre of Clydesdale, the upper basin of the Forth to the river springs on Ben Lomond, and the peaks and masses of the frontier Grampians and of the Southern

Highlands, from the centre of Perthshire all round to the Pentlands.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Dunn, a hamlet, with an inn, in Watten parish, Caithness, near the head of Loch Watten, 9 miles SE of Thurso.

Dun-na-Feulan or **Gull Rocks,** two rocky islets near the cliffs of Sanda island, in Small Isles parish, Argyllshire. Of different magnitudes, but of similar height, rising 100 feet above sea-level, they form striking scenic combinations with surrounding objects; and, when the mountains of Rum are swathed in clouds and the intervening sea-sound is lashed into tumult by a storm, their appearance is singularly grand. One of them is so slender as to present some resemblance to a steeple; and it consists partly of trap rock and partly of conglomerate, divided from each other by a vertical plane.

Dunnagoil. See DUNAGOIL.

Dunnechtan. See DUNNICHEN.

Dunnemarle. See DUNIMARLE.

Dunnet, a village and a parish in the N of Caithness. The village stands, near the north-eastern corner of Dunnet Bay, 3 miles NNE of Castletown and 9 ENE of Thurso by road, only 2¼ and 6¾ by sea; a little place with a beautiful southern exposure, it has a post office under Thurso, an inn, and fairs on the first Tuesday of April, the last Tuesday of August, and the second Tuesday of October.

The parish is bounded NW and N by the Pentland Firth, E by Canisbay, SE by Bower, SW by Bower and Olrig, and W by Dunnet Bay. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8 miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 4½ furlongs and 6½ miles; and its area is 17,758¼ acres, of which 383⅜ are foreshore and 519 water. The coast-line, about 15 miles in length, is occupied over more than half that distance by the bold promontory of Dunnet Head; comprises a reach of 1½ mile in the extreme SW of level sand, and a reach of 2¼ miles in the extreme E of low shore accessible at several creeks; and, in all other parts is rocky and more or less inaccessible, Dunnet Bay (3¼ × 2½ miles) strikes east-south-eastward from the Pentland Firth, along the SW base of Dunnet Head, and, extending to the said reach of level sand, belongs on its southern shore to Olrig parish. Throughout its connection with Dunnet it affords no shelter for vessels, but forms there excellent fishing ground for saithe, flounders, etc., and is sometimes frequented, in July and August, by shoals of herrings. Dunnet Head, 4 miles long and from 1⅜ to 3 miles across, goes northward from the vicinity of the village to a semicircular termination; and, consisting mainly of a hill ridge diversified with heights and hollows, it stoops precipitously to the sea all round its coast in broken rocks from 100 to 306 feet high. It contains at or near the water line several caves, and is crowned on its extremity by a lighthouse, erected in 1831 at a cost of £9135, and showing a fixed light, visible at the distance of 23 nautical miles. The rest of the land is comparatively low and flat, attaining only 200 feet above sea-level at Barrock near the Free church, and 216 near Greenland school. Besides ten little lakes on Dunnet Head, the largest of them the Loch of Bushtas (3 × 1 furl.), there are in the interior St John's Loch (6½ × 4½ furl.) and Loch Hailan (8½ × 3⅗ furl.); but Loch Syster (1¾ × ½ mile), on the Canisbay border, was drained in 1866 at a cost of £840, whereby 269 acres of solum were exposed—150 of them capable of cultivation. Sandstone, of compact structure suitable for ordinary masonry and for millstones, rollers, and gate posts, forms the main mass of Dunnet Head; sandstone-flag, suitable for pavement and similar to the famous Caithness flag of other parts of the county, underlies the interior districts; and both are extensively quarried. The soil, on Dunnet Head, is mostly moss, incumbent on moorland-pan; on the eastern seaboard, is black loam, overlying sandy clay; on the south-western seaboard, round Dunnet village, is a dry, black, sandy loam; over 2000 acres eastward of Dunnet Bay is benty sand or links, formerly in commonage, but now divided among several farms, and considerably clothed with herbage; over 3000 acres in the extreme E is moss, from 2 to 6 feet deep, resting upon blue clay; and in the southern districts is an argillaceous loam, incumbent on a bed of clay from 2 to 5 feet deep. If the entire land surface be classified into 17 parts, about 5 of them are in cultivation, 2 are links, 6 are moss, and 4 are improvable waste. Several of the ancient structures, usually called Picts' houses, are in the parish, one of them at Ham being still fairly entire; in 1873, a cist at Kirk o' Banks yielded 5 penannular silver armlets, about 3 inches in diameter, which now are in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. A pre-Reformation chapel at Dunnet Head and two others in different localities have left some vestiges. Timothy Pont, the topographer, was minister during 1601-8. Dunnet is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £311. The parish church at the village is ancient, and, repaired and enlarged in 1837, contains 700 sittings. There is also a Free church at Barrock, 2⅞ miles to the E. Three public schools—Dunnet, Cross Roads, and Greenland—with respective accommodation for 100, 185, and 68 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 115, 54, and 24, and grants of £91, £48, and £33, 6s. Valuation (1881) £6237, 11s., of which £4343, 18s. belonged to James Christie Traill, Esq. Pop. (1801) 1366, (1831) 1906, (1861) 1861, (1871) 1661, (1881) 1625, of whom 63 were Gaelic speaking, and 16 tinkers dwelling in caves.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Dunnichen, a village and a parish of Forfarshire. The village stands 1¾ mile E by N of Kingsmuir station, on the Dundee and Forfar section of the Caledonian Railway, and 3¾ miles ESE of its post-town, Forfar. A great March fair once held at it is now extinct.

The parish, containing also LETHAM village and Kingsmuir station, is bounded N and NE by Rescobie, E by Kirkden and Carmyllie, S by the Kirkbuddo section of Guthrie, SW by Inverarity, W and NW by Forfar. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 3¾ miles; its width, from E to W, varies between 7½ furlongs and 3⅜ miles; and its area is 4922 acres, of which 827½ belong to the DUNBARROW detached section, and 5 are water. The surface, sinking near Letham to close on 300 feet above sea-level, thence rises south-westward to 418 near Craichie, 513 near Fairhead, and 614 near Draffinn; and west-north-westward to 764 at Dunnichen Hill, on the Rescobie border, which, either cultivated or planted to its summit, was originally called Dun-Nechtan, perhaps after Nectan Morbet, a Pictish king (457-81). The rivulet Vinney, running from W to E along the base of Dunnichen Hill, receives some rills in its progress, and passes into Kirkden, there to fall into the Lunan. A marsh of some 50 acres in extent, called the Mire of Dunnichen, and containing an islet on which the ancient church of Dunnichen is said to have been built, was drained, and is now under cultivation. Sandstone, quarried for various purposes, is the prevailing rock; and the soils, for the most part, are either friable loams with predominance of sand, or friable clays on retentive bottoms. Fully three-fourths of the entire area are either regularly or occasionally in tillage, a little more than one-tenth is under wood, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. A Caledonian or Pictish fort, on a low southern shoulder of Dunnichen Hill, had left some vestiges, which were partly removed for building dykes, and partly obliterated by a quarry; another ancient fort on Dunbarrow Hill is still traceable in its foundations. In a sanguinary battle, fought on the East Mains of Dunnichen, the revolted Picts defeated and slew Ecgfrid, the Northumbrian king, recovering thus their independence, 20 May 685. Their victory has left its vestiges in stone-covered graves, with urns and human bones, both on the East Mains of Dunnichen and in a round gravel knoll near the Den of Letham. Dunnichen House, near the village, at the foot of the southern slope of Dunnichen Hill, is a fine mansion, beautifully embosomed in trees; the estate, purchased about 1700 by a Dundee merchant of the name of Dempster, was greatly improved by the eminent agriculturist, 'honest George Dempster,' M.P. (1735-1818),

and now is held by Lady Dempster-Metcalfe (suc. 1875), who owns 3970 acres in the shire, valued at £4868 per annum. Two other proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and two of less, than £750; and there are, besides, a number of small feuars. Dunnichen is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £204. The parish church (1802; 456 sittings) stands at Dunnichen village, and at Letham are Free and Congregational churches; whilst three public schools—Craichie, Letham infant, and Letham mixed—with respective accommodation for 100, 95, and 200 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 66, 62, and 92, and grants of £54, 4s., £46, 4s., and £97, 13s. Valuation (1882) £8421, 10s. 11d., *plus* £472 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1043, (1831) 1513, (1861) 1932, (1871) 1536, (1881) 1422.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Dunnideer, an isolated hill in Insch parish, Aberdeenshire, 1¼ mile W of Insch village. Separated only by the narrow vale of the Shevock rivulet from Christ's Kirk Hill (1020 feet) in Kennethmont parish, and standing nearly in a line with the W end of Foudland (1529) 3¼ miles to the N, it rises abruptly in the form of a cone, a little flattened at the top, to a height of 876 feet above sea-level, or 470 above the village. It is crowned by remains of a vitrified fort, and by the fragment of an ancient tower, with walls 7 feet thick and from 50 to 60 feet high, variously alleged to have been built either by Grig or Girig, King of the Picts, or by David, Earl of Huntingdon.

Dunnikier, a mansion in Kirkcaldy parish, Fife, 3 miles N of Kirkcaldy town. The estate, comprising much of the seaboard of Dysart parish and about seven-eighths of the landward part of Kirkcaldy, has belonged since the close of the 17th century to the Oswalds, a family that has produced an eminent statesman and a distinguished general in the Right Hon. James Oswald (*c.* 1715-80) and Sir John Oswald, G.C.B. (*c.* 1770-1840). The son and successor of the latter, James Townsend Oswald, Esq. (b. 1820), holds 1623 acres in the shire, valued at £4672 per annum, including £466 for coal. See KIRKCALDY.

Dunnikier, a hill in Kilconquhar parish, Fife, 3¼ miles NNW of Colinsburgh. It rises to an altitude of 750 feet above sea-level, and commands an extensive and very brilliant view over much of Fife, and over parts of the Firths of Forth and Tay, to the Lammermuirs, the Sidlaws, and the Grampians.

Dunninald House, a mansion of 1825 in Craig parish, Forfarshire, ½ mile from the lofty sea-cliffs of Boddin and 3 miles S by W of Montrose. The estate (663 acres, of £2281 annual value) is the property of the daughters of co-heiresses of the late Patrick Arkley, Esq.,—Mary Charlotte Smyth and Eliza Stansfeld. See CRAIG.

Dunning (Gael. *dunan*, 'small fort'), a village and a parish of Lower Strathearn, SE Perthshire. The village stands, 200 feet above sea-level, on Dunning Burn, near the northern base of the Ochils, 1¾ mile SE of Dunning station on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, this being 4¼ miles NE of Auchterarder, 23½ NE of Stirling, 60¼ NNW of Edinburgh, 53½ NE of Glasgow, and 9½ WSW of Perth, under which Dunning has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments. Burned by Mar's forces in the retreat from Sheriffmuir to Perth, with the exception of a single house, on 14 Nov. 1715, it now is a neat little place, held in feu of Lord Rollo, under a baron-bailie; and possesses a branch of the Union Bank, a local savings' bank, an hotel, gas-works, a town-hall, a library and reading-room, a mutual improvement society (1858), bowling and curling clubs, and a bread society. A thorn-tree, planted to commemorate its burning by the Jacobites, and protected by a strong circular wall, still stands in the centre of the village. Wednesday is market-day; and fairs are held on the last Tuesday of April, 20 June, and the Monday before the first Tuesday of October. The parish church contains 1000 sittings, as rebuilt and enlarged in 1810, when only the tower was spared of the Norman church of St Serf, built in the beginning of the 13th century. This, with its saddle-roof and SW stair-turret, is a very characteristic structure, tapering upwards in three unequal stages to a height of 75 feet. In the course of recent repairs, a fine Norman arch between the tower and the interior of the church, which had been barbarously bricked up and disfigured, was reopened and restored. There are also a Free church and a U.P. church; whilst a public and an infant and industrial school, with respective accommodation for 241 and 68 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 116 and 60, and grants of £86, 8s. and £50, 6s. Pop. (1841) 1068, (1861) 1105, (1871) 943, (1881) 1113.

The parish, containing also the village of Newton of Pitcairns, is bounded N by Findo-Gask, NE by Forteviot, E and SE by Forgandenny, S by Orwell in Kinross and by Fossoway, SW by Glendevon, and W by Auchterarder. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 6½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 2¼ and 5¼ miles; and its area is 14,928 acres, of which 18⅓ lie detached, and 73 are water. The EARN, here winding 3¼ miles eastward, roughly traces all the northern boundary, and here receives Dunning Burn, running 3¼ miles north-by-eastward over a gravelly bed; another of its affluents, the Water of MAY, rises on the eastern slope of John's Hill, at the SW corner of the parish, and thence flows 4⅞ miles eastward and north-eastward through the southern interior and along the Forgandenny border, till it passes off into Forgandenny. In the W is triangular White Moss Loch (1¾ × 1½ furl.), and in the E the tinier Loch of Montalt (1 × ½ furl.). Sinking in the NE along the Earn to 34 feet above the sea, the surface rises southward to the green pastoral Ochils, and, tolerably level over its northern half, attains 193 feet near Mains of Duncrub, 171 near Nether Garvock, 1064 at Rossie Law, 932 near Montalt, 1419 at Simpleside Hill, 1302 at Skymore Hill, 1337 at Cock Law, 1558 at Corb Law, and 1500 at John's Hill, the two last culminating on the Auchterarder border. Trap rock prevails in the S, sandstone throughout the centre and the N; and both have been quarried. The soil is light and sandy along the Earn, clay or gravel in other arable tracts, and on the Ochils such as to yield good pasturage for sheep. A fort is on Rossie Law, a standing stone near Crofts; and urns have been found and pieces of ancient armour. Mansions are DUNCRUB House, Garvock, Pitcairn, Inverdunning, and Kippen; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 15 of from £20 to £50. Dunning is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £415. Valuation (1882) £13,886, 1s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 1504, (1831) 2045, (1861) 2084, (1871) 1832, (1881) 1635, this singular decrease in the landward part of the parish being due to the absorption of small farms into large.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 39, 48, 47, 1867-69.

Dunnottar (anc. *Dunfoither;* Gael. *dun-oitir*, 'fort of the low promontory'), a coast parish of Kincardineshire, containing the fishing village of Crawton and all the old town of STONEHAVEN. It is bounded NW and N by Fetteresso, E by the German Ocean, S by Kinneff, and SW by Arbuthnott and Glenbervie. Rudely resembling a triangle in outline, with westward apex, it has an utmost length from E to W of 5 miles, an utmost breadth from N to S of 3¾ miles, and an area of 7884⅜ acres, of which 16 are foreshore and 86 water. The coast is rock-bound and precipitous, consisting partly of detached masses and headlands, but chiefly of a range of cliffs rising to heights of 100 and 200 feet above the deep water that washes their base. In its loftiest portion for about a mile it presents an unbroken wall-like face, thronged with sea-birds, and hence called Fowlsheugh; elsewhere it exhibits fantastic forms of isolated or creviced rock, several large caverns and rock-tunnels, and a natural arcade more than 150 yards long, through the base of a high promontory, which may be traversed by an ordinary-sized boat. The sea can be gained from the land only by a few narrow grassy

declivities that lead down to coves or baylets, fenced by sunken rocks against access by ships or large boats. Carron Water winds 6¼ miles east-by-northward along all the boundary with Fetteresso; and the northern division of the parish along its bank forms the eastern end of the Howe of Mearns—the eastern commencement, that is, of the great hollow which extends diagonally across Scotland, and bears in Forfarshire and Perthshire the name of Strathmore. Otherwise the surface has a general westward or west-south-westward ascent, to 433 feet near Kittlenaked, 492 at Law of Lumgair, 638 at Cloch-na Hill, and 700 near Carmont on the Glenbervie border. The predominant rock is sandstone conglomerate, containing nodules of quartz and limestone; whilst porphyritic granite forms a stratum at Carmont. Granite and gneiss boulders are not unfrequent; columnar basalt forms part of a ledge of rock at Crawton; and a building-stone, known locally as 'red craig,' has been quarried on a sandstone cliff above Stonehaven Harbour. The soils are variously clayey, loamy, gravelly, and moorish; and they occur, not in separate expanses or in strictly distinguishable sections, but mixedly in all parts of the parish, and often on one farm or even in one field. About three-fifths of the entire area are under cultivation, rather more than one-fifth is hill pasture or moor, and fully one-twelfth is under wood. Dunnottar Castle is the chief antiquity, others being a cairn at Carmont and a 'Pict's kiln' on Lumgair Law. Barras, the seat once of a branch of the Ogilvies, 3½ miles SSW of Stonehaven, is now a ruin; and the principal mansion is Dunnottar House, 1 mile SW of Stonehaven, which, built about 1802, is a plain but large edifice, with gardens formed at a cost of £10,000 and upwards. Its owner, William Nathaniel Forbes, Esq. (b. 1826; suc. 1851), holds 6528 acres in the shire, valued at £5494 per annum; and 2 other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 20 of from £20 to £50. Dunnottar is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £308. The parish church stands by the Carron, 1 mile WSW of Stonehaven, and was built in 1782 on the site of the church of St Bridget; in its graveyard is a stone to the Covenanters who perished in the Castle, and here it was that in 1793 Scott met Robert Paterson or 'Old Mortality.' Backmuirhill and Dunnottar public schools, with respective accommodation for 94 and 212 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 51 and 209, and grants of £46, 15s. and £158, 2s. 11d. Valuation (1856) £8294; (1882) £12,078, 8s. 1d., *plus* £1384 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1973, (1831) 1852, (1861) 1828, (1871) 2102, (1881) 2498.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Dunnottar Castle, a ruined fortress on the coast of Dunnottar parish, 1½ mile S by E of Stonehaven. It crowns the flat summit, 4½ acres in extent, of a stupendous rock, which, somewhat resembling that of Edinburgh Castle, is all but severed from the mainland by a chasm, and on all other sides rises sheer from the sea to a height of 160 feet. The ancient capital of the Mearns, this natural stronghold figures early in history, for, in 681, we hear of the siege of 'Dunfoithir' by Bruidhe, King of the Picts, and, in 894, of a second siege under Turan, his successor. Then, in 900, Donald, King of Alban, was cut off here and slain by the Danes; and, in 934, Aethelstan, ravaging Scotland with his land forces, penetrated so far as Dunnottar. Of much later date, however, is the present castle, which, from its situation and extent, forms one of the most majestic ruins in the kingdom, and which, prior to the era of artillery, must have been well-nigh impregnable. The only approach to it is by a steep path winding round the body of the rock, which has been scarped and rendered inaccessible by art. The entrance is through a gate, in a wall about 40 feet high; whence, by a long passage, partly arched over, and through another gate pierced with four œilettes or loop-holes, the area of the castle is reached. This passage was formerly strengthened by two iron portcullises. The area is surrounded by an embattled wall, and occupied by buildings of very different ages, which, though dismantled, are, for the most part, tolerably entire, wanting but roofs and floors. The oldest, with the exception of the chapel, is a square tower said to have been built towards the close of the 14th century. A large range of lodging-rooms and offices, with a long gallery of 120 feet, appears to be comparatively modern—not older than the latter end of the 16th century. There are ruins of various other buildings and conveniences necessary or proper for a garrison, such as barracks, a basin or cistern of water 20 feet in diameter, a bowling-green, and a forge said to have been used for casting iron bullets. The building now called the chapel was at one time the parish church; for, notwithstanding its difficulty of access, the church, and even the churchyard of the parish, were originally situated on this rock. Sir William Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland, made an excambion of certain lands in the counties of Fife and Stirling with William de Lindsay, Lord of the Byres, for part of the lands of Dunnottar; and the natural strength of its rock led him to build a castle on it as a refuge for himself and his friends during those troublous times. But, to avoid offence, he first built a church for the parish in a more convenient place; notwithstanding which, the Bishop of St Andrews excommunicated him for violation of sacred ground. Sir William, on this, applied to Pope Benedict XIII., setting forth the exigency of the case, and the necessity of such a fortress, with the circumstance of his having built another church; on which his holiness issued a bull, dated 18 July 1394, directing the bishop to take off the excommunication, and to allow Sir William to enjoy the castle at all times, on the payment of a certain recompense to the church; after which it continued in the Keith family till the forfeiture of the last Earl in 1716.

Prior to this, however, a castle of Dunnottar is said to have been taken about 1296 by Sir William Wallace, who burned 4000 Englishmen in it. Blind Harry gives the following lively account of this achievement:—

'The Englishmen, that durst them not abide,
Before the host full fear'dly forth they flee
To Dunnotter, a swake within the sea.
No further they might win out of the land.
They 'sembled there while they were four thousand,
Ran to the kirk, ween'd girth to have tane,
The lave remain'd upon the rock of stane.
The bishop there began to treaty ma,
Their lives to get, out of the land to ga;
But they were rude, and durst not well.
Wallace in fire gart set all hastily,
Burnt up the kirk and all that was therein.
Attour the rock the lave ran with great din;
Some hung on crags, right dolefully to dee,
Some lap, some fell, some fluttered in the sea,
No Southern in life was left in that hold,
And them within they burnt to powder cold.
When this was done, feil fell on their knees down,
At the bishop asked absolution.
When Wallace leugh, said, I forgive you all;
Are ye war-men, repent ye for so small?
They rued not us into the town of Air,
Our true barons when they hanged there!'

In 1336, too, we hear of the castle of Dunnottar being refortified by Edward III. in his progress through Scotland; but scarce had he quitted the kingdom when it was retaken by Sir Andrew Moray, the Regent of Scotland. No further event of historic interest occurred for many centuries afterwards, during which it was the chief seat of the Marischal family. But, in the time of the Great Rebellion it was besieged by the Marquis of Montrose, the Earl Marischal of that day being a stanch Covenanter. The Earl had immured himself in his castle, along with many of his partisans, including 16 Covenanting clergymen who had here sought refuge from Montrose. The Earl would have come to terms but for this ministerial party, and the Marquis at once subjected his property to military execution. Stonehaven and Cowie, which belonged to the vassals of the Earl Marischal, were burned; the woods of Fetteresso shared the same fate; and the whole of the lands in the vicinity were ravaged. The Earl is said to have deeply regretted his rejection of Montrose's terms, when he beheld the smoke ascending from his property; 'but the famous Andrew Cant, who was among the number

of his ghostly company, edified his resolution at once to its original pitch of firmness, by assuring him that that reek would be a sweet-smelling incense in the nostrils of the Lord, rising, as it did, from property which had been sacrificed to the holy cause of the Covenant.'

At Dunnottar Castle, in 1650, William, seventh Earl Marischal, entertained Charles II. ; and in the following year it was selected by the Scots Estates and Privy Council as the strongest place in the kingdom for the preservation of the regalia from the English army, which then overran the country. These being here deposited, the Earl obtained a garrison, with an order for suitable ammunition and provisions. Cromwell's troops, under command of Lambert, besieged the castle, which was put under command of George Ogilvy of Barras, in the parish of Dunnottar, as lieutenant-governor ; the Earl himself having joined the king's forces in England. Ogilvy did not surrender until the siege had been converted into a blockade, when he was reduced by famine and a consequent mutiny in the garrison. He had previously, however, removed the regalia by a stratagem on account of which he was long imprisoned in England. Mrs Granger, wife of the minister of Kinneff, had requested permission of Major-General Morgan, who then commanded the besieging army, to visit Mrs Ogilvy, the lady of the Lieutenant-Governor. Having gained admission, she packed up the crown among some clothes, and carried it out of the castle in her lap, whilst the sword and sceptre seemed to have formed a sort of distaff for a mass of lint which, like a thrifty Scots matron, she was busily spinning into thread. The English general very politely assisted the lady to mount her horse ; and her husband that night buried the regalia under the flags of his church, where they remained till the Restoration, in 1660, when they were delivered to Mr George Ogilvy, who presented them to Charles II. For this good service, with his long imprisonment and loss of property, Ogilvy received no farther mark of royal favour or reward than the title of Baronet and a new coat-of-arms. Sir John Keith, brother to the Earl Marischal, was created Earl of Kintore ; but honest Mr Granger and his wife had neither honour nor reward.

Dunnottar was used, in the year 1685, from early in May till towards the end of July, as a state prison for 167 Covenanters, men and women, who had been seized at different times in the W of Scotland, during the persecution under Charles II. In the warmest season of the year they were all barbarously thrust into a vault, still called 'The Whigs' Vault,' where 9 of them died. About 25, in a state of desperation, crept one night from the window, along the face of the awful precipice, in the hope of escaping ; but two of these perished in the attempt, and most of the others were captured, and subjected to horrible tortures. In 1720 the dilapidated estate of George, tenth Earl, was sold to the York Building Company for £41,172, and Dunnottar Castle dismantled ; but in 1761 the Earl repurchased it, to sell it, however, in 1766, to Alexander Keith, writer in Edinburgh, who, as exercising the office of Knight-Marischal of Scotland in 1822, was created a Baronet by George IV. Dunnottar went to his daughter, and, at her death in 1852, to her son, Sir Patrick Keith-Murray of Ochtertyre, with whom it remained till 1875, when it was purchased by Alexander Innes, Esq. of Raemoir and Cowie. See James Napier's *Stonehaven and its Historical Associations, being a Guide to Dunnottar Castle, etc.* (Stoneh. 1870).

Dunolly, an estate, with an ancient castle and a modern mansion, in Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Argyllshire. The ancient castle, crowning a precipitous rocky promontory between Oban Bay and the mouth of Loch Etive, 9 furlongs NNW of Oban town, is believed to have taken its name, signifying 'the fortified hill of Olaf,' from some ancient Scandinavian prince or king ; and occupies a romantic site, well adapted by its natural character for military defence. Originally perhaps a rude fortalice, altered or extended in the course of centuries into a strong castle, it dates in record so early as the 7th century, but retains no masonry earlier than the latter part of the 12th ; as long the principal seat of the Macdougalls, Lords of Lorn, figures boldly in old history and in curious legend ; and is now a gloomy, lonely, fragmentary ruin. 'The principal part of it which remains,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'is the donjon or keep ; but fragments of other buildings, overgrown with ivy, attest that it had once been a place of importance, as large apparently as Artornish or Dunstaffnage. These fragments enclose a courtyard, of which the keep probably formed one side, the entrance being by a steep ascent from the neck of the isthmus, formerly cut across by a moat, and defended doubtless by outworks and a drawbridge.' An eagle, kept chained within the ruin, was seen by the poet Wordsworth in 1831, and forms the subject of a stinging sonnet from his pen. A stalactite cavern was accidentally discovered, about 1830, in what long had been garden ground contiguous to the base of the castle rock ; was ascertained to have had an entrance which had been blocked by a wall ; and was found to contain many human bones, some bones of several of the lower animals, pieces of iron, remains of broadswords, and a few defaced coins. Thomas Brydson, in his *Pictures of the Past*, says respecting Dunolly Castle—

'The breezes of this vernal day
Come whisp'ring through thine empty hall,
And stir, instead of tapestry,
The weed upon the wall,

'And bring from out the murm'ring sea,
And bring from out the vocal wood,
The sound of Nature's joy to thee,
Mocking thy solitude.

'Yet proudly, 'mid the tide of years,
Thou lift'st on high thine airy form,
Scene of primeval hopes and fears,
Slow yielding to the storm !

'From thy grey portal, oft at morn,
The ladies and the squires would go ;
While swell'd the hunter's bugle-horn
In the green glen below ;

'And minstrel harp, at starry night,
Woke the high strain of battle here,
When, with a wild and stern delight,
The warriors stooped to hear.

'All fled for ever ! leaving nought
Save lonely walls in ruin green,
Which dimly lead my wandering thought
To moments that have been.'

Modern Dunolly Castle, a little to the N, is a fine edifice, embosomed among wood, and contains the famous Brooch of Lorn, taken from Robert Bruce in the skirmish of Dalry, with several other curious relics of antiquity. The estate belonged to the Macdougalls from very early times ; was forfeited for participation in the '15, but restored just before the outbreak of the '45 ; and now is held by Lieut.-Col. Charles Allan MacDougall of MacDougall (b. 1831 ; suc. 1867), who owns 3339 acres in the shire, valued at £1302 per annum. One of its proprietors fell in the Peninsular Campaign ; another, in 1842, steered the barge of Queen Victoria through Loch Tay, in her progress from Taymouth to Drummond Castle.

Dunoon, a favourite watering-place and a parish of Cowal district, Argyllshire. The town extends more than 3 miles along the western shore of the Firth of Clyde, from the entrance of Holy Loch south-south-westward to beyond West or Balgay Bay, and consists of Hunter's Quay to the N, Kirn, and Dunoon proper to the S. Each has its separate steamboat pier, that of Hunter's Quay being 6 miles WNW of Greenock and ¾ mile N of Kirn's, which is 1 mile NNE of Dunoon's, which again is 1¾ mile W by N of Cloch Lighthouse, 11 miles NNW of Largs, and 11 NNE of Rothesay. Old Dunoon arose beneath the shadow of an ancient castle, which, crowning a small rocky headland between the East and West Bays, is supposed by some antiquaries to have been founded by dim Dalriadic chieftains in the early years of the 6th

century, and later to have been held by Scandinavian rovers. However that may be, from the reign of Malcolm Ceannmor (1058-93) this castle was the seat of the Lord High Stewards of Scotland, on the accession of the sixth of whom, Robert, to the throne in 1370, it became a royal palace, under the hereditary keepership of the Campbells of Lochow, ancestors of the Duke of Argyll. By royal charter of 1472 Colin, Earl of Argyll, Lorne, and Campbell, obtained for himself certain lands around the Castle of Dunoon, which in 1544 was besieged and taken by Lennox, the would-be regent, and on 26 July 1563 received a visit from Mary Queen of Scots. In 1646 it was the scene of a cruel atrocity wrought by the Campbells on the Lamonts of Cowal and Bute, thirty-six of whom were most traitorously carried from the houses of Escog and Castle-Toward to the village of Dunoon, and there were hanged on an ash-tree at the kirkyard. 'Insomuch that the Lord from heaven did declare his wrath and displeasure by striking the said tree immediately thereafter, so that the whole leaves fell from it, and the tree withered, which being cut down there sprang out of the very heart of the root thereof a spring like unto blood, popling up, and that for several years, till the said murderers or their favourers did cause howk out the root.' Henceforward the castle, which seems to have covered an acre of ground, and to have had three towers, was left to utter neglect, its stones abstracted for neighbouring cottages, so that now its bare outline can hardly be traced, though the greensward of course is imagined to cover a perfect labyrinth of vaults. Hard by, on the site now occupied by the parish church, stood the castle chapel—a nunnery in popular belief; and also near were the butts or cuspars, the gallows' hill, and a moat-hill (Gael. *Tom-a-mhoid*). As the castle decayed, so too decayed the village of Dunoon, in spite of its being the regular ferry between Cowal and Renfrewshire and an occasional resort of invalids for the benefit of drinking goat's whey. The year 1822 found it a Highland *clachan*, with a church, a manse, three or four slated cottages, and a sprinkling of thatched cottages or huts. But in that year the late James Ewing, Esq., LL.D., purchased a feu here, and built thereon the handsome marine villa called, from the neighbouring castle, Castle House; and it was not long before others followed his lead, steam navigation having by this time brought Dunoon within comparatively easy reach of Glasgow. Fringing the sweeping curves of East and West—or Milton and Balgay—Bays, modern Dunoon stands partly on the low platform of the Firth's old sea-margin, partly on gentle ascents, with immediate background of broken, heather-clad braes, and, beyond, of the Cowal heights. The whole exhibits a charming indifference to town-like regularity, villas and cots being blended with gardens and trees; sea, wood, and mountain being all within easy access; and the views of the Clyde and its basin being wide as they are lovely, from the Castle Hill embracing parts of the five shires of Renfrew, Dumbarton, Ayr, Argyll, and Bute. Good bathing-ground occurs at Balgay Bay; boats may be had for hire; and the excursions alike by land and by water comprise not a little of Scotland's fairest scenery.

To descend to details, the town has two post offices of Dunoon and Kirn, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale and Union Banks, 21 insurance agencies, 10 hotels, a gas company, an excellent water supply, fed by a reservoir with storage capacity of 45,000,000 gallons, agricultural and horticultural societies, a capital bowling-green, fairs on the third Thursday of January and February, and three weekly papers—the Independent Saturday *Argyllshire Standard* (1870), the Independent Wednesday *Cowal Watchman* (1876), and the Liberal Saturday *Dunoon Herald and Cowal Advertiser* (1876). The Burgh Buildings, erected in 1873-74 at a cost of £4000, are a two-storied Scottish Baronial pile, and contain the municipal offices, with a hall that, measuring 73½ by 35½ feet, can accommodate 500 persons, and is adorned with a stained-glass window. A fine stone edifice, Romanesque in style, and originally erected at a cost of £11,000 for a hydropathic establishment, was, thanks to Miss Beatrice Clugston of Lenzie, opened in 1869 as the West of Scotland Convalescent Sea-side Homes. Fitted with splendid baths, and accommodating 150 inmates, as enlarged by a new wing in 1880 at a cost of £8000, these Homes have hitherto (1882) been the means of restoring 19,000 invalids to health; on 5 Aug. 1872 they were honoured with a visit by the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. A skating rink, with asphalte floor, 118 feet long and 60 wide, was opened in 1876. The first wooden steamboat jetty formed by a private joint stock company in 1835 proving insufficient, the present pier, with waiting-rooms and separate allotment for vehicle traffic, was built a few years ago by the late Mr Hunter of Hafton; it extends 390 feet into the water, which at its head has a depth of about 4 fathoms. Kirn pier is of similar construction; whilst Hunter's Quay is a stone erection of 1828, with a projection and slip, and, near it, the Royal Clyde Yacht Club-house. In 1880 a broad esplanade, protected by a breast-wall, was formed along the northern shore of Balgay Bay at a cost of £500; beyond, spanning Balgay Burn, is the Victoria Bridge (1878). The parish church, built in 1816, and enlarged in 1834 and 1839, is a good Gothic edifice, with 838 sittings, and a massive square pinnacled tower; in its graveyard are time-worn tombstones to the Rev. John Cameron and Andrew Boyd, Bishop of Lismore, bearing date 1623 and 1636. The Free church, dating from 1843, was rebuilt (1876-77) in the French Gothic style at a cost of £10,000; and a Free Gaelic church is the old U.P. church of 1828, converted to its present purpose in 1875, in which year the U.P. body built a handsome new Gothic church at a cost of £5000. A Scottish Episcopal church, Holy Trinity, Early English in style, with nave, chancel, and stained-glass windows, was built in 1850; a Roman Catholic church, St Mun's, in 1863. Other places of worship are an English Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel, both open only during the summer months; with a *quoad sacra* and a U.P. church (1863) at Kirn. The beautiful cemetery, 2 acres in extent, contains the graves of Robert Buchanan of Ardfillayne (1785-1873), professor of logic in Glasgow University, and the late James Hunter, Esq. of Hafton (d. 1855); but at Greenock, not here at her birthplace, rests Mary Cameron, Burns's 'Highland Mary' (d. 1786). Dunoon public, Kirn public, and Dunoon Free Church schools, with respective accommodation for 200, 118, and 180 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 171, 79, and 142 children, and grants of £132, 12s., £80, 4s., and £115, 13s. Since 1868 a burgh, with Kirn and Hunter's Quay, under the General Police and Improvement Act, Dunoon is governed by a senior and two junior magistrates, and by 9 other police commissioners. The municipal constituency numbered 944 in 1882, when the burgh valuation amounted to £68,963, whilst the revenue including assessments for 1881 was £3400. Pop. (1844) 1296, (1861) 2968, (1871) 3756, (1881) 4680—a number raised by summer visitors to upwards of 7000.

The parish comprises the ancient parishes of Dunoon and Kilmun, and, besides the town and suburbs of Dunoon, contains the post-office villages of Sandbank, Kilmun, Strone, Blairmore, Ardentinny, and Inellan. It is bounded N by Strachur, NE by Lochgoilhead, E by Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde, S by the Kyles of Bute, W by Inverchaolain, and NW by Kilmodan. Its utmost length is 16¼ miles from N to S, viz., from Whistlefield inn to Toward Point; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 2 and 7⅝ miles; and its land area is 44,595 acres. The coast-line, reaching from 1½ mile NNE of Glenfinart to opposite Rothesay, extends about 23 miles—7 along Loch Long, 5 around Holy Loch, 9 along the Firth of Clyde, and 2 along the Kyles of Bute. It is everywhere bordered with the low green platform of the old sea-margin, a natural terrace thickly fringed with town and village and pleasant mansion, and backed by hills or mountains. The 3 lower miles of narrow Loch Eck belong to Kilmun; and

from its foot the Eachaig river winds 5¼ miles south-south-eastward to the head of Holy Loch, and receives by the way the Massen and Little Eachaig, the former running 8⅓ miles southward and south-eastward through the interior, the latter 4¼ miles east-north-eastward along the boundary of Kilmun with Inverchaolain and Dunoon. Dunoon is not so mountainous as Kilmun, its chief elevations from S to N being Inellan Hill (935 feet), Ben Ruadh (1057), Garrowchorran Hill (1115), Corlorach Hill (1371), Kilbride Hill (1294), Horse Seat (1282), the Badd (1215), *Bishop's Seat (1651), Dunan (575), Strone Saul (993), Finbracken Hill (649), and Dalinlongart Hill (643); whilst in Kilmun rise Kilmun Hill (1535), Stronchullin Hill (1798), Ben Ruadh (2178), *Creachan Mor (2156), and Cruach a' Bhuie (2084) to the E of the Eachaig and Loch Eck, and, to the W thereof, Ballochyle Hill (1253), Clachaig Hill (1708), Sgarach Mor (1972), A' Chruach (1570), Clach Beinn (2109), and Benmore (2433), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Clay slate, greenish, greyish, or bluish in hue, sometimes finely laminated and firmly grained, is a predominant rock, and has been quarried for roofing purposes on Toward estate and near the town of Dunoon. Highly indurated mica slate, traversed by veins of compact quartz and contorted into every variety of curve, is still more prevalent, forming by far the greater portion of the ancient parish of Dunoon, and passing into clay slate in the southern part of Kilmun Hill. Silurian rock, course-grained and merging out of junction with clay slate, occurs at Strone Point and Toward; whilst Old Red sandstone skirts the shore from Inellan to within about a mile of Toward Castle, and has been quarried, at different periods, for building purposes. Limestone, in small quantity and here and there of quality akin to marble, occurs contiguous to the Old Red sandstone, which near Toward Point is traversed by dykes of trap; and serpentine, taking a high polish, is fairly plentiful on the coast near Inellan. The soils are generally light and shallow, consisting chiefly of humus, sandy gravel, or sandy loam. Great agricultural improvements have lately been effected, especially on the Benmore estate, where and at Castle Toward hundreds of acres have been planted with millions of trees. On Ardnadam farm is a cromlech; ancient stone coffins have been found in various places; an artificial mound, 90 by 73 feet, and 10 feet high, on Ardinslat farm, is supposed to have been formed by the Romans; and Kilmun has interesting ecclesiastical antiquities. The principal mansions, all separately noticed, are Castle-Toward, Hafton House, Benmore House, and Glenfinart House; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 32 of between £100 and £500, 99 of from £50 to £100, and 360 of from £20 to £50. Dunoon is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Argyll; and the civil parish is divided ecclesiastically among Dunoon-Kilmun itself (a living worth £426) with the chapelries of Strone and Toward, and the following *quoad sacra* parishes, with date of erection as such—Ardentinny (1874), Inellan (1873), Kirn (1874), and Sandbank (1876). The seven schools, all of them public but the last, of Ardentinny, Inellan, Kilmun, Rashfield, Sandbank, Toward, and Glenloan, with total accommodation for 655 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 386, and grants amounting to £375, 17s. Valuation (1860) £34,889, (1882) £80,774, 16s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1750, (1831) 2416, (1841) 4211, (1861) 5461, (1871) 6871, (1881) 8003.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873. See S. Martin's *Guide to Dunoon* (Dunoon, 1881).

The presbytery of Dunoon comprises the old parishes of Dunoon and Kilmun, Inverchaolain, Kilfinan, Kilmodan, Kingarth, Rothesay, Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich, and Stralachlan and Strachur, the *quoad omnia* parish of North Bute, the *quoad sacra* parishes of New Rothesay, Ardentinny, Inellan, Kirn, and Sandbank, and the chapelries of Strone, Toward, Kilbride, Tighnabruaich, and Rothesay-Gaelic. Pop. (1871) 21,627, (1881) 23,711, of whom 5102 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has a presbytery of Dunoon, with 3 churches in Rothesay, 2 in Dunoon, 2 in Kingarth, and 8 at respectively Inellan, Kilfinan, Kilmodan, Kilmun, North Bute, Sandbank, Strachur, and Tighnabruaich, which together had 3237 members in 1881.

Dunpender. See Traprain.

Dunragit, a hamlet and a mansion on the W border of Old Luce parish, Wigtownshire. The hamlet lies near a station of its own name on the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick railway, 3¼ miles W of Glenluce, and has a post and telegraph office. To the S of the station is the Mote of Dunragit, a roundish eminence, now overgrown with whins; and to the N, on the hillside, stands Dunragit House, a modern edifice, a seat of John Charles Cuninghame, Esq. of Craigends.

Dunreggan. See Moniaive.

Dun-Richnan. See Dores.

Dunrobin Castle, the Scottish seat of the Duke of Sutherland, in Golspie parish, Sutherland, on a terrace overlooking the sea, near a private station on the Highland railway, 1⅞ mile NE of Golspie, and 4¼ WSW of Brora. It boasts to be the oldest inhabited house in the kingdom, founded in 1098 or 1275 by Robert, Thane or Earl of Sutherland, after whom it received its name, but of whom history knows absolutely nothing; the greater portion of it, however, is modern, built by the second Duke between 1845 and 1851. It thus forms two piles conjoint with one another, and together constituting a solid mass of masonry, 100 feet square, and 80 feet high. The ancient pile on the seaward side is a plain but dignified specimen of the old Scottish Baronial architecture. The new is very much larger than the old, and, blending the features of German schloss, French chateau, and Scottish fortalice, makes a goodly display of oriel windows, battlements, turrets, and pinnacles; whilst its great entrance-tower, at the north-eastern angle, is 28 feet square and 135 high. Internally, the castle is arranged in suites distinguished by the names of different members or relations of the family, as the Duke's, the Argyll, the Blantyre, and the Cromartie Rooms, the last so called after George, the Jacobite third Earl of Cromartie, who here was made prisoner by the Sutherland militia, 15 April 1746. Each of these suites comprises a complete set of sitting and bed rooms, and is decorated in a style of its own; and that on the seaward front is separated from the others by a wide gallery or passage, is adorned and furnished in the most costly and elegant manner, commands from a bedroom oriel window a wide and magnificent view, and was set apart for the use of the Queen so long ago as 1851. From one cause and another Her Majesty's visit was postponed till September 1872, when it fell to her to lay the foundation stone of a monument to her late mistress of the robes, the second Duchess (1806-68). A beautiful Eleanor cross, 40 feet high, with a bronze bust by Noble, this monument, finished in 1874, crowns a slight eminence to the right of the principal avenue. Prior to the Queen's visit, Dunrobin had twice received the Prince and the Princess of Wales—in 1866 and 1871. Very fine flower gardens, between a terrace (100 yards long) and the sea, are reached by successive broad flights of steps; behind is the beautiful park, in which are two 'brochs' or dry-built circular towers. One of these, being excavated by the Rev. Dr Joass, yielded two little plates of brass, the one oblong, the other semicircular (Mr Joseph Anderson, Rhind Lecture, 31 Oct. 1881). Both castle and grounds are accessible to the public. George Granville William Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, present and third Duke (b. 1828; suc. 1861), holds 1,176,343 acres, or more than nine-tenths of the shire, valued at £56,396 per annum. See Sutherland, Cromarty, and Ben-a-Bhragie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Dunrod, an ancient parish on the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire, united about the year 1663 to Kirkcudbright, and now forming the southern part of that parish. Its name signifies 'a red hill,' and seems to have been derived from an oblong reddish-coloured hill adjacent to the site of its church. This, with its fragment of a Norman fort, stood 4 miles SSE of Kirkcudbright town,

and measured 30 feet in length and 15 in breadth. The churchyard is still in use, and has a circular form.

Dunrod, an ancient barony in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire, taking name from a hill to the E of Kip Water, and traversed by a burn of its own name. The hill culminates 2 miles ENE of Innerkip village, and, rising to an altitude of 936 feet above sea-level, figures conspicuously in the gathering grounds of the Greenock water-works. The burn belongs naturally to the basin of the Kip, but flows eastward into one of the reservoirs of the Greenock water-works; and it is spanned, at a point 1¼ mile ENE of Innerkip village, by a curious and very ancient bridge, supposed to be Roman. The barony belonged to Sir John de Lindsay, Bruce's accomplice in the Red Comyn's murder (1306), and remained with his descendants till 1619, when it was sold to Archibald Stewart of Blackhall by Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod, who from the haughtiest baron in the West country sunk to a warlock beggar, selling fair winds to fishermen and sea-captains, and died at last in a barn. An old rhyme says of him—

> 'In Innerkip the witches ride thick,
> And in Dunrod they dwell;
> But the greatest loon among them a'
> Is auld Dunrod himsel.'

See pp. 31-39 of Gardner's *Wemyss Bay, Innerkip, etc.* (Paisley, 1879).

Dunrossness, a parish in the S of Shetland, containing the hamlet of Boddam, near the head of a long voe, on the E coast, 7 miles N of Sumburgh Head, and 20 SSW of Lerwick, under which there is a post office of Dunrossness, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. There are also post offices at Conningsburgh, Virkie, Fair Isle, and Sandwick, the last with telegraph department.

The parish comprises the ancient parishes of Dunrossness, Sandwick, and Conningsburgh; and, besides a large tract of Mainland, includes a number of islands. The Mainland portion is bounded on the N by Quarff, and on all other sides by the sea, extending southward to Sumburgh Head; and measuring in straight line, from N to S, about 18 miles. The chief islands are Mousa, in the NE; Fair Isle, far to the S; and Colsay and St Ninians on the W. The coasts are rocky and unequal; and the principal bays or creeks are Quendale Voe, West Voe, Grutness, and Aiths Voe. Sumburgh Head rises boldly in the extreme S of Mainland, and is crowned by a lighthouse, showing a fixed light, visible at the distance of 22 nautical miles. Fitful Head, as bold and loftier, rises on the N side of Quendale Voe, 5¾ miles NNW of Sumburgh Head. The interior consists largely of bleak mossy hills; and in the S end, much of what formerly was arable land has been destroyed by sand drifts; yet a considerable aggregate of moss and moor has been brought into a state of pasture or tillage by processes of reclamation. The rocks of the western half are claystone slate, of the eastern secondary sandstone; and at Sandlodge is Scotland's one active copper mine, from which, in 1879, were raised 778 tons of copper ore, valued at £2723. Several small lakes, abounding with fish, are dotted over the surface; and the neighbouring seas yield to the crofters a richer harvest than their fields. Between 1872 and 1877 three Runic and two Ogham inscriptions were discovered near the ancient burying-ground of Conningsburgh church, which, dedicated to either St Paul or Columba, stood close to the seashore, a little E of the present Free church. Inland is the broch of Aithsetter, and across the bay to the southward is the more celebrated broch of Mousa (*Procs. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* 1879, pp. 145-156). Two proprietors divide most of the land, 1 other holding an annual value of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and above 40 of less than £50. In the presbytery of Lerwick and synod of Shetland, this parish is divided *quoad sacra* into Sandwick and Dunrossness, the latter a living worth £290. Its church, built in 1790, contains 858 sittings. There are also Free churches of Dunrossness and Conningsburgh, and Baptist and Wesleyan chapels of Dunrossness. Eight public schools have been recently built in the civil parish, at Conningsburgh, Sandwick, Bigtown, Levenwick, Boddam, Quendale, Virkie, and Fair Isle, with respective accommodation for 90, 130, 80, 60, 110, 60, 70, and 40 children. Valuation (1881) £3728, 8s. 9d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 3201, (1831) 4405, (1861) 4830, (1871) 4522; of registration district (1871) 1970, (1881) 1604.

Dunsappie, a small lake (233 × 67 yards) at the E border of Canongate parish, Edinburghshire, on the depressed E shoulder of Arthur's Seat, contiguous to the most easterly reach of the Queen's Drive, 3 furlongs E by N of the summit of Arthur's Seat, and 1¼ mile by road SE of Holyrood Palace. It lies 360 feet above sea-level, amid grounds on which Prince Charles Edward's army encamped both before and after the battle of Prestonpans; it points the way of the easiest ascent to the summit of Arthur's Seat; and, in winter, being one of the first places to bear, is often crowded with skaters.

Dunscaith, a ruined baronial fortalice on the W coast of Sleat parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It belonged to the Barons of Sleat, and seems, from remains of a prison and of a draw-well, to have been a place of considerable strength.

Dunscore (Gael. *dun-sgoir*, 'fort of the sharp rock'), a village and a parish of Nithsdale, W Dumfriesshire. The village, Dunscore or Cottack, standing 3 furlongs from the Cairn's left bank, and 320 feet above sea-level, is 4¼ miles WSW of Auldgirth, and 9 NW of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N by Glencairn and Keir, NE by Kirkmahoe, S by Holywood and Kirkpatrick-Durham in Kirkcudbrightshire, and W by Balmaclellan, also in Kirkcudbrightshire; and by Glencairn and Holywood it is all but cut into two separate halves, eastern and western, at a point on the Cairn, 1¼ mile SW of the village. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 11¼ miles; its breadth varies from barely 150 yards to 3¼ miles; and its area is 14,923½ acres, of which 108½ are water. The Nith winds 2¼ miles south-south-eastward along the boundary with Kirkmahoe; Cairn Water courses 2⅛ miles southward along that with Glencairn, next for 150 yards across the belt connecting the two halves, and lastly 1⅛ mile along the Holywood border; whilst from Balmaclellan Dunscore is separated by Loch Urr (5 × 4 furl.) and Urr Water, flowing 1⅞ mile southward therefrom. Through the western half Glenessland Burn runs 4¼ miles east-north-eastward to the Cairn; through the eastern, Laggan Burn 5¾ to the Nith. The surface sinks along the Nith to 80, along the Cairn to 195, and along the Urr to close on 500, feet above sea-level; and the chief elevations are Rose Hill (717 feet), Crawston Hill (711), and Cats Craig (637) in the eastern half, and, in the western, Stroquhan Moor (1027), Craigdasher Hill (958), Craigenputtoch Moor (1038), Knochoute (1070), and Bogrie Hill (1416), the last-named culminating on the north-western border. The parish presents a striking variety of scenery—in the E, the Nith's fertile holms, with soft environment of wooded hills; and in the W, the heathery granite heights and black morasses that stretch through Galloway, almost to the Irish Sea. Its rocks are partly Silurian, partly Devonian; and the soil is a rich alluvium along the Nith and the Cairn, on other low grounds mostly sand or light gravel, and on the uplands a light stony loam, overlying a tilly bottom. Fully one-third of the entire area has never been cultivated, little indeed of it admitting of reclamation; about 60 acres are covered with natural wood, and 440 with plantations of larch and Scotch firs. Antiquities, other than four ancient camps or forts, a 'Druidical' stone circle, and several tumuli, are the towers of Bogrie and Lag. The latter ruin, 1¾ mile NE of the village, was the seat of the Griersons from 1408, its last inhabitant being that noted hunter-down of Covenanters, Sir Robert Grierson of Lag (1650-1736). He is buried in the graveyard of the ancient church, which, disused since 1649, stood towards the SE corner of the parish, ½ mile SW of Ellisland. The said farm of Ellisland was

Robert Burns's home from 1788 to 1791, as Craigenputtoch was Thomas Carlyle's from 1828 to 1834, so that Dunscore has memories such as few parishes in Scotland have. John Welsh himself (1570-1623), John Knox's son-in-law, has been claimed as a native. Friars Carse and Stroquhan House are the principal mansions; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 33 of between £100 and £500, 11 of from £50 to £100, and 10 of from £20 to £50. Dunscore is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £230. The present parish church, at the village, is a Gothic edifice of 1823, with a handsome W tower and 850 sittings. There are also Free churches of Dunscore and Craig and a U.P. church; whilst four public schools—Burnhead, Dunscore, Dunscore infant and female, and Glenessland—with respective accommodation for 96, 88, 58, and 60 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 63, 85, 33, and 55, and grants of £51, 16s., £60, 13s., £25, 12s., and £58, 12s. Valuation (1860) £9881, (1882) £13,917, 1s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 1174, (1831) 1488, (1861) 1554, (1871) 1504, (1881) 1405.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Dunscriben, a small vitrified fort in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, on the brow of a hill fronting Loch Ness, 1¼ mile SSW of Bunloit hamlet.

Dunscuddeburgh, a ruined fort in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Duns Dish. See Dun.

Dunse or Down Law, a hill (665 feet) at the south-western extremity of Roxburgh parish, Roxburghshire, conjoint with Peniel Heugh in Crailing parish, and 2 miles NE of Ancrum village.

Dunse or **Duns** (the spelling till 1740, revived in 1882), a town and a parish of central Berwickshire. Standing, 420 feet above sea-level, on a plain at the southern base of Dunse Law, the town by road is 44 miles ESE of Edinburgh, 15¾ W of Berwick-on-Tweed, and 3 furlongs N by W of Dunse station on a loop-line of the North British, this being 8¾ miles SW of Reston Junction, 55¼ ESE of Edinburgh, and 22 NE of St Boswells. The original town, which by charter of 1489 was made a burgh of barony, was built on the *dun* or Law, but, overthrown and burned by the English in 1545, was thereafter abandoned to utter decay and extinction. This Law is a round, smooth, turf-clad hill, rising gradually from a base of 2½ miles in circumference to a tabular summit 700 feet high and nearly 30 acres in area, and itself consists of trap or greenstone rock, through which obtrudes a block of the Old Red sandstone, highly metamorphosed by the action of heat,—the 'Covenanters' Stone.' Here in the spring of 1639 Leslie encamped with an army, numbered variously at from 12,000 to 30,000 men. Charles was at Berwick, whence through a telescope he saw the hillside stirring with pikemen and musqueteers, stout ploughmen and Swedish veterans, and Argyll's supple Highlanders with their targes and plaids and dorlachs; before every captain's tent a standard bearing the legend, in golden letters, 'For Christ's Crown and Covenant.' 'Our hill,' writes Principal Baillie, 'was garnished on the top towards S and E with mounted cannon, well-nigh to the number of 40, great and small. Our regiments lay on the sides of the hill almost round about. The place was not a mile in circle—a pretty round rising in a declivity without steepness to the height of a bowshot. On the top somewhat plain, about a quarter of a mile in length, and as much in breadth, as I remember, capable of tents for 40,000 men. The crouners lay in canvas lodgings high and wide; their captains about them in lesser ones; the soldiers about them all in huts of timber covered with divot or straw.' Ministers also there were to superfluity, who encouraged the soldiers by 'their good sermons and prayers, morning and even, under the roof of heaven, to which drums did call them for bells.' So the host lay, barring the royalists' progress, till a 'humble supplication' on the part of the Scots and a 'gracious proclamation' on that of his Majesty led to the hollow Pacification of Berwick, 18 June 1639. The Stone, an oblong, measuring originally 5 by 2½ feet, had been chipped away by relic-mongers almost to nothing, when, in 1878, it was enclosed and cleared of the surrounding turf, so that now once more it stands 2½ feet above the ground.

The present town, the 'Dunse that dings a',' was founded about 1588, and at first was defended on three sides by a deep morass, long since drained and obliterated. In 1670 it was constituted a burgh of barony under Sir James Cockburn of Cockburn, who had bought the estate of Dunse from Hume of Ayton; and down to 1696 it claimed to be one of Berwickshire's county-towns, a rank that it once more shares with Greenlaw under an act of 1853. The single episode in its history, apart from the prayerful encampment, is that of the 'Dunse demoniac' in 1630, a poor woman whom the Earl of Lauderdale believed to be possessed by an evil spirit, and who spoke better Latin even than the minister (Chambers's *Dom. Ann.*, ii. 43); but Dunse has produced some very worthy sons. Foremost among them, doubtfully, the 'Angelic Doctor,' Duns Scotus (1265-1308), author of *Realism* and greatest of schoolmen. Afterwards, certainly, the Rev. Thomas Boston (1676-1732), author of *The Fourfold State*, whose birthplace in Newtown Street is marked by a tablet; Cadwallader Colden, M.D. (1688-1776), botanist and lieutenant-governor of New York; James Grainger, M.D. (1724-67), a minor poet; Thomas M'Crie, D.D. (1772-1835), biographer of Knox and Melville; James Cleghorn (1778-1838), an accomplished actuary; John Black (1783-1855), for twenty-three years editor of the *Morning Chronicle;* and Robert Hogg (b. 1818), botanist. The Rev. Adam Dickson, too, an able writer upon agriculture, was minister from 1750 till his death in 1776. Lighted by gas since 1825, and well supplied with water by a company founded in 1858, the town has a modern and well-to-do aspect, with its square or market-place, its spacious streets, and its pretty suburbs, studded with tasteful villas. The Town-Hall, in the centre of the market-place, a Gothic structure with elegant spire, is of modern erection, as likewise are the County Buildings and the Corn Exchange, the latter opened in 1856. A mechanics' institute dates from 1840; and in 1875 a public library hall was built at a cost of £670. Dunse has besides a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland (1833), the British Linen Co. (1784), and the Royal Bank (1856), 20 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, 2 masonic lodges, a horticultural society (1842), a volunteer corps, and a Tuesday paper—the *Berwickshire News* (1869). An important corn market is held on every Tuesday, and hiring fairs are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and November; sheep, cattle, and horse fairs on the first Thursday of June, the second Thursday of July, 26 August (or the Tuesday after if the 26th falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday), the third Tuesday of September, and 17 November or the Tuesday after. There is also an auction mart, with fortnightly sales of sheep and cattle, at which a large business is done. The parish church, a very plain building of 1790, that superseded an ancient Norman edifice, was almost destroyed by fire in 1879. As reopened on 16 Jan. 1881 after restoration at a cost of nearly £4000, it contains 920 sittings, of pitch-pine, stained and varnished; is beautified with several stained-glass windows; and has a fine new organ, its congregation having been the second in the Church of Scotland to employ instrumental music. Boston Free church, repaired in 1881 at a cost of nearly £700, contains 650 sittings; and three U.P. churches—East, South, and West—contain respectively 650, 640, and 900. There are also a Roman Catholic chapel (1882) and an Episcopal, Christ Church (1854; 200 sittings), in simple Norman style. A new combined public school, erected at a cost of £5760, was opened on 9 Feb. 1880. Dunse now is governed by 9 police commissioners, having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act in 1873, when the burgh bounds were extended. In 1882 its municipal constituency numbered 400, and its burgh valuation amounted to £8400. Pop. (1834) 2656, (1861) 2556, (1871) 2618, (1881) 2438.

The parish is bounded NE by the detached section of

Longformacus and by Bunkle, E and SE by Edrom, SW by Langton, and NW by Longformacus proper and Abbey St Bathans. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 7¼ miles; its breadth, from NE to SW, varies between 1⅝ and 5 miles; and its area is 11,474¾ acres, of which 78¼ are water. From just above the Retreat to a little below Cumledge, WHITADDER Water, winding 6¾ miles south-south-eastward, traces all the north-eastern border; and BLACKADDER Water for a few yards touches the south-eastern corner of the parish, being joined here by Langton Burn, which, coming in from Langton, runs 3⅜ miles on or close to the southern and south-eastern boundary. The surface sinks to 250 feet above sea-level at the confluence of Langton Burn with the Blackadder, and along the Whitadder to close on 280, thence rising north-westward to 700 feet at Dunse Law, 869 at Jennies Wood, 1000 at Black Hill, 1033 at Commonside, 960 near Windyshiel, and 1065 at COCKBURNLAW—heights that belong to the southern ridge of the Lammermuirs. The rocks of the hills are partly eruptive, mainly Silurian; and those elsewhere are sandstone of three different formations, which has been quarried, and which in places is rich in vegetable fossils. More than once copper has been mined on the banks of the Whitadder, but never with profitable results. A sharpish gravel is the prevailing soil throughout the N, and a very rich light deep loam over most of the S, with patches near the town of dark deep sandy loam. About one-half of the entire area is in tillage, and as much as one-sixth perhaps is under wood. By the gale of 14 Oct. 1881 great havoc was done to the trees here, especially to the limetree avenue at Dunse Castle. This, the chief mansion in the parish, standing 1 mile W by N of the town, near the south-western base of the Law, is a splendid modern castellated pile, with an ancient tower adjoining it that is said to have been built by Randolph, Earl of Moray, and with beautiful grounds containing an artificial lake (4 × ⅜ furl.). Its owner, Wm. Jas. Hay, Esq. (b. 1827; suc. 1876), holds 5812 acres in the shire, valued at £10,094 per annum. Other mansions are MANDERSTON, Wedderburn Castle, Berrywell, Cairnbank, Cumledge, and Wellfield; and, in all, 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 10 of between £100 and £500, 18 of from £50 to £100, and 54 of from £20 to £50. Dunse is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £479. Dunse public school and Millburn school, with respective accommodation for 739 and 95 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 326 and 42, and grants of £268, 1s. and £41. Valuation (1864) £22,495, (1882) £26,513. Pop. (1801) 3157, (1831) 3469, (1861) 3595, (1871) 3602, (1881) 3353.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 26, 34, 33, 1864-63.

The presbytery of Dunse comprises the parishes of Abbey St Bathans, Bunkle and Preston, Cranshaws, Dunse, Eccles, Fogo, Greenlaw, Langton, Longformacus, and Polwarth. Pop. (1871) 9615, (1881) 8810, of whom 2169 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has a presbytery of Dunse and Chirnside, with churches at Allanton, Chirnside, Dunse, Eyemouth, Greenlaw, Houndwood, Langton, Longformacus, Mordington, Reston, and Swinton, which together had 2212 members in 1881.

Dunshelt. See DANESHALT.

Dunsinane, a hill and an estate in Collace parish, Perthshire. One of the Sidlaws, 'high Dunsinane hill' culminates 8 miles NE of Perth, and, conical in form, with truncated summit, rises gradually on the NW side, steeply or murally on the other sides, to an altitude of 600 feet above the circumjacent ground, and 1012 above the level of the sea. It commands a fine view of Strathmore and Blairgowrie, and is crowned with vestiges of a strong ancient fort. This—Macbeth's Castle, according to Shakespeare and local tradition—occupied an oval area 210 feet long and 130 feet wide, and was defended both by a rampart and by fosses quite round the upper part of the hill. Excavations, made on its site in 1857, led to the discovery of a doorway and an underground chamber, and of an exquisitely worked bronze finger-ring in the form of a spiral double serpent. The estate comprises the entire parish, and has long been the property of the Nairnes, who held a baronetcy from 1704 to 1811, the fifth and last baronet, Sir William Nairne, having in 1786 been raised to the bench as Lord Dunsinane. The present proprietor, William Nairne, Esq. (b. 1852; suc. 1866), owns 3330 acres in the shire, valued at £3529 per annum. The mansion, 3 miles WNW of the hill, and 7 NNE of Perth, has a fine southern exposure, and is an elegant edifice, greatly improved and modernised about 1830, with extensive and beautiful grounds.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Dunskeig, a hill in Kilcalmonell and Kilberry parish, Argyllshire, at the S side of the mouth of West Loch Tarbert. Rising very steeply from the seaboard to a height of 300 feet, it commands an extensive view, and is crowned with remains of two very ancient forts, one of them vitrified.

Dunskellar. See UIST, NORTH.

Dunskerry, an islet of Durness parish, Sutherland, in the Pentland Firth, 4 miles N of Fair-aird Head.

Dunskey, an old castle in Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire, 4¼ furlongs SSE of Portpatrick town. Crowning the brink of a giddy precipice, 100 feet high, at the head of Castle Bay, it was built about 1510 by Adair of Kilhilt on the site of an older stronghold, plundered and burned in 1489 by Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myrtoun. From the Adairs it came to the Blairs in 1648, but was quite ruinous in 1684. Dunskey Burn and a cave near its mouth were popularly thought, down to a comparatively recent period, to possess some magic properties of healing. Near the head of Dunskey Glen stands Dunskey House, amid extensive wooded grounds, 1¼ mile N by W of Portpatrick. Built in 1706, and greatly enlarged and improved about 1830, it is the property of Sir Edward Hunter-Blair of BLAIRQUHAN, who holds in Wigtownshire 8255 acres, valued at £4948 per annum.

Dun's Muir. See DUN, MUIR OF.

Dunstaffnage, a famous ancient castle in Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Argyllshire, on a small, tabular, rocky promontory at the S side of the mouth of Loch Etive, 3½ miles NNE of Oban. Its name has been derived from Gaelic words signifying 'the fortified hill with the two islands,' alluding partly to its own strong site, and partly to Eilean Mor and Eilean Beag, two islets lying a little to the NE. The original castle is alleged to have been founded either by 'Ewin, a Pictish monarch, contemporary with Julius Cæsar,' or by some early chief of the Lorn branch of the Dalriads; and to have been occupied as a royal seat by the later Dalriadan kings till 844, when Kenneth mac Alpin succeeded to the crown of Pictavia. Skene, however, remarks that 'of Dunstaffnage, as a royal seat, history knows nothing;' and by him the Dalriadan capital is placed at Dunadd in Glassary parish. The Scandinavian Vikings, who in the 9th century began to make bold descents upon the western coasts, had possibly here a fortress; and this may have been altered, enlarged, or rebuilt at various periods, till it acquired its ultimate form about the 13th century. Having come into the possession of the Macdougals, Lords of Lorn, it was besieged and captured by Robert Bruce in 1308, soon after his victory in the Pass of Awe; and by him was conferred on Sir Archibald Campbell of Lochawe, whose fourth descendant, Colin, first Earl of Argyll, in 1490 made a grant of Dunstaffnage to his younger son, Alexander. In 1836 *his* twelfth descendant received a baronetcy, which became extinct at the death of its third holder in 1879. The estate—3000 acres of £916 annual value—then passed to Alex. Jas. Hy. Campbell, Esq., who is now hereditary captain of the castle, and whose mansion, Dunstaffnage House, stands 1 mile WSW of Connel station, and 4½ miles NE of Oban. Dunstaffnage Castle itself must have undergone important alterations subsequent to the time of Robert Bruce; and, as it now stands, cannot claim much higher antiquity, or possibly even less, than the neighbouring castle of Dunolly. It gave refuge to James, last Earl of Douglas, after his forfeiture in 1455, serving him as a

place of council with Donald, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles; and it served as a military post, with a small English garrison, during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Flora Macdonald was for a short time a prisoner here in the summer of 1746.

The castle is now a mere shell, tall and irregular, but not without majesty; and to the sea it presents a grand and striking aspect, sharing in the magnificent scenery round the head of the Firth of Lorn. Its immediate site, or the crown of the rock on which it stands, measures 300 feet in circumference; its own periphery, round the exterior of its walls, is about 270 feet; and its form is quadrangular, with internal measurement of 87 feet from wall to wall, these walls being 30 to 70 feet high and 9 feet thick. Three of its angles have each a round tower, and the fourth is rounded; three of its sides are bare and weather-worn, and the fourth forms part of a modern dwelling; and the main entrance to it was by a staircase from the sea, and is supposed to have been protected by a fosse with a drawbridge. Some brass guns which belonged to vessels of the Spanish Armada, wrecked off the coast of Mull, are on the walls. A ruined chapel, standing 400 feet distant, and formerly used by the inmates of the castle, is in the Early Pointed style, much defaced by alterations, and measures 78 feet in length, 26 in breadth, and 14 in height. It is supposed to contain within its area the ashes of some of the Dalriadan kings or princes, as also of Alexander II., who in 1249 died in the neighbouring island of Kerrera; and it returns a very fine echo. Some of the ancient regalia are said to have been preserved in the chapel till about the beginning of the 18th century; and to have then been stolen by servants of the keeper. Two other fine relics were afterwards found in it—the one a battle-axe, 9 feet long, of beautiful workmanship, embossed with silver; the other a small ivory figure representing a crowned monarch with a scroll in his hand, and supposed to have been a coronation sculpture. The famous coronation stone, or Stone of Destiny, described by Wyntoun in his *Cronykill* as the palladium of the liberty of Scotland, is always said to have been removed hence by Kenneth mac Alpin to Scone; and, according to Dr Macculloch, is strictly homogeneous with stones in the castle's masonry, and therefore likely to have been really hewn from some quarry in the neighbourhood. Dunstaffnage figures largely in Barbour's *Brus*, in Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles*, and, as 'Ardenvohr,' in his *Legend of Montrose.—Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Dunsyre (perhaps 'fort of the marsh'), a village and a parish on the NE border of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village, standing 750 feet above sea-level, near the right bank of South Medwin Water, has a post and railway telegraph office under Noblehouse, and a station on a branch line of the Caledonian, 2½ miles W by N of Dolphinton, and 8½ ENE of Carstairs Junction.

The parish is bounded NE by West Calder in Edinburghshire, E by Linton in Peeblesshire, SE by Dolphinton and Walston, and W, NW, and N by Carnwath. Its length, from N to S, varies between 3½ and 5¾ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 4¾ miles; and its area is 10,759¼ acres, of which 16 are water. South Medwin Water, rising in the NE corner of the parish, winds 9¼ miles SSE and WSW along all the eastern and southern border, and receives West Water with two or three smaller burns from the interior, where, to the NW, lies tiny Crane Loch (⅜ × ⅛ furl). The surface sinks along South Medwin Water, at the south-western corner, to less than 700 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 960 feet at Easthills, 1313 at Dunsyre Hill, 1347 at Mid Hill, 1210 at Left Law, 1460 at Bleak Law, 1070 at Cairn Knowe, 1336 at Black Law, 1360 at Harrows Law, and 1425 at White Craig—these forming the Pentlands' south-western termination. Springs of excellent water are numerous and copious; and springs charged with iron ore abound on the verge of a marsh. The rocks are partly crystalline, partly stratified, and the stratified ones comprise sandstone and limestone, and are supposed to belong to the Carboniferous formation. Copper ore and calc-spar are found. The soil is generally sandy, and not very fertile; about 3000 acres being in tillage, 30 under wood, and the rest either pastoral or waste. The chief of the two estates in the parish was part of the lands exchanged in 1492 by the first Earl of Bothwell, with the Earl of Angus, for the lands and castle of Hermitage in Liddesdale; and passing by sale from the Marquis of Douglas to Sir George Lockhart, president of the court of session (1685-89), belongs now to his descendant, Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath. Dunsyre Castle, 300 yards from the parish church, had a basement vault and a two-storied superstructure; and down to about 1740 was a seat of baronial courts, and possessed its instruments of torture. No fewer than eight other old fortalices stood within the parish—five at Easter Saxon, two at Westhall, and one at Todholes. Several cairns have been found to contain urns; and the route by which Agricola's army went from Tweeddale to the Roman camp at Cleghorn, traversed the parish, and still is traceable in the form of an earthen dike. Dunsyre was a frequent retreat of the Covenanters in the times of the persecution; and William Veitch, one of the most distinguished of their preachers, was tenant of Westhills up to the battle of Rullion Green (1666); whilst Donald Cargill, the martyr, preached, in 1669, on Dunsyre Common. Dunsyre is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £200. The church is an old building, with iron jougs and a Gothic tower, added in 1820, and contains 245 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 46 children, had (1880) an average of 46, and a grant of £51, 11s. Valuation (1882) £6326, 8s. Pop. (1801) 290, (1831) 335, (1861) 312, (1871) 302, (1881) 254.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Duntelchaig. See Dundelchack.

Duntiblae, a village in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire, on Luggie Water, 1¾ mile ESE of Kirkintilloch town. It was the residence and death-place of the weaver-poet Walter Watson (1780-1854).

Duntocher, a small manufacturing town in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, on Dalmuir Burn, in a gap of the Lower Kilpatrick Hills, 1 mile NE by N of Dalmuir station, and 9 miles by road NW of Glasgow. It occupies a romantic site, in front of picturesque groupings of the Kilpatrick Hills; has charming environs, with many delightful walks; and, extending with its eastern suburbs of Faifley and Hardgate to a length of fully 1 mile, consists chiefly of plain two-story houses, many of them with small gardens attached. A bridge over it at the town is very ancient; bears a Latin inscription, placed upon it in 1772, stating it to have been built by the Romans; and is firmly believed by most of the townspeople, and even thought by some antiquaries, to be really a Roman structure, perhaps the oldest bridge in Scotland; but has been so often repaired as to retain few or no indications of its date, and very probably was no otherwise Roman than in having been built with stones abstracted from a previous Roman structure. A Roman fort stood on a neighbouring hill; and, though now almost entirely obliterated, continued till Pennant's time (1772) to be distinctly traceable, and has yielded some important relics. Three subterranean vaulted chambers were discovered on the side of this hill in 1775; included several rows of pillars, arranged in a labyrinth of passages; and were conjectured to have been a sudatorium or hot bath for the use of the garrison. Roman tablets, altars, vases, coins, and querns were found either on the hill or in a neighbouring field; and most of them were deposited for preservation in the Hunterian Museum of Glasgow College. Antoninus' Wall also passed a short distance to the S, and might readily have yielded its materials for the constructing of buildings after the Roman times. The town, then only a village, about the end of last century became a seat of cotton manufacture; but its mill was closed in 1808, when the Gartclash property passed to William Dunn (1770-1849). By him the mill was reopened and greatly extended, and to him Duntocher owed its rapid expansion. Since 1831 it was the seat of trade for the four large cotton-mills of Duntocher itself, Faifley,

Hardgate, and Miltonfield, all four within a mile of one another. These mills long turned out annually about a million of pounds of cotton yarn, and two millions of yards of cotton cloth; and afforded the chief means of support to the population. But there are also, in the town, a manufactory of agricultural implements, and, in its near vicinity, lime-works, coal-works, and quarries. The town has a post office under Glasgow, a chapel of ease (1836; 800 sittings), a Free church, a U.P. church (670 sittings), St Mary's Roman Catholic church (1850; 500 sittings), public and Roman Catholic schools, a public library, and a savings' bank. Pop. (1851) 2446, (1861) 2360, (1871) 1367, (1881) 1561.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Duntreath, an old castellated mansion in Strathblane parish, SW Stirlingshire, on the right bank of Blane Water, 2½ miles WNW of Strathblane village. Built in the form of an open quadrangle, but never completed on the S side, it was long unoccupied after 1740, and fell into great decay. It retains on the N side a chapel which by tradition is said to have 'undergone a crash during the celebration of divine service;' and it stands in a moderately large and very beautiful park. At the forfeiture of the last Celtic Earl of Lennox in 1425, Duntreath was granted to a younger branch of the Edmonstone family, and now is held by Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, fourth Bart. since 1774 (b. 1810; suc. 1871) who sat for Stirlingshire from 1874 to 1880, and who holds 9778 acres in the shire, valued at £16,129 per annum, including £8451 for minerals. See COLZIUM.

Duntroon Castle, an ancient baronial fortalice, repaired and modernised into a comfortable mansion, in Kilmartin parish, Argyllshire, on a headland projecting from the northern shore of Loch Crinan, 4 miles SW of Kilmartin village. Long the seat of the Campbells of Duntroon, it was unsuccessfully besieged by Colkitto in 1644; now it belongs to Malcolm of Poltalloch, and presents an imposing appearance as seen from the Crinan Canal.

Duntrune, a beautiful mansion in the detached section of Dundee parish, Forfarshire, near the left bank of Fithie Burn, 4½ miles NE of Dundee town. From its high site, 330 feet above sea-level, it commands a magnificent prospect—over Ballumbie and Linlathen woods, Broughty Ferry and the Firth of Tay, to St Andrews, with its grand old tower of St Rule standing out clear on the sky-line. Here lived and died the author of *Mystifications*, shrewd, witty, kindly Miss Stirling Graham (1782-1877), whose nephew and heir, John Edmund Lacon, Esq., holds 441 acres in the shire, valued at £1366 per annum. A neighbouring hamlet bears the name of Burnside of Duntrune. See Dr John Brown's *John Leech and other Papers* (Edinb. 1882).

Duntulm, an ancient castle in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, on a little promontory, overhanging Loch Scour, 9 miles N of Uig. Built on the site of a Scandinavian fort, it was long the seat of the Macdonalds, descendants of the Lords of the Isles, till they were driven out of it to Mugstot by the ghost of one Donald Gorm. It bore originally the name of Dundavid or St David's Fort, in honour of a Scandinavian king or viking who had resided in the previous fortalice; and seems to have been a splendid structure, so strong as to be impregnable alike by land and by sea; but now is reduced to a mere shell—a fragment of a tower and a portion of flanking wall. A neighbouring hamlet of Duntulm has a post office under Portree. See chap. xi. of Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (Lond. 1865).

Dunure, a seaport village and an ancient castle in Maybole parish, Ayrshire. The village stands on a small bay, 6 miles SW of Ayr, and 5¼ NW of Maybole; and has an artificial harbour, which, lying on the SW side of the bay, within a small headland called Dunure Point, was formed in 1811 at a cost of £50,000, but proving of small value, was allowed to go into decay. The water round the headland has a depth of from 4 to 20 fathoms, with a level, clean, sandy bottom, and good anchorage; and a passage, 150 feet wide at bottom, was cut thence, through solid rock, to a square basin, with from 700 to 1000 feet of quay, all sheltered by high ground, and lined with buildings forming a quadrangle. The access is easy and safe in almost any wind; and the egress is so facile that a vessel, immediately on leaving the harbour, can at any time and at once put out to sea. The depth of water in the harbour is 12 feet at ordinary spring tides, but could be artificially increased to nearly 30 feet. Yet in spite of all these advantages, on a coast devoid of natural shelter, inhospitable to shipping, and overlooked by a productive country, the only craft frequenting this place has been an occasional sloop in the agricultural interests and a few fishing boats. Crowning a cliff that overhangs the harbour, the castle bears marks of great antiquity and strength, and had formerly defences of rampart and fosse. From the fourteenth century onwards it was long a seat of the Marquis of Ailsa's ancestors, and figured prominently in such wild scenes in the history of the Kennedys as the roasting of the commendator of CROSSRAGUEL; but is now a fragmentary ruin, belonging to Kennedy of Dalquharran Castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Dunvegan, a village, a castle, a sea-loch, and a headland in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. The village lies near the head of the sea-loch, 23½ miles W by N of Portree, and 11 NNW of Struan; is a place of call for steamers from Glasgow to Skye and the Outer Hebrides; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Portree, a good hotel, Duirinish Free church, and a new public school, erected in 1875-76 at a cost of £915. Dunvegan Castle stands, near the village, on a rocky headland, washed on three sides by the sea, and on the fourth approached by a bridge over a narrow ravine. Forming three sides of a quadrangle, it presents 'an amorphous mass of masonry of every conceivable style of architecture, in which the nineteenth jostles the ninth century;' and has, from time immemorial, been the seat of the chiefs of the Macleods, proprietors once of Lewis, Uist, and the greater part of Skye. And still, as says Alexander Smith, 'Macleod retains his old eyrie at Dunvegan, with its drawbridge and dungeons. At night he can hear the sea beating on the base of his rock. His "Maidens" are wet with the sea-foam; his mountain "Tables" are shrouded with the mists of the Atlantic. The rocks and mountains around him wear his name, ever as of old did his clansmen. "Macleod's country," the people yet call all the northern portion of the island.' The present chief, Norman Macleod of Macleod (b. 1812; suc. 1835), holds 141,679 acres in Inverness-shire, valued at £8464 per annum. The oldest portion of Dunvegan, on the seaward side, is described by the Lexicographer as 'the skeleton of a castle of unknown antiquity, supposed to have been a Norwegian fortress, when the Danes were masters of the island. It is so nearly entire, that it might easily have been made habitable, were there not an ominous tradition in the family that the owner shall not outlive the reparation. The grandfather of the present laird, in defiance of prediction, began the work, but desisted in a little time, and applied his money to worse uses.' A lofty tower was added by Alastair Crotach ('Crookback Alexander'), who, dying at a great age in Queen Mary's reign, was buried at Rowardill in Harris. A third part, a long low edifice, was built by Rory More, who was knighted by James VI.; the rest consists of modern reconstructions and additions; and the whole forms one of the most interesting castles in the Highlands. Its history is marked, more even than that of most old Highland places, with legends of weird superstition; and furnished Sir Walter Scott with the subject of the last of his *Letters on Demonology*. Sir Walter spent a night in its Fairy Room in the summer of 1814, and wrote a description of it more picturesque than true. And forty years earlier, in the autumn of 1773, Dr Samuel Johnson 'tasted lotus here, and was in danger of forgetting that he was ever to depart, till Mr Boswell sagely reproached him with sluggishness and softness.' Two singular relics are preserved at Dunvegan Castle. One is the 'fairy flag,' alleged to have been captured at the Crusades by one of the

Macleods from a Saracen chief, and consisting of a square piece of very rich silk, enwrought with crosses of gold thread and with elf-spots. The father of Dr Norman Macleod records how strangely a Gaelic prophecy fulfilled itself in 1799, when, as a boy, he was present at the opening of the iron chest in which this flag was stored. The other relic is a curiously-decorated drinking-horn, holding perhaps two quarts, which the heir of Macleod was expected to drain at one draught, as a test of manhood, before he was suffered to bear arms, or could claim a seat among grown-up men. This—'Rory More's horn'—is mentioned in a bacchanalian song of Burns, and was placed in the South Kensington Museum during the International Exhibition of 1862. Dunvegan Loch, known also as Loch Follart, separates the peninsula of Vaternish on the NE from that of Duirinish on the SW; measures 7½ miles in length, and 2¼ miles in mean width; and affords safe anchorage, in any wind, for vessels of the heaviest burden. Dunvegan Head flanks the SW side of the sea-loch's entrance, or terminates the peninsula of Duirinish. It presents a singularly bold and precipitous appearance, rising to a height of more than 300 feet; and commands a fine view of the loch, the Minch, and the glens and mountains of Harris. See Samuel Johnson's *Tour to the Western Islands* (1775); chap. x. of Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (1865); and vol. i., pp. 333-335, of the *Memoir of Norman Macleod, D.D.* (1876).

Dunwan Dam, a crescent-shaped lake in Eaglesham parish, SE Renfrewshire, 2 miles SW by S of Eaglesham village. Lying 850 feet above sea-level, it is 7⅓ furlongs long; has a varying width of 1⅓ and 3 furlongs; and sends off Holehall Burn, driving Eaglesham Mills, and falling into the White Cart.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dupplin Castle, a noble mansion of Lower Strathearn, in Aberdalgie parish, Perthshire, 1¾ mile NE of Forteviot station, and 5¾ miles SW of Perth. Standing within a half mile of the Earn's left bank, amidst a large and finely-wooded park, it succeeded a previous edifice, destroyed by fire in 1827; and, built during 1828-32 at a cost of £30,000, is a splendid Tudor structure, commanding a view of nearly all Strathearn, and containing a library famous for rare editions of the classics. It is the seat of George Hay, eleventh Earl of Kinnoull (cre. 1633) and Viscount Dupplin (1627), who, born in 1827, succeeded his father in 1866, and owns 12,577 acres in the shire, valued at £14,814 per annum. On 6 Sept. 1842 Dupplin Castle was honoured by a passing visit from the Queen and Prince Albert. In its vicinity, on the night of 12 Aug. 1332, was fought the Battle of Dupplin, when Edward Baliol and the 'disinherited barons,' to the number of 500 horse and 3000 foot, surprised and routed a host of 30,000 under Mar, the new Regent of Scotland, who himself was slain with 13,000 of his followers. A stone cross, quite entire, stands on the face of an acclivity, on the opposite bank of the Earn, almost in the line of the ford by which Baliol's army passed the river; and a large tumulus, ½ mile to the N, was found to contain some stone-formed graves, with many fragments of bones. See ABERDALGIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Dura Den, a small ravine in Kemback parish, Fife, 2½ miles E of Cupar. It is traversed by CERES Burn on its northerly course to the Eden, and, barely 9 furlongs in length, is famous for the wealth of fossil ganoid fish enshrined in its yellow sandstone. This yellow sandstone is one of the upper beds of the Old Red, and has a thickness here of between 300 and 400 feet. The fish are found crowded together in one thin layer, nearly a hundred finely-preserved specimens having been counted on a single slab about 5 feet square; and they consist of two species of *Holoptychius* (*Andersoni* and *Flemingii*), besides *Dipterus*, *Platygnathus*, *Phaneropleuron Andersoni*, *Glyptolæmus*, *Glyptopomus*, and *Pamphractus*. See Dr J. Anderson's *Dura Den, a Monograph of the Yellow Sandstone and its Remarkable Remains* (Edinb. 1859).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Durhamtown, a village in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire, 1 mile SSW of Bathgate town.

Durie, an estate, with a mansion of 1762, in Scoonie parish, Fife, 1½ mile NNW of Leven. The estate, extending to the coast and including the feus of Leven, belonged to a family of its own name from the 13th till the first half of the 16th century, when it passed by marriage to James V.'s favourite, Sir Alexander Kemp. From his posterity it was purchased in 1614 by the great lawyer, Sir Alexander Gibson, whose notes on important decisions were published posthumously as *Durie's Practicks*, and who in 1621, on being appointed a lord of session, assumed the title of Lord Durie. He died at Durie House in 1644, having in 1628 received a Nova Scotia baronetcy, whose present holder is Gibson Carmichael of CASTLE CRAIG. The strangest tale is told of this Sir Alexander, how, prior to his elevation to the bench, he was walking one day on the beach not far from Leven, when he was seized and gagged by a party of Borderers, headed by Christy's Will, and was carried over the Firth to Leith, from Leith to Edinburgh, and thence through Melrose over the English Border to Harbottle Castle, there to be kept eight days a prisoner, till a lawsuit was ended to which his presence might have proved inimical. This seems a corrected version of the story than Sir Walter Scott's, according to which three months was the term of imprisonment, the Earl of Traquair its instigator, and its scene the lonely peel-tower of Graham. 'Not for years after, when travelling in Annandale, did Lord Durie recognise in the names of *Maudge* the cat and *Batty* the shepherd's dog, belonging to Will's establishment, the only words which, loudly called from time to time, had reached his ears during his days of captivity' (Chambers's *Domestic Annals*, i. 355). Durie was sold in last century to the ancestor of its present proprietor, Robert Christie, Esq. (b. 1818; suc. 1872), who holds 2134 acres in Fife, valued at £5884 per annum, including £193 for minerals—a colliery, namely, long so famous for output and quality that even in Holland any prime coal was known as 'Durie coal.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Durine. See DURNESS.

Durinish. See DUIRINISH.

Durisdeer, a village and a parish of Upper Nithsdale, NW Dumfriesshire. The village stands, 575 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Kirk Burn, 2 miles NNE of Carronbridge station, this being 24¾ miles ESE of Old Cumnock, 17¾ NNW of Dumfries, and 6 N of Thornhill, under which Durisdeer has a post office.

The parish, containing also part of the village of Carronbridge, and since 1727 comprising half of the ancient parish of Kilbride or Kirkbride, is bounded NW by Sanquhar, NE by Crawford in Lanarkshire, SE by Morton, SW and W by Penpont. Its utmost length is 8½ miles from N by E to S by W, viz., from Lowther Hill to the Nith above Morton Mill; its breadth, from E to W, varies between ½ mile and 6¾ miles; and its area is 19,852 acres, of which 134½ are water. The NITH has here a south-south-easterly course of 7¾ miles, partly along the Sanquhar and Penpont borders, but mainly through the interior, and here receives Enterkin Burn and CARRON Water, which last traces 3¼ miles of the boundary with Morton. In the furthest S the surface sinks along the Nith to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-westward and north-north-westward to 595 feet near Auchenskeoch, 744 near Mar, 696 near Cleuch-head, 1229 near Ballaggan, 1128 at Birny Rig, 1195 at Fardingmullach Hill, and 724 near Crairiepark; whilst to the left or E of the Nith, the chief elevations from S to N are High Enoch (676 feet), Nether Hill (1290), *Scaw'd Law (2166), *Durisdeer Hill (1861), Black Hill (1740), Coshogle Rig (1214), *Well Hill (1987), Thirstane Hill (1895), and LOWTHER Hill (2377), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the Lanarkshire border. The leading formation of the northern uplands, a portion these of the wild, bleak Southern Highlands, is Silurian; and a reddish friable sandstone prevails over most of the low tracts to the S. The soil is wet and heavy in some of the arable lands, in others gravelly or sandy; but, as a rule, is loamy and very fertile.

About two-fifths of the entire area are either regularly or occasionally in tillage; woods and plantations cover more than one-ninth; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. A charming glimpse of the scenery of Durisdeer is given by Dorothy Wordsworth, who with her brother and Coleridge drove up from Thornhill to Wanlockhead on 19 Aug. 1804:—'About a mile and a half from Drumlanrig is a turnpike gate at the top of a hill. We left our car with the man, and turned aside into a field where we looked down upon the Nith, which runs far below in a deep and rocky channel; the banks woody; the view pleasant down the river towards Thornhill; an open country, cornfields, pastures, and scattered trees. Returned to the turnpike house, a cold spot upon a common, black cattle feeding close to the door. Our road led us down the hill to the side of the Nith, and we travelled along its banks for some miles. Here were clay cottages perhaps every half or quarter of a mile. The bed of the stream rough with rocks; banks irregular, now woody, now bare; here a patch of broom, there of corn, there of pasturage; and hills green or heathy above' (*Tour in Scotland*, ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874). Then, too, there is the Enterkin, made famous by Defoe and the author of *Rab and his Friends;* and Well or Wald Path, the Roman way from Nithsdale to Strathclyde, runs up from Carronbridge to Durisdeer village, 7 furlongs NNE of which are remains of a Roman camp. Drumlanrig Castle is the most prominent object, and the Duke of Buccleuch is sole proprietor Durisdeer is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £302. The cruciform church, at the village, was built in 1699, and contains 540 sittings; its northern transept is the Douglas mausoleum. Here is a sumptuous marble monument with two sculptured figures in the Roubilliac taste, brought from Rome, and representing James, second Duke of Queensberry (1622-1711), and his Duchess; the vault beneath contains twelve Douglas coffins, ranging in date between 1693 and 1777. There is also a Free church preaching-station; and Birleyhill and Durisdeer public schools, with respective accommodation for 107 and 103 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 54 and 62, and grants of £61, 6s. and £56, 12s. Valuation (1882) £9501, 13s. Pop. (1801) 1148, (1821) 1601, (1861) 1320, (1871) 1189, (1881) 1107.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 9, 1864-63. See Dr C. T. Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle, with the Early History and Ancient Remains of Durisdeer* (Dumf. 1876).

Durn, a hill and a burn in Fordyce parish, N Banffshire. The hill culminates 2 miles SW of Portsoy, and, rising to an altitude of 651 feet above sea-level, is crowned with remains of an ancient camp, supposed to have been Danish; a quarry on its northern side yields a beautiful variety of quartz, exported to England for the use of the potteries. The burn, rising near Smithfield, at an altitude of 600 feet, runs 6 miles north-north-eastward to the sea at Portsoy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Durness, a coast parish of NW Sutherland, containing Durine village, 2⅝ miles SSE of the northernmost point of Fair-aird, 13 ESE of Cape Wrath, 20¼ WNW of Tongue *viâ* Heilem, Hope, and Tongue ferries, and 55½ NNW of Lairg, under which it has a post office (Durness), with money order and savings' bank departments. At it also are Durness hotel, Durine public school, the parish church, and (in Sangomore hamlet, 5 furlongs S by E) a Free church.

The parish, till 1724 forming one with Tongue and Eddrachillis as part of 'Lord Reay's country,' is bounded N by the North Sea, E by Tongue, SE by Farr, SW by Eddrachillis, and W by the Atlantic. From N to S its utmost length is 20⅞ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 17 miles; and its area is 147,323¾ acres, of which 3726½ are water and 2541 foreshore, and which includes the three islands of Choaric, Hoan, and Gorvellan, with a number of smaller islets. The western coast is very slightly indented, offering a rock-bound and lofty front to the Atlantic, and terminating on the N in the huge promontory of grim Cape Wrath (523 feet). Thence 5½ miles eastward the northern coast is solely or mainly broken by Kearvaig Bay, but onward thence to the eastern boundary it is deeply intersected by the Kyle of Durness and Loch Eriboll. Everywhere almost it exhibits some of the finest rock scenery in Scotland, the cliffs about Cape Wrath, Fair-aird, and Whiten Head rising sheer from the water to a height of 200 or 700 feet, and being fringed with 'stacks,' and tunnelled by caverns, of which the most celebrated are those of Whiten and Smoo. The river Dionard or Grudie, rising on the north-eastern slope of Meall Horn at 1760 feet of altitude, and in its upper course traversing Lochan Ulabhith (1¾ × 1 furl.), An Dubh Loch (2¼ × 1 furl.), and Loch Dionard (5¼ × 1½ furl.; 1380 feet above sea-level), runs 14¼ miles northward to the Kyle of Durness, which, itself winding 5½ miles northward, with a varying width of 2½ and 6½ furlongs, is left nearly dry at low water, and itself expands into Durness or Baile na Cille Bay, 1⅞ mile long, and from 1½ to 2 miles broad. The Polla, issuing from Loch Dubh (1¾ × ⅛ furl.; 631 feet), and presently traversing Loch Staonsaid (5 × 1¼ furl.; 585 feet), runs 7⅜ miles north-by-westward along Strath Beg to the head of Loch Eriboll, which, penetrating the land for 10½ miles southward and south-south-westward, varies in width between 5 furlongs and 2¼ miles over its upper portion, while its entrance is 3 miles broad, from Hoan island to Whiten Head. Lastly, the river Hope, formed by three principal head-streams at an altitude of 94 feet, flows 6¼ miles along Strath More to fresh-water Loch Hope (5⅞ miles × 1 to 7 furl.; 12 feet), whence issuing it continues 1⅜ mile northward to Loch Eriboll, at its south-eastern side. There are besides, a multitude of lesser streams and lakes, as Lochs Borlay, Craspul, and Meadaidh (6 × 1½ furl.; 221 feet), which sends off a stream 2 miles north-north-eastward to the sea near Smoo House. The surface is everywhere mountainous, moorish mostly and rocky, with little green land except along the coast. The chief elevations from N to S, those marked with asterisks culminating on the borders of the parish, are Cnoc Ard an Tionail (603 feet), Cnoc nan Earbagan (800), Creagan na Speireig (746), *Creag Riabhach Bheag (1521), Ben Hope (3040), Cnoc na Pogaile (1169), Cnoc a' Chraois (1143), and *Ben Hee (2864), to the E of the Hope; Beinn Heilem (585), Beinn Poll (756), Meall a' Bhaid Tharsuinn (902), Creag na Faoilinn (954), An Lean Carn (1705), and Feinne-bheinn Mhor (1519), to the E of Loch Eriboll and the Polla; Beinn Ceanna-beinne (1257), Meall Meadhonach (1387), Meall nan-crath (1605), Benspenue (2537), Cran Stackie (2630), Conamheall (1587), and *Carn Dearg (2613), to the E of the Kyle of Durness and the Dionard; and, between these and the Atlantic, Cnoc a' Ghuish (982), Meall Sgribhinn (1216), Cnoc na Ba Ruaidhe (726), *Ben-derg-vore (1528), Beinn an Amair (911), Glasven (1085), Foinaven (2980), *Creag Dionard (2554), and Meall Horn (2548). The rocks are chiefly gneiss, granitic gneiss, quartzite, and mica slate, with occasional veins of porphyry and felspar; but in some parts are variously conglomerate, red sandstone, and limestone, which last is extensively wrought not far from Cambusan-down on Loch Eriboll. Although there are several good patches of mixed gravel and moss, with here and there a piece of fairish loam, it may almost be said that Durness contains no land suitable for cultivation; but it is an excellent grazing district, the limestone that underlies the surface-soil proving a valuable stimulant to its pasture. The holdings some of them are very large, Eriboll, Keoldale, and Balnakiel extending to from 30,000 to 40,000 acres, whilst Melness, lying partly in Tongue, and partly in Durness, is supposed to exceed 70,000, being thus the largest farm, not merely in Sutherland, but probably also in the United Kingdom. The rent of these four vast holdings is £1307, £1237, £1385, and £1257; and on the first and last there are but 150 and 90 arable acres. The sheep are all of the Cheviot breed. The fresh- and salt-water fisheries of salmon, trout, char, sea-trout, herrings, cod, haddock, and ling are highly productive; but the lobster fisheries of Loch Eriboll have greatly fallen off within the last thirty years.

The chief antiquities are ten round 'duns;' and of these the most perfect is Dun Dornadilla in Strath More, which, 16 feet high, and 50 yards in circumference, consists of two concentric walls of slaty stones. At AULTNACAILLICH, not far from this famous 'dun,' was born the Gaelic poet, Robert Donn. Durness is in the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £205. The parish church of 1619, occupying the site of a cell of Dornoch monastery, is now a ruin; the present church contains 300 sittings. Durine public school, with accommodation for 127 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 63, and a grant of £61, 11s. Valuation (1860) £3672, (1882) £6615, 15s. 2d.—all but £139 held by the Duke of Sutherland. Pop. (1801) 1208, (1831) 1153, (1861) 1109, (1871) 1049, (1881) 987, of whom 900 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 114, 113, 108, 1880-82. See pp. 57-72 of Arch. Young's *Sutherland* (Edinb. 1880).

Durno, a village in Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles N of Pitcaple station. It has a branch of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank.

Duror, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire. The hamlet stands on the right bank of Duror rivulet, and on the road from Oban to Fort William, within 1 mile of the shore of Loch Linnhe, and 5 miles WSW of Ballachulish. At it are a post office, an inn, a public school, the Established church (1826; 323 sittings), and St Adamnan's Episcopal church (1851; 100 sittings). Fairs are held here on the Saturdays before the last Wednesdays of May and October. A capital trout-stream, the rivulet Duror rises at an altitude of 1800 feet, and runs 6 miles west-north-westward and west-south-westward to the head of Cuil Bay. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; the stipend is £120, with manse and glebe. Pop. (1881) 492.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Durran. See OLRIG.

Durris, a Deeside village and parish of N Kincardineshire. The village, Kirkton of Durris, stands on the right bank of the Burn of Sheeoch, immediately above its confluence with the Dee, 1⅝ mile E of Crathes station, this being 3 miles E by N of Banchory, and 14 WSW of Aberdeen, under which Durris has a post office. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday of January, February, March, and April, the second Tuesday of May, the Saturday before the second Wednesday of June, the Monday in July before Paldy fair, the last Wednesday of September, the third Tuesday of October, *o. s.*, and the third Tuesday of December.

The parish is bounded N by Banchory-Ternan and the Aberdeenshire portion of Drumoak, E by Maryculter, SE by Fetteresso and Glenbervie, W by Strachan and Banchory-Ternan. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6⅛ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 3⅛ and 4⅞ miles; and its area is 15,435 acres, of which 141 are water. The DEE winds 6 miles east-north-eastward along all the northern border; and its impetuous affluent, the Burn of Sheeoch, rising 1⅝ mile beyond the south-western extremity of the parish, runs 8½ miles north-north-eastward through the interior. In the NE the surface sinks along the Dee to 82 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-westward to 570 feet near Corsehill, 865 at Brunt Yairds, 975 at Strathgyle, 1245 at Cairn-mon-earn, 1054 at Craigbeg, 1232 at Mongour, 725 at Cairnshee, 829 at Mulloch Hill, 578 at the Ord, 1207 at Shillofad, and 1231 at Monluth Hill, the last two culminating on the borders of the parish. Gneiss, the predominant rock, often shows bare on the hill-sides, and forms, too, great detached blocks upon the cultivated lands. The soil of the low grounds is mostly a fertile loam, of the higher grounds either clayey or gravelly, the subsoil being generally cold damp clay; but great improvements have been effected in the way of drainage and reclamation within the last 40 years. Nearly four-fifteenths of the entire area are in tillage; rather more than another fifteenth is under wood; and the rest is either pasture, moss, moor, or waste. Castle Hill, a knoll by the Dee, 5 furlongs NE of the village, is engirt by a ditch, and seems to have been a military post; in various parts are remains of cairns, tumuli, and stone circles, which form the subject of an article in *Procs. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (vol. ii., new series, 1880). The eminent antiquary, Cosmo Innes (1798-1874), was a native. Excepting Corsehill farm, the whole parish is comprised in the Durris estate, which, held from the 13th century by a branch of the Frasers, went by marriage to the celebrated Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough (1658-1735). His daughter in 1706 married the second Duke of Gordon, and in 1824 the estate devolved upon the fourth Duke as heir of entail. In 1834 it was purchased by Anthony Mactier, late of Calcutta; and in 1871 it was sold once more, for £300,000, to James Young, Esq., F.R.S., of KELLY in Renfrewshire (b. 1811), who owns in Kincardineshire 16,659 acres, valued at £10,104. His seat, Durris House, stands 1¾ mile E of the village and 1½ SSE of Park station, and, built in the 17th century, was enlarged both by Mr Innes' father and by Mr Mactier; not far from it is Durris Tower, erected in 1825 to commemorate the winning of a lawsuit by the Duke of Gordon. Durris is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £197. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1822, and contains 550 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Dhualt and Woodlands, with respective accommodation for 100 and 130 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 79 and 92, and grants of £64, 9s. 6d. and £75, 15s. Valuation (1856) £6370, (1882) £9834, 0s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 605, (1831) 1035, (1861) 1109, (1871) 1021, (1881) 1014.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Durrisdeer. See DURISDEER.

Dusk. See DHUISK.

Duthich. See DUICH.

Duthil, a hamlet and a parish of NE Inverness-shire. The hamlet, standing 817 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Dulnan, is 2⅛ miles ENE of Carrbridge, 6⅜ N by W of Boat-of-Garden Junction, and 7 WSW of Grantown.

The parish, containing also the village of CARRBRIDGE and the stations of AVIEMORE and BOAT-OF-GARDEN, comprises Duthil and Rothiemurchus, lying left and right of the Spey, and the former till 1870 belonging to Elginshire. It is bounded NE by Cromdale in Elginshire, E by Abernethy, SE by Crathie-Braemar in Aberdeenshire and by Alvie, SW by Alvie, and NW by Moy-Dalarossie and by Cawdor and Ardclach in Nairnshire; and has an utmost length of 22⅜ miles from N to S, viz., from Carn Allt Laoigh to a point 1⅜ mile S by E of Loch Eunach, with an utmost breadth from E to W of 10½ miles. The Allt na Beinne Moire, issuing from Lochan nan Cnapan, in the extreme S of Rothiemurchus, runs 10 miles northward through Loch Eunach and along Glen Eunach, to a confluence with the Luineag, coming 3½ miles west-north-westward from Loch Morlich; and, as the Druie, their united waters flow 1⅜ mile west-north-westward to the Spey, nearly opposite Aviemore station. The SPEY itself has here a north-eastward course of 12¼ miles—first 2⅞ along the Alvie border, next 2⅜ across the interior (parting Duthil from Rothiemurchus), and lastly 7 along the boundary with Abernethy; its tributary, the DULNAN, winds 12½ miles east-north-eastward through the interior, then 1½ mile along the Cromdale border. The largest of twelve lakes in Duthil proper, with utmost length and breadth and altitude, are Lochs Mor (3½ × ⅜ furl., 800 feet) and Vad (3 × 2½ furl., 752 feet), whilst ten in Rothiemurchus include Lochs Eunach (10 × 2½ furl., 1700 feet), An Eilein (7¼ × 4½ furl., 840 feet), Morlich (8 × 5 furl., 1046 feet), and Phitiulais (5 × 2⅛ furl., 674 feet), the two last lying mainly in Abernethy. Immediately along the Spey the surface sinks little below, and little exceeds, 700 feet above the sea; and from NE to SW, between the Spey and the Dulnan, the chief elevations, belonging to the Monadhliath range, are Creag an Fhithich (1325 feet), Docharn Craig (1244),

Carn Lethendy (1415), Beinn Ghuilbnich (1895), Carn Avie (1907), Garbh-mheall Mor (1880), Carn Sleamhuinn (2217), *Carn Dearg Mor (2337), and *CRAIGELLACHIE (1500), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. Beyond the Dulnan, again, rise Tullochgriban High (1040 feet), *Carn Allt Laoigh (1872), Creag na h-Iolaire (1750), *Carn Glas (2162), Carn Dubh (1409), Inverlaiduan Hill (1511), *Carn na Larach (1957), Carn Aluinn (1797), *Carn Phris Mhoir (2021), and *Sgum an Mor (2037). And lastly from N to S in Rothiemurchus the principal summits, part of the Cairngorm group, are Cadha Mor (2313), Carn Elrick (2433), *Castle Hill (2366), Inchriach (2766), *Creag na Leacainn (3448), *BRAERIACH (4248), and *Sgoran Dubh (3658). The rocks are chiefly granitic; and the arable soil along the Spey and the Dulnan is mostly alluvial on a deep clay bottom, that of the higher lands being thin and gravelly, with a considerable admixture of stones. The cultivated area, however, bears but a small proportion to moorland and deer forest, with miles upon miles of pinewood, natural or planted; and game has a far higher value than crops or farm-stock, Rothiemurchus Forest alone letting for £2300 in 1881. The Indian commander, Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was born in this parish in 1804. Mansions are the DOUNE and Aviemore House; and the chief proprietors are the Earl of Seafield, Sir John P. Grant, and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. In the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray, the civil parish is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Duthil and Rothiemurchus, the stipend and communion elements allowance of the former amounting to £336, 17s. 6d. Duthil church (1826; 850 sittings), at the hamlet, adjoins the splendid Seafield Mausoleum erected in 1837; and Rothiemurchus church stands on the Spey's right bank, 2½ miles SSW of Aviemore station. There are also a Free church at Carrbridge, and the three public schools of Deshar, Duthil, and Rothiemurchus, the first two built in 1876 at a united cost of £2071. With respective accommodation for 120, 120, and 129 children, these had (1880) an average attendance of 68, 52, and 55, and grants of £71, 11s., £55, 13s., and £56, 3s. Valuation (1843) £3329, 13s. 9d.; (1881) £9753, 17s. 2d., of which the Earl of Seafield owned £5963, 14s. Pop. (1801) 1578, (1831) 1895, (1861) 1928, (1871) 1872, (1881) 1664, of whom 1371 belonged to Duthil *q. s.* parish, and 293 to that of Rothiemurchus.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 74, 64, 1877-74.

Dwarfie Stone, a remarkable block of sandstone in Hoy island, Orkney, 2 miles SE of the summit of Wart Hill. It is 18 feet long, 14 broad, and from 2 to 6 high; and has been hollowed out into three chambers. Whether a Troll's abode, according to the island folklore, or a Christian hermitage, according to the antiquaries, it is woven, in Scott's *Pirate*, into the story of 'Norna of the Fitful Head.'

Dyce, a village and a parish of SE Aberdeenshire. The village lies near the Don's right bank, 4½ furlongs NNE of Dyce Junction on the Great North of Scotland, this being 6½ miles NW of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments.

Bounded N by Fintray, NE by New Machar, E by Old Machar, S by Newhills, and W by Kinnellar, the parish has an utmost length from E to W of 4⅝ miles, an utmost breadth from N to S of 3¼ miles, and an area of 5285½ acres, of which 48½ are water. The DON, winding 6⅝ miles east-south-eastward, roughly traces all the Fintray, New Machar, and Old Machar border, descending in this course from 146 to 104 feet above sea-level; and from its broad level haugh the surface rises to 241 feet near Farburn and 822 on wooded Tyrebagger Hill. Gneiss occurs along the valley of the Don; but the principal rock is granite, which, suited alike for building and for paving, has long been worked for exportation to London. The soil of the low grounds is a fertile alluvium; but, on Tyrebagger, is so thin and moorish as to be unfit for either tillage or pasture. Fully one-half of the entire area is in tillage, extensive reclamations having been carried out within the last thirty years; and plantations of larch and Scotch firs may cover about one-fourth more. Antiquities are several tumuli on small eminences; an ancient Caledonian stone circle, comprising ten rough granite stones, from 5 to 10 feet high, and 8 feet distant one from another, on a gentle acclivity at the SE side of Tyrebagger; a large block of granite, called the Gouk Stone, said to commemorate the death of some ancient leader, on the NE of Caskieben; and a large, oblong, curiously-sculptured stone, in the enclosure-wall of the churchyard. PITMEDDEN and CASKIEBEN are the chief mansions; and the property is divided among 13, 4 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Dyce is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £200. The old parish church, of pre-Reformation date, standing inconveniently in the NE, on a rocky promontory washed by a bend of the Don, a handsome new one has been built, a mile nearer the station, in the course of the last ten years, at a considerable cost. There is also a Free church; and a public and an infant and female public school, with respective accommodation for 103 and 100 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 96 and 70, and grants of £80, 12s. and £61, 2s. Valuation (1881) £5717, 4s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 347, (1831) 620, (1851) 470, (1861) 585, (1871) 945, (1881) 1162.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Dye Water, a stream of Strachan parish, Kincardineshire, rising, at an altitude of 2000 feet, on the south-eastern slope of Mount Battock (2558 feet), near the meeting-point of Kincardine, Forfar, and Aberdeen shires. Thence it winds 7½ miles eastward and 7¼ miles north-by-eastward, till, after a total descent of 1740 feet, it falls into the Feugh, ½ mile WSW of Strachan church. Traversing a rocky Highland glen (Glen Dye), it is subject to sudden and violent freshets, and abounds in trout of about ¼ lb. each.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Dye Water, a stream of Longformacus and Cranshaws parishes, in the Lammermuir district of Berwickshire. It rises, at an altitude of 1600 feet, on the Haddingtonshire border, 2½ miles E by S of Lanner Law, and thence winds 13⅜ miles eastward, till, after a total descent of 1000 feet, it falls into the Whitadder, ⅜ mile WSW of Ellem inn. A little above Longformacus village it receives Watch Water, running 6 miles east-by-northward through or along the eastern border of the southern section of Cranshaws; passes, higher up, the curious old shooting-box of BYRECLEUCH; and everywhere, but especially in its upper reaches, abounds in excellent trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Dye Water. See WEST WATER.

Dyke, a village of NW Elginshire, and a parish partly also in Nairnshire. The village stands on the left bank of the Muckle Burn, 1 mile NE of Brodie station on the Highland railway, this being 6 miles E of Nairn and 3½ W by S of the post-town, Forres. On a rising-ground at the N end of the village is the new school, built in 1877 at a cost of over £1500, Elizabethan in style, with belfry and clock-tower.

The parish, containing also the villages of Kintessack and Broom of Moy, comprises the ancient parishes of Dyke and Moy, united to each other in 1618. It is bounded NW and N by the Moray Firth, E by Kinloss and Forres, SE by Edinkillie, SW by Ardclach, and W by Auldearn. Rudely resembling a triangle in outline, with southward apex, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 9½ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 4⅞ miles, and an area of 15,464 acres, inclusive of 1496½ acres of foreshore and 257½ of water, but exclusive of 29 acres, to the E of the Findhorn, belonging to Nairnshire (detached). Roughly tracing all the eastern boundary, the FINDHORN flows 6½ miles north-north-eastward to its mouth in the Moray Firth, just above which it is joined by the MUCKLE Burn, winding 10¾ miles north-eastward along the Auldearn border and through the interior. Buckie Loch (5½ × 1¼ furl.) lies close to the coast-line, which, 6¾ miles long, is everywhere low, backed

by the Culbin Sandhills (99 feet). Inland the surface is mostly low and level, near Loanhead attaining its highest point (134 feet) to the N of the railway, but rising S thereof to 105 feet at Feddan, 184 near Logiebuchany, and 500 at the southern extremity of the parish, near Craigiemore. Crystalline rocks prevail from Sluie to the head of the parish; and Devonian, with some belonging to later formations, in all other parts. The soil throughout the level central district is highly fertile; and elsewhere is of various character. Less than a fifth of the entire area is in tillage, about one-thirteenth is pasture, and the remainder is either waste or woodlands. The latter cover a very large extent, and include some of the finest trees in Scotland. Among those of Brodie, planted between 1650 and 1680, are three ash-trees (the largest 76 feet high, and girthing 21 at 1 foot from the ground), four oaks (do. 71, 16), five beeches (do. 81, 18), a sycamore (69, 12⅞), and a Spanish chestnut (41, 15); among those of Darnaway, two ash-trees (the largest, 50 and 24½), five oaks (do. 65, 27¾), and a beech (65, 16½)—these measurements being taken from tables in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1879-81. Hardmuir, a little WSW of Brodie station, is celebrated as the 'blasted heath,' now planted, whereon Macbeth met the weird sisters of Forres. Mansions, all noticed separately, are Darnaway Castle, Brodie House, Dalvey, Moy, and Kincorth; and the parish is divided among 11 proprietors, 5 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Dyke and Moy is in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; the living is worth £400. The parish church, built in 1781, contains 850 sittings. There is also a Free church; and Dyke and Kintessack public schools, with respective accommodation for 220 and 57 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 114 and 36, and grants of £100, 3s. and £31, 6s. Valuation (1881) £9059, of which £45 belonged to the Nairnshire section. Pop. (1801) 1492, (1831) 1451, (1861) 1247, (1871) 1238, (1881) 1236.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 94, 1876-73.

Dykehead, a village in Shotts parish, NE Lanarkshire, ½ mile W of Shotts station. It stands amid a bleak moorish country, but derives prosperity from extensive neighbouring mineral works.

Dykehead, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 1¼ mile E of Baillieston.

Dykehead, a village in Cortachy parish, NW Forfarshire, near the right bank of the river South Esk, 6 miles N of Kirriemuir.

Dykehead. See Dullatur.

Dyrock, a burn in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire. It issues from Shankston Loch, on the boundary with Straiton; runs about 4 miles westward and west-south-westward past Kirkmichael village; and falls into Girvan Water about a mile NNE of Crosshill.

Dysart. See Maryton.

Dysart, a coast town and parish of Fife. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the town is built on the slope of a hill, above the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, 10½ miles NNE of Leith by water, whilst its station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British is 2⅛ miles NE of Kirkcaldy, 8 NE of Burntisland, 17¼ NNE of Edinburgh, 2¾ S by E of Thornton Junction, and 16¼ SSW of Cupar. Its parliamentary boundary includes the three villages of Gallatown (¾ mile NNW), Sinclairtown (¼ mile WNW), and Pathhead (1 mile WSW), which otherwise rather form a north-north-eastward extension of Kirkcaldy, and indeed were incorporated (1876) in the municipal burgh of that 'lang toun;' so that here we need trouble ourself with little more than the royal burgh, or Dysart proper. This is a place of hoar antiquity, its history beginning with the half mythical St Serf, who is said to have held his famous discussion with Satan in a cave in Lord Rosslyn's grounds above the Old Church, and whose cell, the said cave (Lat. *desertum*, 'a solitude'), is supposed to have given the town its name. A standing stone, a mile to the N, marks, says tradition, the spot where a battle was fought with invading Danes in 874; in 1470 the neighbouring castle of Ravenscraig was granted by James III. to William, third Earl of Orkney, ancestor of the St Clairs of Rosslyn. Under them Dysart was a burgh of barony, till early in the 16th century it was raised to a royal burgh by James V., who further exempted it from customs' vassalage to Inverkeithing. So long ago as 1450 its 'canty carles' made and shipped salt to home and foreign ports; and other thriving industries of this 'Little Holland' were fish-curing, malting, brewing, and coal-mining,—thriving, at least, till the Union, which dealt a great blow to Dysart, as to all other ports of Fife. Modern Dysart is just old Dysart at second-hand. The arrangement of the streets—three narrow ducts, uncertain lanes, a few scattered houses landward, and a central square—is much the same; and many of the old houses still live decrepitly within the burgh bounds. On some are the booth-keepers' piazza marks; on others half-effaced pious legends and dates; elsewhere Flemish architecture, outside stairs, roofs banked with grey stone, and such-like wrinkles of antiquity imprinted haggardly on the town. One largish block of such houses, dating from 1660, was demolished in 1876, to widen the Coalgate; and some of these contained deep hiding-holes for smuggled goods, the contraband trade having arisen as legitimate commerce declined. The town-hall, standing in the middle of the town, was built in 1617, and serving Cromwell's troopers as both a barrack and a magazine, was almost destroyed by an accidental explosion. It lay in ruins for several years, and now is a plain, strong, rubble-work structure, with a tower and spire, a council room, and a disused lock-up. By Cromwell, too, the 'Fort,' a high rock, nearly in the middle of the harbour, is said to have been fortified, though it shows no traces of fortification works. A fragment of an ancient structure, long used as a smithy, bears the name of St Dennis' Chapel, and by some is held to have been the church of a priory of Black Friars, by others to have been served by a single priest. A little to the E of it stand the nave and saddle-roofed tower of the ruinous kirk of St Serf, Second Pointed in style, and therefore a good deal earlier than the date 1570 on one of its mullionless windows. The present parish church, erected in 1802 at a cost of £1900, is a very plain building, containing 1600 sittings. A cruciform Gothic Free church, rebuilt in 1873-74, is a solid-looking edifice, with a bulky broached spire; and the U.P. church, also Gothic in style, and also with a spire, is seated for 600, and was rebuilt in 1867 at a cost of over £2500. Two public schools, North and South Dysart, with respective accommodation for 246 and 291 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 215 and 175, and grants of £191, 1s. 6d. and £147, 14s. 6d. The town has, besides, a post office under Kirkcaldy, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, gas-works (1843), a subscription reading-room and library, and fairs on 6 May, the third Tuesday of June, the fourth Wednesday of August, and 8 November. Nail-making, which towards the close of last century employed 100 smiths and turned out yearly twelve millions of nails of £2000 value, had all but become extinct by 1836; but flax-spinning and the weaving of linen and woollen fabrics, which last, introduced in 1715, produced half a century since some 31,000,000 yards of cloth a year, worth fully £150,000, are still carried on in three establishments, though to a smaller extent. The harbour, comprising an outer basin and an inner wet-dock (once a quarry) with 18 feet of water and berthage for 17 or 18 vessels, is ample enough for all the scant commerce Dysart still retains, and has a patent slip capable of taking up a ship of 400 tons burden. Governed by a provost, a first and second bailie, a treasurer, a chamberlain, and 5 councillors, Dysart unites with Kirkcaldy,

Seal of Dysart.

Kinghorn, and Burntisland in returning a member to parliament. Its parliamentary constituency numbered 1771, and its municipal 399, in 1882, when the annual value of real property within the parliamentary burgh was £35,156, 10s. 9d., whilst the corporation revenue for 1881 was £1152, 3s. 3½d. Pop. of royal burgh (1831) 1801, (1851) 1619, (1861) 1755, (1871) 1812, (1881) 2623; of parliamentary burgh (1851) 8041, (1861) 8066, (1871) 8919, (1881) 10,874. Houses in latter (1881) 2440 inhabited, 166 vacant, 15 building.

The parish of Dysart, containing also Gallatown, Sinclairtown, and Pathhead, with most of Boreland village, is bounded N by Kinglassie, NE by Markinch, E by Wemyss, SE by the Firth of Forth, and W by Kirkcaldy, Abbotshall, Auchterderran, and Kinglassie. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 4 miles; its width, from E to W, varies between 1¾ and 2¾ miles; and its area is 4197 acres. Lochty Burn flows 2½ miles east-by-southward along all the northern boundary, on its way to the sluggish Ore, which itself winds 3 miles east-by-northward across the northern interior and along the Markinch border. The bold and rocky coast-line, 2¾ miles long, rises steeply to 178 feet at the north-eastern extremity of the town; inland, the surface undulates gently, attaining 226 feet near Gallatown, 300 near Carberry, 271 near Bogleys, 218 near Middle Balbeiggay, and 227 near Wester Strathore, whilst dipping slightly towards the above-named streams. The rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous formation, include excellent sandstone, claystone, limestone, ironstone, and coal, all of which have been largely worked. As a coal district Dysart has long been famous. Four centuries have passed since first the coal was worked in shallow mines, the excavations increasing to their present gigantic extent. The coal has been often on fire; and in the burgh records for 1578 we read that 'ane evil air enterit the main heuch, the door being then at the west entrie of the toun.' This evil air set the mine on fire. Again and again combustion took place —in 1622, 1741, and 1790—fissuring and scorching the earth, causing Regent Buchanan of St Andrews to write Latin hexameters on its startling effects upon the scenery, and giving commemorative names to streets and lanes in the vicinity. The soil is generally good, and the entire area is in tillage, with the exception of a few acres of pasture and some 400 under wood. An antiquity, other than Ravenscraig Castle and the standing stone, was a so-called Roman camp at Carberry, which, however, has long since wholly disappeared; the Red Rocks, too, to the E of the town, are associated by legend with the burning of certain witches. Three natives of Dysart were Robert Beatson of Vicarsgrange, LL.D. (1741-1818), an author; David Pitcairn, M.D. (1749-1809), an eminent physician; and William Wallace (1768-1843), a mathematician. The title Earl of Dysart, conferred in 1643 on William Murray, son of the Rev. William Murray, minister of Dysart and preceptor to Charles I., passed to his elder daughter, who married first Sir Lionel Tollemache of Helmingham Hall, in Suffolk, and secondly the celebrated Duke of Lauderdale; it now is held by her eighth descendant by her first marriage, William John Manners Tollemache, who, born in 1859, succeeded as eighth Earl in 1878, and has his seats at Ham House in Surrey and Buckminster Park in Leicestershire. Dysart House, a little W of the town, is a plain but commodious mansion, with beautiful gardens, commanding a splendid view across the Firth; and is the Scottish seat of Francis Robert St Clair Erskine, fourth Earl of Rosslyn since 1801 (b. 1833; suc. 1866), who owns 3221 acres in Fife, valued at £9673 per annum, including £1224 for minerals. (See Roslin.) Six other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 17 of between £100 and £500, 17 of from £50 to £100, and 92 of from £20 to £50. Dysart is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; and the charge is collegiate; the first minister's stipend being £373 with manse and glebe worth £71, 10s., and the second's £317, 8s. 6d., whilst ecclesiastically the parish is divided into Dysart proper and Pathhead. The four public schools of Gallatown, Pathhead, Sinclairtown, and Boreland, with respective accommodation for 205, 375, 300, and 87 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 240, 361, 379, and 46, and grants of £197, 11s., £315, 8s. 6d., £331, 12s. 6d., and £25, 13s. 11d. Valuation (1865) £15,489, 8s. 2d., (1882) £42,707, 9s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 5385, (1831) 7104, (1861) 8842, (1871) 9682, (1881) 11,627.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867. See *Notices from the Local Records of Dysart* (Glasg., Maitland Club, 1853), and W. Muir's *Gleanings from the Records of Dysart*, 1545-1796 (Edinb. 1862).

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Eachaig, a small river in the Kilmun portion of the united parish of Dunoon and Kilmun, Argyllshire. Issuing from the foot of Loch Eck, it winds 5¼ miles south-south-eastward along Strath Eachaig to the head of Holy Loch, on its right side receiving the Massan near Benmore House and the Little Eachaig very near its mouth, a little higher up being spanned by an iron bridge of 1878 on the Inverary route. It is a very good salmon and trout stream, let to a Glasgow Angling Club.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1875.

Eagerness or **Eggerness** ('Edgar's ness'), a headland of Sorbie parish, E Wigtownshire, flanking the N side of Garliestown Bay, 6¾ miles SE by S of Wigtown. Projecting ¾ mile from the mainland, and contracting from a width of 7½ furlongs to a point, it rises to a height of 100 feet, and presents a rocky though not precipitous face to the sea. On its eastern side stood Eggerness Castle, whose scanty ruin is so overgrown with brushwood and rank vegetation as to be hardly discernible. Its date and history are alike unknown.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Eagle. See Edzell.

Eaglescarnie, an estate, with a mansion, in Bolton parish, Haddingtonshire, on the left bank of Gifford or Coalstoun Water, 4¼ miles S by E of Haddington. Its owner, Alexander Charles Stuart, Esq. (b. 1814; suc. 1855), holds 465 acres in the shire, valued at £627 per annum.

Eaglesfield, a village in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right side of Kirtle Water, 7 furlongs NNE of Kirtlebridge station on the Caledonian, and 2¾ miles E of Ecclefechan, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments. Here is also a General Assembly's school.

Eaglesham, a village and a parish of SE Renfrewshire. The village, standing 500 feet above sea-level, is 4 miles S of Busby, 8½ S of Glasgow, 11 SE of Paisley, and 3¾ S by E of Clarkston station on the East Kilbride branch of the Caledonian, with which it communicates by omnibus. Successor to an older village that during the reign of Charles II. was important enough to acquire by act of parliament a weekly market, it was founded by the twelfth Earl of Eglinton in 1796, and, had its founder's plan been carried out, would have ranked second to scarce a small town in Scotland. Even as it is, it presents a remarkably regular and pleasant aspect, with its double row of neat two-story houses, facing each other at the distance of 100 yards at the upper and 250 at the lower end; whilst midway between them flows a rivulet, whose gently-sloping banks are partly greensward, partly adorned with trees. The parish church (1790; 550 sittings) is a plain structure with a chaste steeple; and other places of worship are a

U.P. church (350 sittings), a Free church (320 sittings), and St Bridget's Roman Catholic church (1858; 350 sittings). Eaglesham has besides a post office under Glasgow, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, 2 hotels, gas-works, and a flower show on the third Thursday of August *o.s.* Handloom weaving, once the staple industry, is all but extinct; and a cotton-mill, some years ago destroyed by fire, has never been rebuilt. Hence the rapid decrease in the number of the inhabitants. Now, however, the bracing and healthy air is proving a strong attraction to many Glasgow families, and in summer there is a large influx of visitors. A public and a girls' industrial school, with respective accommodation for 166 and 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 125 and 52, and grants of £109, 7s. 10d. and £39, 2s. Pop. (1861) 1769, (1871) 1237, (1881) 885.

The parish is bounded NW by Mearns, NE by Cathcart and East Kilbride in Lanarkshire, E and SE by East Kilbride, S by Loudoun in Ayrshire, and SW by Fenwick, likewise in Ayrshire. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 6¼ miles; its utmost breadth, from NE to SW, is 5¼ miles; and its area is 16,003¾ acres, of which 337¾ are water. White Cart Water, gathering its head-streams from the eastern moors, winds 5¼ miles north-westward along all the north-eastern border; and Earn Water flows to it north-eastward along the boundary with Mearns; whilst through the interior run Ardoch and Boreland Burns, with others of its tributaries. In the S, however, rise several affluents and sub-affluents of the river Irvine. To the SW lie Binend Loch (5 × 2 furl.), Dunwan Dam (7⅓ × 3), and Loch Goin or Blackwater Dam (7 × 3); nearer the village are High Dam (1¾ × 1¼), Mid Dam (1 × ⅝), and Picketlaw Reservoir (2 × 1¼). In the furthest N the surface sinks along the Cart to 380 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 832 at Moor-Yett plantation, 1084 at Balagich Hill, 1035 at Blackwood Hill, 987 at Melowther Hill, and 1230 near the south-eastern border. The rocks, with slight exception, are alternations of greenstone, claystone, and greywacke—part of the great trap mass that predominates so extensively in the hills of Renfrewshire. The soil, though reposing almost everywhere on trap, varies greatly in quality, some parts being specially rich, and others being represented by barren moors or deep bogs. The pasture is generally excellent. About five-twelfths of the entire area are under cultivation, three-fourteenths are meadow or natural pasture, 178¾ acres are under wood, and all the rest is either moss or moor. The moors, especially about Loch Goin, figure often in the history of the Covenant, two of whose martyrs rest in the parish kirkyard. North Moorhouse farm, near Earn Water, 3 miles to the W of the village, was the birthplace of Robert Pollok (1799-1827), the gifted author of the *Course of Time;* and in that epic one lights again and again on sketches of the 'hills and streams and melancholy deserts' round his home, that home overshadowed by four goodly trees—

> 'Three ash and one of elm. Tall trees they were,
> And old; and had been old a century
> Before my day.'

The barony of Eaglesham formed part of the grant made by David I. (1124-53) to Walter, the founder of the house of Stewart, by whom it was transferred to Robert de Montgomery; and it was long the Montgomeries' chief possession, Sir John, who wedded the heiress of Eglinton, here building the castle of Polnoon towards the close of the 14th century. Eaglesham House, late Polnoon Lodge, to the NE of the village, is the seat of Allan Gilmour, Esq. (b. 1820; suc. 1849), who owns 16,516 acres in the shire, valued at £12,106 per annum. With the exception of 10 acres, he is sole proprietor. Eaglesham is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £369. Valuation (1860) £11,350, (1882) £14,731, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1176, (1831) 2372, (1851) 2524, (1861) 2328, (1871) 1714, (1881) 1382.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Eagleshay or **Egilshay**, a low-lying island of Rousay parish, Orkney, separated from the E side of Rousay island by Howa Sound, and lying 11 miles N of Kirkwall. It measures 3 miles in length from N to S, by 1½ mile in breadth, and includes a small bay of shell sand, a large tract of benty sand, burrowed by hundreds of rabbits, and a small fresh-water lake. The rocks belong to the Lower Old Red sandstone, and the soil is good, but poorly cultivated. Dr Baikie of Tankerness is the proprietor. Eagleshay is notable as the place where St Magnus was murdered by his cousin Hakon about the year 1110; and at its western extremity, on the scene, it is said, of his murder, are the remains of a small ancient church of St Magnus, with a round tower at its W end, and a vaulted choir at the E. There is a public school under Rousay school-board. Pop. (1831) 228, (1851) 192, (1861) 205, (1871) 163, (1881) 158.

Eagleshay or **Egilshay**, an island of Northmaven parish, Shetland, in Islesburgh cove, on the E of St Magnus Bay. It measures about 1½ mile both in length and in breadth, is excellent grazing-ground, and teems with rabbits.

Eagton or **Eglin Lane**, a trouteful stream in the SE of Straiton parish, Ayrshire. Issuing from Loch Enoch (1650 feet), at the boundary with Kirkcudbrightshire, it runs 6⅝ miles north-north-eastward to the head of Loch Doon (680 feet), and receives by the way the effluents of Lochs Macaterick and Riecawr.

Ealan. See Ellan.

Eanaig or **Einig**, a stream in Kincardine parish, Rossshire, formed by the confluence of Rappach Water and Abhuinn Dubhach, and running 4 miles east-north-eastward to the Oykell, at a point ½ mile SE of Oykell-Bridge. It is a good trouting stream, also frequented by grilse.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Earbusaig. See Lochalsh.

Earlcairney, a dilapidated cairn in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, on the top of a high sea-bank, 1 mile W of Barnbougle Castle. It was originally 500 feet in circumference, and 24 feet high.

Earl's Burn, a rivulet in the W of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, rising at an altitude of 1300 feet, just within the confines of Gargunnock parish. Thence it runs 6¼ miles south-south-eastward among the Lennox Hills, till, after a total descent of 550 feet, it falls into Carron Water at the SW base of Dundaff Hill (1157 feet), 5¼ miles W by N of Denny. A reservoir, feeding the mills of Denny, was formed near its source, about 1834, by means of an embankment 22 feet high, at a cost of close upon £2000; covers an area of nearly 60 acres; and, in October 1839, after a heavy rain, burst the embankment, rushed down in impetuous torrent, and did great damage to property along all the course of the Carron.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 31, 1869-67.

Earl's Cross. See Dornoch.

Earlsferry, a decayed coast village possessing the status of a royal burgh, in Kilconquhar parish, Fife, immediately W of Elie. It is traditionally said to have been constituted a burgh by Malcolm Ceannmor at the request of Macduff, Earl of Fife, who, in his flight from the vengeance of Macbeth, was concealed in a cave at Kincraig Point, and thence was ferried over the firth to Dunbar by fishermen of the place. The legend on the face of it is false; but, whatever its date, the original charter having been accidentally destroyed by fire in Edinburgh, James VI. granted a new one in 1589, which speaks of Earlsferry as 'of old, past memory of man, erected into ane free burgh.' Then and afterwards it seems to have been a place of considerable trade, with two weekly markets and two annual fairs, the privilege of levying

Seal of Earlsferry.

dues and customs, and the right of returning a member to Parliament. These are all things of the past; but Earlsferry still is governed by a chief magistrate, a bailie, a treasurer, and six councillors, and has its new town-hall (1872), a branch of the National Bank, a local savings' bank, a gas company, and a public school. The annual value of real property was £924, 11s. in 1882, when the municipal constituency numbered 45, whilst the corporation revenue for 1881 was £86. Pop. (1841) 496, (1861) 395, (1871) 406, (1881) 286. See ELIE.

Earlshall, an ancient mansion in Leuchars parish, Fife, 7 furlongs ESE of Leuchars village. Said to have been named from a former estate of the Earls of Fife, it was built in years from 1546 till 1620, and was for generations the seat of the family of Bruce. It mainly consists of a square tower, and it contains a great hall, 50 feet long and 18 wide, with a fine arched roof, on which are emblazoned the arms of the Bruces and of numerous great houses with which they were allied by marriage. It continued to be inhabited down into the present century, and it stands in a small park, planted with venerable trees.

Earl's Hill, one of the Lennox Hills in the W of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, 6 miles SW of Stirling. It rises to an altitude of 1443 feet above sea-level, and adjoins other summits of not much inferior height.

Earlsmill, a station in Keith parish, Banffshire, on the Keith, Dufftown, and Craigellachie section of the Great North of Scotland railway, ¾ mile SSW of Keith station.

Earl's Seat, a hill at the meeting-point of Killearn, Campsie, and Strathblane parishes, Stirlingshire. The highest of the Lennox range, it culminates, 3 miles N by E of Strathblane village, at an altitude of 1894 feet above sea-level. Southward it projects an offshoot called the Little Earl; on E and W it is flanked by two hills of 1345 and 1781 feet in height; and it sends off from its southern slopes Finglen and Ballagan Burns.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Earlston, a small town and a parish of Lauderdale, SW Berwickshire. The town stands, 345 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of Leader Water, at the western confines of the parish, by road being 4 miles NNE of Melrose, 7¼ SSE of Lauder, and 31 SE of Edinburgh; whilst its station on the Berwickshire section of the North British is 4½ miles N by W of St Boswells Junction, and 17½ WSW of Dunse. Its ancient church, in connection with which the town in all probability arose and grew into any importance, was granted about the middle of the 12th century by Walter de Lindsay to the monks of Kelso, and by them was transferred in 1171, in exchange for Gordon, to their brethren of Coldingham, who continued to watch over it and the spiritual interests at stake in the district on to the time of the Reformation. Situated, as it is, not far from Dryburgh and Melrose Abbeys, it appears to have been in early times a place of some importance—ecclesiastical probably, to judge from the reported occasional visits of David I. of pious memory. From the family of Lindsay the manor passed into the hands of the Earls of Dunbar, and hence the older name of *Ercildoune* came to be changed to *Earlstoun* or *Earlston.* Under its present superior, the Earl of Haddington, the town is governed by a baron bailie; and courts are still held in it, consisting of two 'bourlawmen,' a survival this of the ancient border 'Birley Courts.' Its chief historical interest, however, centres in the memorials and traditions which connect it with Thomas the Rhymer, a stone embedded in the wall of the parish church bearing inscription, 'Auld Rhymer's race lies in this place.' 'Thomas Rimor de Ercildun' appears as witness to a charter of Petrus de Haga to Dryburgh Abbey, which charter Mr John Russell, in his *Haigs of Bemersyde* (1881), assigns to somewhere between 1260 and 1270; and a fragment of the 'Rhymer's Tower' still stands between the town and Leader Water. He seems to have been dead by 1299; and a MS. of the early part of the 14th century, supposed by Prof. Veitch to be earlier than 1320, contains what was said to be one of his predictions, many of which are scattered through this work under ALE, BASS, COWDENKNOWES, CRIFFEL, etc. He has been styled the 'Father of Scottish poetry,' and his claim to the title would rest on secure foundation, if only one could positively ascribe to him the authorship of *Sir Tristrem,* and of the three-fytte *Prophecy,* best known in its ballad versions. These tell how, as he lay on Huntly Bank, the Fairy Queen rode by on a milk-white palfrey, and how, having kissed her under the Eildon tree, he was taken by her to Elfland, where through the bite of an apple he gained a perilous guerdon, the tongue that could never lie. Seven years he tarried in Elfland, and then was permitted to revisit earth only on the condition that he should, when summoned, return to his mistress the queen. And so, as he sat one evening carousing in his tower with some boon companions, a messenger rushed in, in breathless haste, to beg him to come forth and break the spell of a portent which troubled the village. Straightway the Rhymer obeyed the summons, and hurrying out saw a hart and a hind from the neighbouring forest pacing slow and stately up and down the street. The animals at sight of him quietly made off for the forest; and, with a last farewell to Ercildoune, True Thomas followed them, thenceforth to 'dree his weird' in Fairyland. Nor, though the voice of tradition predicts his return to earth, has he ever again been seen in the haunts of living men. (See EILDON HILLS.) His spirit, however, appears to have lingered in the tower he left, for his mantle was reputed to have descended on the shoulders of 'one Murray, a kind of herbalist, who, by dint of some knowledge of simples, the possession of a musical clock, an electrical machine, and a stuffed alligator, added to a supposed communication with Thomas, lived for many years in very good credit as a wizard.' So Sir Walter in his *Scottish Minstrelsy;* but Mr Robert Chambers, in *Popular Rhymes of Scotland,* shows that this hearsay account refers to Mr Patrick Murray, an enlightened and respectable medical practitioner, of good family connections, talents, and education, who, in 1747, possessed, with other property, the Rhymer's Tower, and there pursued various studies of a philosophical kind, not very common in Scotland during the 18th century.

The town extends eastward at right angles to Leader Water, and consists of plain business premises and dwelling-houses, many of the latter only one story high. It is lighted with gas, well drained, supplied with good water, and beautifully situated in a pleasant valley engirt by hills of moderate elevation. The inhabitants are dependent partly on agriculture, partly on dyeing and on the manufacture of woollen and other textures, such as tweeds, shirtings, and 'Earlston ginghams.' The town has a post office under Melrose, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch (1862) of the Commercial Bank, 8 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a spacious corn exchange, a reading-room and library (1856), horticultural and friendly societies, billiard and curling clubs, and a volunteer corps. A weekly grain market on Monday was instituted at the opening of the Berwickshire railway in 1863, a fortnightly stock sale in 1864; and cattle and horse fairs are held on 29 June and the third Thursday of October, besides hiring fairs on the last Monday of February, the first Monday of April, and the Monday before the third Thursday of October. The parish church of 1756, as renewed and enlarged in 1834, contains 600 sittings. There are also two U.P. churches—the East (400 sittings) and the West (330 sittings). Pop. (1861) 980, (1871) 1168, (1881) 1010.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of REDPATH, is bounded N by Legerwood and Gordon, E by Hume and Nenthorn, S by Smailholm in Roxburghshire and by Merton, and W by Melrose in Roxburghshire. Its length, from E to W, varies between 1⅜ and 7 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3⅜ miles; and its area is 10,009½ acres, of which 41 are water. LEADER

Water winds 4⅞ miles southward, for the first 5 furlongs cutting off a small north-western wing of Earlston, but elsewhere tracing its boundary with Melrose; and Eden Water runs 3½ miles south-by-westward along all the Nenthorn border. Between these troutful streams the surface rises—in places steeply from the Leader—to 825 feet on Huntshaw Hill, 708 near Crossrigs, 1031 on conical Black Hill of Earlston, 885 near Craig House, and 806 near Darlingfield. Black Hill is porphyritic, overlying red sandstone; and at the E end of Earlston the pelvis and other bones of the *Cervus elaphus* have been found, 12 feet from the surface, in a vegetable deposit, above which were marly and reddish clays. The soil is in some parts clayey, in others a light dry loam; while elsewhere it is strong and very fertile. There is a good deal of marshy ground in the E, and in the N are several hundred acres of moss. About two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage, woodlands cover nearly one-ninth, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. On the summit of Black Hill are the remains of a camp, commonly said to be Roman, but probably of native origin. Mansions are Mellerstain, Cowdenknowes, Carolside, and Kirklands; and the Earl of Haddington is chief proprietor, 2 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of from £100 to £500, 11 of from £50 to £100, and 29 of from £20 to £50. Earlston is the seat of a presbytery n the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, which was, till recently, for an interval of a century, designated the presbytery of Lauder; the living is worth £298. A new public school, erected at the town in 1876 at a cost of £2470, with accommodation for 323 pupils, had (1880) an average attendance of 215, and a grant of £204, 14s. 6d. Valuation (1864) £11,119, (1882) £14,022, 10s. Pop. (1801) 1478, (1831) 1710, (1861) 1825, (1871) 1977, (1881) 1767.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

The presbytery of Earlston comprises the parishes of Channelkirk, Earlston, Gordon, Lauder, Legerwood, Mertoun, Smailholm, Stow, and Westruther. Pop. (1871) 10,212, (1881) 9503, of whom 2972 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.

See an article by G. Tait in *Procs. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* (1867); Dr J. A. H. Murray's *Romance and Prophecies of Thomas of Ercildoune* (Early Eng. Text Soc. 1875); and chap. viii. of Prof. John Veitch's *History and Poetry of the Scottish Border* (1878).

Earlston, a mansion in Borgue parish, S Kirkcudbrightshire, 4¾ miles WSW of Kirkcudbright, and 5 SSE of Gatehouse. A large and elegant edifice, built about 1835, and embosomed among woods, it is the seat of Sir William Gordon, sixth Bart. since 1706 (b. 1830; suc. 1843), who was one of the 'Five Hundred' in the famous Balaclava charge, and who owns 765 acres in the shire, valued at £1179 per annum.

Earlston, an old castle and a burn in Dalry parish, N Kirkcudbrightshire. The castle, standing near the left bank of the Ken, 2 miles N by W of Dalry village, has the form of a tall square tower, and bears over its door the date 1655. It was the seat of Sir William Gordon's ancestors, who figured prominently among the Covenanters; has long been unoccupied, but retains a strong oaken roof; and might easily be rendered habitable. Earlston Burn runs 4 miles south-westward to the Ken, and, in the southern vicinity of the castle, makes a fine waterfall, called Earlston Linn.

Earn, a rivulet of SE Renfrewshire, rising at the boundary with Ayrshire, and running 6 miles north-eastward along the mutual border of Eaglesham and Mearns parishes to the White Cart, at a point 2 miles N of Eaglesham village. Professor Wilson, while a pupil at the manse of Mearns, fished often in its waters; and Pollok, the author of the *Course of Time,* spent a large portion of his few years on earth among its sequestered banks and braes.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Earn, a loch and a river, giving the name of Strathearn to its basin. The lake impinges, at its head, on Balquhidder parish, but elsewhere belongs to the western or upper part of Comrie. It commences near Lochearnhead village, at the foot of Glen Ogle; is approached there by the Callander and Oban Railway; and extends in a direction of E by N to the village of St Fillans. Lying 306 feet above sea-level, it is 6½ miles long; its breadth varies between 3¼ and 6⅓ furlongs; and its depth, in many places, is 600 feet. Its temperature varies so little throughout the year that, not only does the lake itself never freeze, even in the keenest frost, but the river Earn, which flows from it, seldom, if ever, freezes till it has run a distance of at least 5 miles. Its waters contain abundance of fine trout, and can be fished conveniently from either Lochearnhead or St Fillans. Its shores and foreground screens, to the mean breadth of about ½ mile, are clothed with wood; its midground screens are a diversity of waving, rolling, receding hill and mountain intersected by ravines; and its sky-line on the S side soars into the broken fantastic heights of Stuc-a-Chroin (3819 feet) and the monarch mountain of Ben Vorlich (3224), whilst to the N rises Sron Mor (2203). Streamlets and torrents enter it from the ravines, and one of them—the Burn of Ample, near Lochearnhead—just before entering it, forms, in the grounds of Edinample, a picturesque double waterfall. Ardvoirlich House, on its southern shore, has beautiful grounds, and is the 'Darnlinvarach' of Sir Walter Scott's *Legend of Montrose;* and its one islet, Neish, near its foot, is clothed with wood, and has curious historical associations. Good roads go down both sides of the lake, and each commands a pleasing series of views; but only the northern one is travelled by public coaches, though the southern commands the finer prospects. The scenery, on the whole, is more charming than imposing, more beautiful than grand, yet compares advantageously with the scenery of other admired lakes, and has features of at once picturesqueness, romance, and sublimity. 'Limited as are the dimensions of Loch Earn,' says Dr Macculloch, 'it is exceeded in beauty by few of our lakes, as far as it is possible for many beauties to exist in so small a space. I will not say that it presents a great number of distinct landscapes adapted for the pencil, but such as it does possess are remarkable for their consistency of character, and for a combination of sweetness and simplicity with a grandeur of manner scarcely to be expected within such narrow bounds. Its style is that of a lake of far greater dimensions; the hills which bound it being lofty and bold and rugged, with a variety of character not found in many of even far greater magnitude and extent. It is a miniature and a model of scenery that might well occupy ten times the space; yet the eye does not feel this. There is nothing trifling or small in the details; nothing to diminish its grandeur of style, to tell us that we are contemplating a reduced copy. On the contrary, there is a perpetual contest between our impressions and our reasonings. We know that a few short miles comprehend the whole, and yet we feel as if it was a landscape of many miles, a lake to be ranked among those of the first order and dimensions. While its mountains rise in majestic simplicity to the sky, terminating in those bold and various and rocky outlines which belong to so much of the geological line from Dunkeld to Killiecrankie—even to Loch Katrine, the surfaces of the declivities are equally various and bold, enriched with precipices and masses of protruding rock, with deep hollows and ravines, and with the courses of innumerable torrents which pour from above, and, as they descend, become skirted with trees till they lose themselves in the waters of the lake. Wild woods also ascend along the surface in all that irregularity of distribution so peculiar to these rocky mountains,—less solid and continuous than at Loch Lomond, less scattered and less romantic than at Loch Katrine, but, from these very causes, aiding to confer on Loch Earn a character entirely its own. If the shores of the lake are not deeply marked by bays and promontories, still they are sufficiently varied; nor is there one point where the hills reach the water in that meagre and insipid manner which is the fault of many of our lakes, and which is the case throughout the far greater part even of Loch Katrine. Loch Earn has no

blank. Such as its beauty is, it is always consistent and complete.'

The river Earn, issuing from Loch Earn at St Fillans village, takes a general easterly course along Strathearn, and falls into the Tay, at a point 1½ mile NNE of Abernethy, 1 mile W of the boundary between Perthshire and Fife, and 6¾ miles SE by S of Perth. Its course abounds in serpentine folds, which contribute much to its beauty and to its abrasive power; and, measured along which, it has a total length of 46¼ miles—viz., 13⅜ to Crieff Bridge, 24¾ thence to Bridge of Earn, and 8⅛ thence to its mouth. It draws not only from the numerous mountain feeders of the lake, but also from numerous mountain streams on both flanks of the upper part of its own proper basin, so that it always has a considerable volume and a lively velocity, and is liable in times of rain to swell suddenly into powerful freshets; and it sometimes bursts or overflows its banks, particularly in its lower reaches, with devastating effect on the crops or soils of the flooded district. Its chief tributaries on the left are the Lednock at Comrie and the Turret at Crieff; on the right, the Ruchill at Comrie, the Machany at Kinkell, the Ruthven at Trinity-Gask, and the May at Forteviot. The first 13 miles of its course, from Loch Earn onward, lie through the parish of Comrie and the parish of Monzievaird and Strowan; and the rest of its course, though occasionally intersecting wings or districts of parishes, is mainly the boundary line between Crieff, Monzie, Trinity-Gask, Findo-Gask, Aberdalgie, Forteviot (detached), and Rhynd on the N, and Muthill, Blackford, Auchterarder, Dunning, Forteviot, Forgandenny, Dunbarny, and Abernethy on the S. Its flow is so comparatively rapid, and so briefly affected by the tide, as to prevent it from being navigable, even for vessels of from 30 to 50 tons' burden, higher than to the Bridge of Earn. Its waters contain salmon (running up to 48½ lbs.), perch, and pike, and have great abundance of common trout, yellow trout, and sea trout. Its scenery, throughout the upper reaches onward to the vicinity of Crieff, vies with that of Loch Earn in all the elements of natural beauty and power, and, throughout the middle and lower reaches onwards to its foot, is unexcelled by that of any Lowland tract in Britain. The Highland features, excepting varieties of detail, have already been sufficiently indicated in our account of the lake, and the Lowland ones will be described under STRATHEARN.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 47, 48, 1868-72.

Earn, Bridge of, a village in Dunbarny parish, SE Perthshire, on the right bank of the Earn, with a station upon the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British, 3¾ miles SSE of Perth. It took its name from an ancient bridge, now superseded by a fine modern three-arch structure, and it consists of two parts, old and new—the old founded in 1769, on leases of 99 years; the new begun in 1832, for the accommodation of visitors to the neighbouring mineral wells at PITCAITHLY, and formed on a symmetrical plan in a row or street of handsome houses. Nestling beneath the wooded slopes of MONCREIFFE Hill (725 feet), it is a charming little village, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a very commodious hotel, a ball-room, a library, gas-works, etc. The Queen changed horses here on 6 Sept. 1842. Pop. (1841) 119, (1861) 381, (1871) 326, (1881) 250. See DUNBARNY.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Earnock, an estate, with a mansion, in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire. The mansion, standing 2½ miles WSW of Hamilton, is a modern square edifice, with very fine pleasure-grounds.

Earnock, Meikle, a village in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles SW of Hamilton. An ancient tumulus adjoining it, though formerly much larger, now measures 12 feet in diameter and 8 in height, and has yielded several urns.

Earnside, an ancient forest in Dunbarny parish, SE Perthshire, and eastward thence, along the Earn and the Tay to the eastern border of Abdie parish, around Lindores Abbey, in Fife. It is said by Sibbald to have been 4 miles long and 3 broad, but it could not have been less than 8 miles long, and, though taking name from the river Earn, it extended so far beyond that river's present confluence with the Tay as to countenance a tradition that the Earn once flowed to the base of the hills in the NW of Fife, that the Tay closely skirted the heights which now screen the N side of the Carse of Gowrie, and that the two rivers did not unite till they reached a point considerably to the E of their present confluence. Earnside Forest was the traditionary scene of adventures of Sir William Wallace, notably of a sanguinary conflict which he maintained within it against the English; and it was sometimes called 'Black Earnside,' a name referring probably to the dense gloom of its trees. It was long ago destroyed, but large masses of black oak, supposed to be remains of it, are found imbedded in the soil of various parts of the territory which it once occupied.

Earraid, an islet of Kilfinichen parish, Argyllshire, separated by a narrow channel from the south-western extremity of Mull. In 1871 it had a temporary population of 122, engaged in the construction of DHUHEARTACH Lighthouse.

Earsay. See IORSA.

Easdale, an island and a village of Kilbrandon parish, Argyllshire. The island lies 16 miles SW of Oban, off the W shore of Seil island, from which it is separated by a strait only 400 feet wide at the narrowest. With a somewhat roundish form, measuring 850 and 760 yards in the two greatest diameters, it rises at one point to a height of 130 feet above sea-level, but generally is very little higher than tide-mark. It presents an unattractive appearance, but is highly interesting for its valuable slate quarries. Commenced about 1631, these, in one part, have been carried to a depth of 220 feet below sea-level, being there kept dry by steam pumps and by the accumulated *débris* thrown up in the way of embankment; they have long been worked with the appliances of steam-engines and railroads; and they belong to the Earl of Breadalbane. In 1866 they were let to a company of workmen formed on co-operative principles, but, favourable as were the terms of the lease, the venture proved unprofitable, so in the following year they were transferred to a company of slate merchants, who have continued to work them with great vigour. They employ about 280 men, and turn out annually between seven and nine millions of slates, worth not less than £14,000. The strait between Easdale and Seil is used by the inhabitants of the two islands much in the manner of a highway, or similarly to the manner in which the people of Venice use their canals, the workmen especially disporting themselves on it in boats at all available times, and regularly crossing it at meal hours; it also is part of the ordinary marine highway of the western steamers between the Clyde and the N, affording passengers an opportunity of seeing the curious operations in the quarries; and it likewise serves as a good harbour, and has been entered in the course of a year by as many as 400 sailing vessels, most of them sloops, and many of them, even to the number of more than twelve at a time, waiting their turn to be cargoed with slates. The village stands on both sides of the strait, or is partly Easdale proper on Easdale island, and partly Ellanabriech on Seil; consists chiefly of snug, slated, one-story houses; and has a post office under Oban, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a new pier (1873), a public school, a young men's improvement association, a library, and occasional lectures on popular and scientific subjects. Queen Victoria, when on her way to Ardverikie in 1847, had a brilliant reception at Easdale. Pop. of island (1841) 531, (1861) 449, (1871) 504, (1881) 490; of village, (1861) 772, (1871) 855, (1881) 805. See p. 76 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1878.

Easnambroc, a waterfall of 30 feet in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, on the river Glass, 1 mile above Fasnakyle.

Eassie and Nevay, a united parish on the W border

of Forfarshire, containing, towards its NE corner, Eassie station on the Scottish Midland section of the Caledonian, 5½ miles ENE of the post-town Meigle, and 2¾ W by N of Glamis, by road; whilst by rail it is 2¼ miles SW of Glamis station, 4¼ NE of Alyth Junction, and 24¾ NE of Perth. United before the middle of the 17th century, the ancient parishes of Eassie and Nevay were nearly equal to each other in extent—Eassie on the N, Nevay on the S. The whole is bounded N by Airlie, E and SE by Glamis, S and SW by Newtyle, and W by Meigle in Perthshire. Its greatest length, from NNE to SSW, is 4⅞ miles; its breadth varies between 1¼ and 2⅜ miles; and its area is 5061½ acres, of which 8 are water. Dean Water creeps 2¾ miles west-by-southward along all the northern border, with scarcely perceptible current, yet sometimes in winter, bursting its strong embankments, floods all the neighbouring fields. Eassie Burn rises in the N of Auchterhouse parish, and, running 6¼ miles north-by-westward through Denoon Glen in Glamis parish, and across the north-eastern extremity of Eassie past Eassie station, falls into Dean Water at a point 2¾ miles WNW of Glamis village. The level northern and north-western portion is part of Strathmore, and sinks along Dean Water to 160 feet above the sea; southwards the surface rises to the Sidlaws, attaining 371 feet near Murleywell, 621 at Ingliston Hill, and 947 on the south-eastern border, whilst Kinpurney Hill (1134 feet) culminates just within Newtyle. The rocks of the uplands are partly eruptive, partly Devonian; that of the Strathmore division is Old Red sandstone; and here the soil is mainly a soft sandy loam of high fertility, as there it is partly moorish, partly a thin black mould. Nearly half of the entire area is in tillage; about 240 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. A circular mound, with traces of an ancient deep, wide moat, is occupied by Castle-Nairne farmhouse; and a large sculptured stone, similar to the famous sculptured stones of Meigle and Aberlemno, is near the old church of Eassie. All Nevay belongs to the Earl of Wharncliffe, the rest of the parish being divided among 4 proprietors. This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £259. Two churches, the one in Eassie, the other in Nevay, were formerly in use alternately; and both of them still stand as ruins, with burial grounds at each, beyond the station. The present church, 2 miles SW of Eassie station, was built in 1833, and contains 400 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 127 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 65, and a grant of £55, 3s. 11d. Valuation (1882) £6974, 11s., *plus* £2026 for railway. Pop. (1801) 638, (1831) 654, (1861) 748, (1871) 586, (1881) 561.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

East Barns, etc. See Barns, East, etc.

Eastend, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Carmichael parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles WSW of Thankerton. Its owner, Maurice Thomson-Carmichael, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1875), holds 2125 acres in the shire, valued at £2058 per annum.

Easterfield. See Inverkeithing.

Easterhill, an estate, with a mansion, in Shettleston parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Clyde, 5 furlongs SSW of Tollcross.

Easterhouse, a collier village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Glasgow and Coatbridge branch of the North British, 3¼ miles W of Coatbridge.

Easterhouse, Dumbartonshire. See Roseneath.

Easterskene, an estate, with a mansion, in Skene parish, SE Aberdeenshire. The mansion stands near the NE shore of Loch Skene, 9 miles W by N of Aberdeen, and S by E of Kintore station. Built about 1832, it is a large edifice in the Tudor style, with fine grounds, and commands an extensive prospect to the frontier Grampians. Its owner, William M'Combie, Esq. (b. 1802; suc. 1824), holds 2179 acres in the shire, valued at £1052 per annum. See Lynturk.

Eastertown, a hill on the S border of Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire, projecting from the Bethelnie range in Meldrum, and finely diversifying the upper vale of Ythan Water.

Eastertyre, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 2½ miles WNW of Ballinluig Junction.

Eastfield. See Rutherglen.

East-Grange Station. See Culross.

East-Haven, a fishing village in Panbride parish, Forfarshire, with a station on the Dundee and Arbroath railway, 4½ miles SW of Arbroath. It sends large quantities of live lobsters to the London market, and of white fish to Dundee, Forfar, and other towns.

Eastmuir. See Shettleston.

Eastwood, a mansion in Caputh parish, Perthshire, in the south-eastern vicinity of Dunkeld. Its grounds are very beautiful, commanding at one point a splendid view of the town, the bridge, the cathedral, and the environs of Dunkeld. In 1879 Eastwood was rented by Mr J. E. Millais, R.A.

Eastwood or **Pollok,** a parish in the E of Renfrewshire. It contains the post-town of Pollokshaws (3 miles SSW of Glasgow) and the village of Thornliebank, with the stations of Pollokshaws, Kennishead, Thornliebank, and Giffnock. It is bounded N by Govan, E by Cathcart, S by Mearns, SW by Neilston, and W by Abbey-Paisley; and at its north-eastern corner approaches very near to the southern suburbs of Glasgow. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 4⅝ miles; its greatest breadth is 3¾ miles; and its area is 5690 acres, of which 93¾ are water. The White Cart winds 4 miles west-north-westward through the interior and along the boundary with Abbey-Paisley; Levern Water runs 2½ miles, partly along that boundary, partly across a narrow western wing; and Auldhouse Burn, another of the White Cart's tributaries, comes in from Mearns, and traverses the interior, itself receiving Brock Burn, which rises close to the south-eastern border. The surface is charmingly diversified with shallow vale and gentle eminence, westward declining to 50 feet above sea-level, whilst rising to 167 near Knowehead, 170 near Haggbowse, 221 near Giffnock station, and 302 at Upper Darnley. The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation, and include valuable beds of sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal, all of which have been worked. The Giffnock sandstone has a fine grain and a whitish hue; the Eastwood pavement stone is a fine foliated limestone; and the Cowglen coal is of good quality, and occurs in numerous seams, none of them more than 2½ feet thick. The soil on the banks of the streams is very fertile alluvium; on the higher grounds, is generally a thin earth on a till bottom; and elsewhere, is of various quality. Rather less than half the entire area is in tillage, as much or more is pasture, and some 350 acres are under wood. Extensive factories are at Pollokshaws, Thornliebank, and Greenbank; and the whole parish teams with industry, as if it were immediately suburban to Glasgow. Robert Wodrow (1679-1734), author of a well-known *History of the Church of Scotland;* Matthew Crawfurd (d. 1700), author of a voluminous unpublished work of the same title; and Stevenson Macgill, D.D. (1765-1840), professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow, were ministers of Eastwood; whilst Walter Stewart of Pardovan, author of the *Pardovan Collections,* died in the parish, and was interred in the Pollok burial-aisle. Darnley and Pollok, both separately noticed, are estates with much interest attaching to them; and Stirling-Maxwell is the chief proprietor, 12 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 42 of between £100 and £500, 73 of from £50 to £100, and 89 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Eastwood proper and Pollokshaws, the former a living worth £602. The various places of worship and the schools are noticed under Pollokshaws and Thornliebank. Valuation (1860) £32,503, (1882) £64,598, 1s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 3375, (1831) 6854, (1861) 11,314, (1871) 13,098, (1881) 13,915.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh, 30, 1866.

Eathack or **Eigheach, Loch.** See Gauir.

Eathie, a picturesque reach of coast, traversed by a romantic burn—a noble Old Red sandstone ravine—in the NE of the Black Isle district of Ross and Cromarty. Its liassic deposit, amazingly rich in fossil organisms, possesses high interest both in itself and in connection with those early researches of Hugh Miller, which he describes in chap. viii. of *My Schools and Schoolmasters.*

Ebrie, a burn of N Aberdeenshire, rising in New Deer parish, 1½ mile SE of New Deer village, and running 8½ miles southward to the Ythan, at a point 2¾ miles WNW of Ellon. It is followed, over the greater part of its course, by the Buchan and Formartine section of the Great North of Scotland; has Arnage House and Arnage station on its left bank; gives the name of Inverebrie to a detached section of Methlick parish contiguous to its mouth; and, in times of heavy rain, becomes a voluminous torrent.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Ecclefechan (Celt. 'Church of Fechan'*), the birthplace of Thomas Carlyle, is a village in Hoddam parish, Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It stands 171 feet above sea-level, ¾ mile ESE of Ecclefechan station, on the main line of the Caledonian, this being 3½ miles WNW of Kirtlebidge, 20 NW of Carlisle, 5¾ SE by S of Lockerbie, 81 S by W of Edinburgh, and 81¼ SE by S of Glasgow. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, gas-works, 3 hotels, a Gothic Free church (1878; 280 sittings), a Gothic U.P. church (1865; 600 sittings), and a public school; and fairs are held here on the Tuesday after 11 June and the Tuesday after 20 October. 'The village of Ecclefechan' (we quote from the *Scotsman* of 11 Feb. 1881), 'situated midway between Lockerbie and the Solway Firth, has been generally identified as the "Entepfuhl" of Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus.* There it is, little altered from what it was when Carlyle knew it in his early days, lying in a hollow, surrounded by wooded slopes, with its little "Kuhbach" still gushing kindly by—where not covered over—to join Mein Water at the foot of the town, before the Mein loses itself in Annan Water, 1¼ mile lower down the valley. There are the beechrows; and here, by the side of the road, is the field where the annual cattle fair is held—"undoubtedly the grand summary of Entepfuhl child's culture, whither, assembling from all the four winds, come the elements of an unspeakable hurly-burly." Built along the Glasgow and Carlisle highway, the stage-coach in the old days wended its way night and morning through Ecclefechan; but the cheery horn of the guard is no more heard, and, the railway having passed it by, the village is now probably the scene of less bustle than it was eighty years since. The weaving industry, which at a time less remote, gave employment to not a few men and women, has now almost deserted it, and the quietude of the place has been further increased by a diversion of the turnpike road to the higher ground along the western boundary, in order to avoid the hollow in which Ecclefechan is situated. The inhabitants are now, for the most part, people engaged in agricultural pursuits, and shopkeepers and others who minister to their wants. The village has a particularly neat and tidy appearance, from the fact that nearly all the houses not faced with the red sandstone of the district are regularly whitewashed about the time of the fair. Most of the older cottages and other tenements are said to have been erected by the father and uncle of Carlyle, who, it is known, followed the trade of mason, and who are still well remembered in Ecclefechan. The house in which Thomas Carlyle was born stands on the W side of the main street near the S end of the village. It is a plain two-story building, whitewashed like so many of its neighbours, and may be said to be divided into two parts by a large keyed arch, which gives access to a court and some gardens behind. At present it is occupied by two separate families, who enter their respective dwellings by doorways on either side of the arch. It was in the northernmost division, in a small chamber immediately over the archway, that Carlyle first saw the light, on 4 Dec. 1795. The room, which is reached from the ground floor by a well-worn staircase of red sandstone flags, is of small proportions—4 or 5 feet wide by 8 or 9 in length—with a bed-place formed in the old style by making a recess in the wall.* Closely adjoining this interesting tenement is a lane, known as Carlyle's Close, in which stood a house afterwards tenanted by Carlyle's father, and in which all the other children were born. Here Carlyle was brought up. This house in the lapse of time has undergone considerable changes; and the Philistinism of Ecclefechan has at last transformed it into the village shambles. The churchyard lies on the W side of the village, 50 yards or thereby along the beech-fringed road which leads to Hoddam Castle. It is only about half an acre in extent; and in the centre of it many years ago stood the ancient church of St Fechan, of which not a stone remains. Close to the churchyard on the E side is a handsome Gothic church in red sandstone, cruciform in shape, with a square clock-tower, which is the most prominent object in the village. This belongs to the U.P. congregation, and took the place of the old Secession church, in which, it is understood, Carlyle was baptized by the Rev. Mr Johnston, who afterwards taught the youthful genius Latin. By the side of the churchyard is a long cottage-like building in a fair state of repair—the old parish school, where Carlyle learnt "those earliest tools of complicacy which a man of letters gets to handle—his class-books." This old school-house, said to have been built with the stones of the ruined church, ceased some five and twenty years ago to be used by the village schoolmaster, who removed to a more commodious building within a stone's cast, which since the passing of the Education Act has been enlarged and dignified with a clock-tower. The old school-house is now a casual poorhouse and soup-kitchen.' In the churchyard itself are headstones to Archibald Arnott, Esq. (1772-1855), Napoleon's medical attendant at St Helena; to Robert Peal (1692-1749), said to be the great-grandfather of Sir Robert Peel; and, in the W corner, to James Carlyle (1758-1832) and Margaret Aitken (1771-1853), his second wife, who 'brought him nine children, whereof four sons and three daughters survived, gratefully reverent of such a father and mother.' Two of those sons have since been laid beside her—Dr John Aitken Carlyle (1801-79), the translator of Dante, and Thomas Carlyle himself, whose funeral on 10 Feb. 1881, a cloudy, sleaty day, was attended by Prof. Tyndall, Mr J. A. Froude, Mr J. M. Lecky, etc. No stone as yet marks his grave, but the churchyard wall was rebuilt and walks were laid out in the winter of 1881-82. Pop. of village (1841) 768, (1861) 884, (1871) 846, (1881) 769.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864. See also ANNAN, KIRKCALDY, HADDINGTON, and CRAIGENPUTTOCH.

Eccles, a Border village and parish of Berwickshire. The village stands, 244 feet above sea-level, in the SW of the parish, 2 miles NNW of the nearest reach of the Tweed, 5½ SE of Greenlaw station, 5⅝ NNE of Kelso, and 6¼ WNW of Coldstream, under which it has a post office. Though now consisting of but one small street, it represents an ancient town of no little consequence, the seat of St Mary's Cistercian nunnery, founded in 1155. Town and nunnery were burned in Hertford's raid of 1545; and nothing remains now of the latter save two vaulted cells and a fragment of wall near the churchyard.

The parish, containing also the villages of BIRGHAM and LEITHOLM, is bounded N by Fogo, E by Swinton and Coldstream, S by Northumberland and by Sprouston in Roxburghshire, SW by Ednam and Stichill in Roxburghshire, W by Hume, and NW by Greenlaw. Its length, from ENE to WSW, varies between 2⅝ and 6⅜ miles; its utmost breadth is 5½ miles; and

* Fechin of Fore, probably, the Vigeanus of the Scottish Calendar, who, according to Skene, was an Irish anchorite of the latter half of the 6th century, about which period St Kentigern first fixed his see at HODDAM.

* So the *Scotsman*, but, according to Carlyle's brother, who still resides in the neighbourhood, it was not in this room, but in that at the top of the stair, on the right hand side, that the Sage of Chelsea was born.

its area is 12,488¾ acres, of which 70¾ are water. The Tweed, here a glorious fishing river, sweeps 3 miles east-north-eastward along all the Sprouston and Northumberland border; Leet Water, ditchlike but troutful, flows 2 miles south-south-westward along the boundary with Coldstream; and, through the northern interior, Lambden Burn, after tracing 2¾ miles of the Greenlaw border, meanders 4¼ miles eastward to the Leet, past Leitholm. A partially drained bog near Birgham is much frequented by wild ducks. The surface sinks along the Tweed to 80 feet above sea-level, thence rising in gentle parallel ridges to 230 feet near Wester Whitrig, 272 at Bartle Hill, 296 near Harlaw, 338 at Eccles Hill, and 353 near Hardacres. The chief rocks are a sandstone resting on clay-stone porphyry, and quarried for masonry; a sandstone covered by amygdaloid, containing green steatite and calcareous spar; a dark slaty, marly sandstone, containing 25 per cent. of carbonate of lime; a magnesian limestone, containing red hornstone and crystals of calcareous spar; and red massy gypsum, in thin beds, containing feruginous crystals. The soil is light on the bank of the Tweed; in the middle and northern districts, is chiefly clay and loam. All the land, with slight exception, is arable and very productive, having fine embellishments of enclosures and plantations, and presenting a rich and charming appearance. Kames was the birthplace of the distinguished judge and philosopher, Henry Home (1696-1782), who from it assumed the title of Lord Kames, and here was visited in 1759 by Benjamin Franklin. Leitholm Tower, a ruined Border peel, stands beside Lambden Burn; and at Deadriggs is the sculptured stone of Crosshalls. Eccles House is the property of James Lewis Greig, Esq. (b. 1868; suc. 1869), who owns 363 acres in the shire, valued at £871 per annum. Other mansions, most of them noticed separately, are Anton's Hill, Belchester House, Bughtrig, Kames, Mersington House, Purves Hall, Spring Hill, and Stoneridge; and 17 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 10 of from £20 to £50. Eccles is in the presbytery of Dunse and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £348. The parish church, at the village, with handsome spire and 1000 sittings, was built in 1774, successor to its ancient predecessor which was dedicated first to St Cuthbert, afterwards to St Andrew. There are also a Free church (280 sittings) of Eccles and a U.P. church (300) of Leitholm; whilst the three public schools of Birgham, Eccles, and Leitholm, with respective accommodation for 88, 114, and 119 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 23, 70, and 117, and grants of £18, 18s., £57, 3s., and £103, 15s. Valuation (1864) £22,846, 4s. 2d., (1882) £25,265, 17s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1682, (1831) 1885, (1861) 1861, (1871) 1780, (1881) 1546.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 26, 1865-64.

Ecclescraig. See St Cyrus.

Ecclesfechan. See Ecclefechan.

Ecclesiamagirdle (Celt. 'church of St Grizel'), a detached portion of Dron parish, SE Perthshire, lying westward of the main body, and parted therefrom by a strip of Dunbarny, 1 furlong broad at the narrowest. With utmost length and breadth of 1¾ and ⅝ mile, it has an area of 631⅝ acres; contains Gleneagrn House and a fragment of an ancient chapel; and is all so overshadowed by the Ochils, that, according to an old-world rhyme—

> 'The lasses o' Exmagirdle
> May very weel be dun;
> For frae Michaelmas till Whitsunday
> They never see the sun.'

Ecclesmachan (Celt. 'church of St Machan'), a village and a parish of Linlithgowshire. The village stands 2¼ miles N by W of Uphall station, 3 WSW of Winchburgh station, and 4¾ ESE of Linlithgow.

The parish consists of two portions, separated by a strip of Linlithgow parish, 1 mile broad at the narrowest. The north-eastern of the two, containing the village at its SW corner, is bounded N by Abercorn and the Aldcathie section of Dalmeny, E by Kirkliston, S by Uphall, and SW and W by Linlithgow; and, with an utmost length and breadth of 1¾ and 1½ mile, has an area of 1107 acres. The south-western portion, bounded N by Linlithgow, E by Uphall, S by Livingston, and SW and W by Bathgate, is the larger, measuring 3 miles from E to W by 1¼ mile from N to S, and having an area of 1540½ acres. The surface rises gently from 300 to 600 feet above sea-level in the north-eastern, from 480 to 720 in the south-western, division; and the latter is drained by Brox, the former by Niddry, Burn. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Sandstone is plentiful; and great beds of indurated clay, interspersed here and there with seams of clay-ironstone, occur in conjunction with trap; whilst coal has been mined in the N. Bullion Well, a mineral spring that issues from the trap rocks of Tor Hill, near the manse, and is weakly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, was formerly held in some medicinal repute. With the exception of 130 acres under wood, the whole almost of the land is in tillage. The eminent surgeon, Robert Liston (1794-1847) was a native, his father being parish minister; so too, perhaps, was the poet William Hamilton of Bangour (1704-54), who is best remembered by his exquisite *Braes of Yarrow*. The property is mostly divided among three. Ecclesmachan is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £393. The church, which early in last century was mainly rebuilt, contains 153 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 115 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 68, and a grant of £61, 9s. Valuation (1882) £3361, 16s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 303, (1831) 299, (1861) 309, (1871) 329, (1881) 278.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Echline. See Dalmeny.

Echt, a village and a parish of SE Aberdeenshire. The village, Kirkton of Echt, stands 332 feet above sea-level, 6 miles NNW of Park station and 12 W of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office. At it are an inn and a branch of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank: and cattle and horse fairs are held here on the first Monday of January, February, April, June, August, September, and December, and the last Tuesday of September *o. s.*; horse fairs on the first Monday of March and the Monday in July before St Sairs, and hiring fairs on the first Monday of March, the second Monday of May, and the second Tuesday of November.

The parish is bounded N by Cluny, NE by Skene, E by Skene and Peterculter, S by Drumoak and Banchory-Ternan in Kincardineshire, and W and NW by Midmar. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5⅝ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3½ and 5¼ miles; and its area is 12,003⅜ acres, of which 55¾ are water. Kinnernie Burn runs 4¾ miles east-by-southward to Loch Skene, along all the northern and north-eastern border; Loch Skene (7 × 5 furl.) itself and Leuchar Burn, issuing from it, form part of the eastern boundary; and the Burn of Echt, coming in from Midmar, runs across the south-western district to Gormack Burn, which traces part of the southern boundary. In the furthest E the surface declines to 252 feet above sea-level along Leuchar Burn, along Gormack Burn to 190, and rises thence to 478 at Knockquharn, 410 at Dunecht, 800 at conical Barmekin Hill, 1179 at Meikle Tap, and 1291 at Greymore, the two last being summits of the Hill of Fare. The Howe of Echt is a valley along the course of the Burn of Echt, overhung on the SW by the Hill of Fare, and has a very mild and salubrious climate. The principal rocks are reddish granite and gneiss; and the soil is in some parts mossy, in others is light and sandy, and on the best lands is chiefly a light loam incumbent on clay. About 8000 acres are in cultivation; fully 3000 are under wood (nearly all of it planted during the present century); and the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. Cairns and ancient Caledonian standing stones make up the antiquities, with the celebrated fortress on the Barmekin, which has been separately noticed, as likewise has the battle of Corrichie. Dunecht is the only mansion; and the Earl of Crawford is much the largest proprietor, 1 other holding an annual value of more, and

13 of less, than £100. Echt is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £220. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1804, and contains 600 sittings; a Free church stands ½ mile to the E. Three public schools—Cullerley, Kirkton, and Waterton—with respective accommodation for 70, 207, and 106 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 42, 120, and 66, and grants of £37, 15s., £102, 18s., and £55, 11s. Valuation (1843) £5690, (1881) £7486, 9s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 972, (1831) 1030, (1861) 1287, (1871) 1259, (1881) 1296.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Eck, a long narrow loch of singular beauty in Strachur and Dunoon parishes, Cowal, Argyllshire. Lying 67 feet above sea-level, it extends 6¼ miles from N by W to S by E; off Whistlefield inn has a maximum width of 3 furlongs; and receives the Cur at its head, whilst sending off the Eachaig at its foot. The western shore is flanked by Ben Bheag (2029 feet), Ben More (2433), and Clach Ben (2109); its eastern, by Ben Dubhain (2090), Cruach a Bhuic (2084), and Ben Ruadh (2175); and the latter takes up the road from Dunoon and Holy Loch to Strachur and St Catherine's ferry on Loch Fyne. A steamboat, launched on its waters so long ago as 1830, was shortly discontinued; but now once more, since 1877, the yacht-like screw *Fairy Queen* plies backwards and forwards in connection with the circular Loch Eck route to Inverary. The loch contains abundance of salmon-trout, the 'gwyniad' or fresh-water herring, and a remarkably translucent fish, 4 or 5 inches long, provincially called the 'goldie.' A round hillock, near its head, bears the name of Tom-a-Chorachasich ('the hill of Chorachasich'), and is traditionally said to mark the grave of a gigantic Scandinavian prince, who here was slain in battle with the natives.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 29, 1876-73.

Eckford, a village and a parish of lower Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. The village stands, 200 feet above sea-level, near the right bank of the Teviot, 1½ mile SE of Kirkbank station, 6¼ miles NE of Jedburgh, and 5¾ miles S by W of the post-town Kelso.

The parish, containing also the hamlets of Kirkbank, Cessford, and Caverton, is bounded NW by Roxburgh, N by Kelso and Sprouston, E by Linton and Morebattle, SE by Hounam, S and SW by Jedburgh, and W by Crailing. Its greatest length, from N by E to S by W, is 6⅝ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 4⅝ miles; and its area is 10,097½ acres, of which 99¾ are water. The Teviot, entering from Crailing, winds 2½ miles northward through the western interior; and its affluent Kale Water, in many 'a loop and link,' runs 4½ miles west-north-westward, nearly through the centre of the parish. To the S of the village is a small loch (2 by ¾ furl.), containing tench, perch, trout, and splendid eels. The surface sinks in the NW along the Teviot to 180 feet above sea-level, thence rising southward and eastward to 260 near Kirkbank station, 606 at Bowmont Forest, 481 at Caverton Hill, 651 at Wooden Hill, 754 at Bank Hill, and 800 in the furthest S—heights that command extensive views of the beautiful country around. Trap and sandstone are the predominant rocks, and have been worked in several quarries. The soil, on the low grounds in the W, is a lightish mould; on the higher grounds towards the S, is clayey; and elsewhere is extremely various, sometimes even on the same farm, but generally fertile. About three-fourths of the entire area are in cultivation; 800 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. The Kale is here spanned by two stone bridges; the Teviot by a suspension-bridge, 180 feet long and 16 wide. The ruins of Cessford Castle are the chief antiquity; but old peel-houses stood at Eckford, Ormiston, Wooden Hill, and the Moss; whilst several stone coffins, a Roman urn, and a Roman coin have been found. Haughhead estate belonged, in the reign of Charles II., to that zealous Covenanter, Hobbie or Henry Hall, and was the place where Richard Cameron received his licence to preach the gospel. A deep ravine in the eastern part of the course of Kale Water was the scene of frequent assemblies of the persecuted for worship; and several artificial caves, a little farther down, were used by them as retreats from danger. Sir William Bennet, the intimate friend of the poets Thomson and Ramsay, was born at Marlefield, and spent the greater part of his life in the parish. By some he has been deemed the prototype of Ramsay's 'Sir William Worthy;' and a sequestered spot, within a short distance of Marlefield, traversed by a runnel flowing to the Kale, has been falsely claimed for the genuine 'Habbie's Howe.' Sawmills are at Bowmont Forest and Teviotfoot. Kirkbank is the only mansion; and most of the property is divided between the Dukes of Buccleuch and Roxburghe, 3 lesser landowners holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 1 from £50 to £100. Eckford is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £353. The church, erected in 1662, retains its old iron jougs, and contains 300 sittings. Two public-schools, Caverton Mill and Eckford, with respective accommodation for 93 and 100 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 56 and 64, and grants of £32, 8s. and £52, 5s. Valuation (1864) £10,751, 4s. 11d., (1882) £13,735, 15s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 973, (1831) 1148, (1861) 957, (1871) 931, (1881) 912.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 17, 1865-67.

Eday, an island and a parish in the North Isles district of Orkney. The island, at its southern extremity, lies 3½ miles N by E of Shapinshay, 4¾ WNW of Stronsay, 6 E of Rousay, and 13½ NNE of Kirkwall; and extends 7½ miles in a direction nearly due N, to within 1½ mile W of Sanday, and 2½ miles E by S of Westray. It contracts, in the form of an isthmus at the middle, from an extreme width of 3 miles in the S and of 2 in the N; forms the headlands of Warness in the extreme S, Venness in the SE, Fersness at the north-western extremity of its southern division, and Red Head, a high promontory of red granite, in the extreme N; and has two excellent harbours, Fersness Bay, immediately N of Fersness Head, and Calf Sound, a narrow strait dividing it in the extreme NE from Calf island. The interior, which contains several small fresh-water lakes, rises to a moderate elevation in a ridge extending almost from end to end; abounds in an excellent kind of sandstone, which is quarried, and has been much used for building in Kirkwall, and even exported to London; comprises some fertile land to the E and S, with soils variously of sand, gravel, loam, and clay, but is mostly a deep heath-covered peat moss, a plentiful store of fuel for the northern Orkneys. By the trustees of the late Mr Samuel Laing the estate of Carrick, already noticed, was sold to the late Robert James Hebden, Esq., who introduced sheep-farming on a large scale into Eday with much success, his flock being composed of Cheviots, which thrive well on the island. He further improved a large extent of land around his residence in the NE part of the island, and built a commodious farm-steading, with water-driven machinery. His son and successor, Harry Carwardine Hebden, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1877), holds 7500 acres, valued at £1351 per annum. The antiquities of Eday comprise a number of tumuli, remains of several Picts' houses, and an ancient standing stone 16 feet in height. There is a post office of Eday under Kirkwall; a small inn stands at Calf Sound; and two public schools, North and South Eday, with respective accommodation for 75 and 82 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 49 and 43, and grants of £50, 17s. 6d. and £39, 4s. 6d. Pop. (1861) 897, (1871) 822, (1881) 720.

The parish comprehends also the island of Pharay, with its holms, protecting the harbour of Fersness; the islet of Red Holm, lying to the N of Pharay; the Calf of Eday island, flanking the outer side of Calf Sound; and the islets of Little Green Holm and Meikle Green Holm, lying to the SW of Eday—all, except Pharay, uninhabited and pastoral. Ecclesiastically it is united to Stronsay, forming one charge with that parish. There are in it an Established Church (1816), served by a missionary of the royal bounty; a U.P. Church (1831); and a new Baptist chapel (1881).

Valuation (1881) £1654, 7s. Pop. (1801) 718, (1831) 961, (1861) 979, (1871) 905, (1881) 802.

Edderton, a parish of NE Ross-shire, containing Balblair distillery and Edderton station on the Highland railway near the S shore of Dornoch Firth, 5½ miles WNW of Tain, and there having a post and railway telegraph office. It is bounded N by Dornoch Firth, E by Tain, SE by Logie-Easter, S by Kilmuir-Easter and Rosskeen, and W by Kincardine. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 8¼ miles; and its breadth, from N to S, varies between 4⅛ and 5⅝ miles. The shore-line, closely followed for 8¼ miles by the Highland railway, is everywhere sandy, except where Struie Hill descends to the water's edge, and there it is fringed with rocks. Cambuscurrie Bay, where a Danish fleet is said to have once cast anchor, is now not more than a fathom deep at high water; but Ardmore has a tolerable harbour. Four rivulets—Edderton Burn, Allt Muidh a Bhlair, Easter Fearn Burn, and Wester Fearn Burn—drain the interior to the firth, and, though of small volume in dry weather, are easily swollen by heavy rains, and then are very impetuous. To the W lies triangular Loch Muidh a Bhlair (2¼ × 1⅜ furl.). From the low narrow terrace that marks the old sea-margin of the firth, the surface rises inland to 1000 feet at Edderton Hill, 1116 at Cnoc an t-Sabhail, 794 at Cnoc Al nan Gamhainn, 1082 and 1218 at Struie Hill, 1274 at Cnoc an Liath-bhaid, 1566 at Beinn Clach an Fheadain, 1792 at Cnoc Muidh a' Bhlair, 1763 at Beinn nan Oighreagan, 682 at Cnoc Bad-a-bhacaidh, 728 at Carr Dubh, and 1845 at Cnoc Leathado na Siorramachd, the first and last of which summits mark the eastern and western limits of the parish. The leading formation is Old Red sandstone, mixed a good deal with granite, gneiss, and schistose limestone. The soil along the coast is very light, and mostly rests on a sandy bottom; inland it may be said to range in a regular series upward of gravel, deep alluvial loam, poor sand, and a mixture of gravel, moss, and clay. Fearn Abbey, rebuilt in 1338 within the parish to which it now gives name, was originally founded about 1227 in the western extremity of Edderton, and has bequeathed its name to several localities. Scandinavian round towers of the kind called 'duns,' that formerly were numerous on the hills, have all been mainly or entirely destroyed; but two sculptured stones stand near the old church, the one in the graveyard, the other behind the old school-house. (See Carryblair.) Edderton is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; the living is worth about £331. The present parish church, erected in 1842, is a handsome edifice, containing 700 sittings. The old parish church of 1743 was soon after the Disruption taken possession of by the adherents of the Free Church. A public school, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 79, and a grant of £78, 11s. Valuation (1881) £4661, 13s., of which £3266, 5s. was held by Sir Charles Ross of Balnagowan. Pop. (1801) 899, (1831) 1023, (1861) 836, (1871) 860, (1881) 789.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 93, 94, 1881-78.

Eddleston ('Eadulf's town'), a village and a parish of N Peeblesshire. A neat little place, founded about 1785, the village stands, 680 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Eddleston Water, a bridge over which leads to Eddleston station on the North British railway, 4¼ miles N by W of Peebles and 23¾ S of Edinburgh; at it are a post office, with railway telegraph, the parish church, and a public school.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Penicuik and Temple in Midlothian, E by Innerleithen, S by Peebles, SW by Lyne, and W by Newlands. In outline resembling a triangle, with northward apex, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 9⅛ miles, an utmost width from E to W of 5½ miles, and an area of 18,590¼ acres, of which 100⅛ are water. Eddleston Water, rising in the extreme N, close to the Edinburghshire border, at 880 feet above sea-level, flows 6⅛ miles southward through this parish, next 2⅞ miles through that of Peebles, till, after a total descent of 330 feet, it falls into the Tweed at Peebles town. It is joined in Eddleston by thirteen tributary burns, on one of which is the picturesque waterfall called Cowie's Linn, and is a capital trout-stream. Perch, pike, and eels abound in pretty Portmore Loch (now an Edinburgh reservoir), which, lying 2¼ miles NNE of the village, sends off Loch Burn northward to the South Esk river, so that the drainage belongs partly to the Forth, though mainly to the Tweed. The surface presents an assemblage of big, green, rounded hills—from S to N attaining, to the left or E of Eddleston Water, 1204 feet near Windylaws, 1763 at *Whiteside Edge, 1928 at *Cardon Law, 2040 at Dundreich, 2004 at *Jeffries Corse, 1178 at Northshield Rings, 1024 near Westloch, and 926 at Scarce Rig; to the right or W, 1020 near Cringletie, 1561 at Crailzie Hill, 1327 at Kilrubie Hill, 1521 at the Cloich Hills, and 1062 near Whiterig, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks belong chiefly to the Lower Silurian formation; the soils are of varying quality. Less than a fifth of the entire area is in tillage, one-twentieth is under wood, and fully seven-tenths are pastoral or waste. Of five prehistoric hill-forts, the best preserved are Northshield (450 × 370 feet) and Milkiston (550 × 450), the former consisting of three concentric oval walls and ditches, the latter of four. The mansions are Portmore, Darnhall, and Cringletie, all separately noticed; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of more than £500, 3 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Eddleston is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £423. The church, built in 1829, contains 420 sittings; and the school, with accommodation for 106 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 83, and a grant of £76, 1s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £10,319, 19s. Pop. (1801) 677, (1831) 836, (1861) 758, (1871) 700, (1881) 711.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Eddrachalda or **Calda.** See Assynt.

Eddrachillis (Gael. *eadar-de-chaolas*, 'between two firths'), a coast parish in the W of Sutherland, containing the village of Scourie, at the head of Scourie Bay, 21 miles S by W of Cape Wrath, 29 NNE of Loch Inver (*viâ* Kylesku Ferry), and 43½ NW of Lairg, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments. Till 1724 forming one parish with Durness and Tongue as part of 'Lord Reay's country,' it now is bounded NE and E by Durness, SE by Lairg and Creich, S and SW by Assynt, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is 28½ miles; its utmost breadth from E to W, exclusive of islands, is 15¼ miles; and its area is 226 square miles, or 144,617 acres, of which 1059½ are foreshore and 7985¾ water. Of thirty-five islands and islets belonging to the parish, and lying at distances of from a few yards to 2½ miles from the mainland, only Handa challenges special attention. Kylesku projects far inland from the sea, along the boundary with Assynt, and forks at its head into Lochs Glendhu and Glencoul. Laxford and Inchard are only less considerable sea-lochs; and, save to the N, the entire coast is niched and vandyked by a multitude of lesser inlets. The district between Lochs Laxford and Inchard, and eastward thence to the boundary with Durness, is called in Gaelic *Ceathramh-garbh*, or the 'rough territory;' whilst that to the N of Loch Inchard bears the name of *Ashir*, or 'cultivable country.' The coast, which rises steeply in the N to a height of 600 feet above sea-level, as seen from the sea at a distance of some miles, bears a striking resemblance to many parts of the coasts of Norway; both seaboard and interior are reputed to be wilder and more rugged than any other region of similar extent in Scotland; and the entire surface, with rare exception, is a grand assemblage of crags, hills, glens, ravines, defiles, lochs, tarns, torrents, and towering mountains. The glens and ravines, in many instances, are so narrow, tortuous, rugged, and precipitously flanked as to be dangerous to strangers unattended by a guide. Of lakes there is a veritable net-work, among the larger being Sandwood Loch (9 × 3 furl.), Loch na Claise Carnaich (7¾ × 4 furl.; 490 feet above sea-level), Loch Slack (2½ miles × 1 mile;

118 feet), Loch More (4 miles × 3 furl. ; 127 feet), and Loch an Leathaid Bhuain (1§ mile × 3½ furl.; 690 feet). These generally afford good sport to anglers, as likewise do the river Laxford and numerous lesser streams. The mountains are variously isolated, clustered, or in ranges, and, with a great diversity of form and altitude, exhibit a high degree of grandeur and picturesqueness, including, from N to S, *Creag Riabhach (1592 feet), Ben Dearg Mhor (1527), An Socach (1165), *Foinaven (2952), Sail Mhor (2580), Ben Auskaird (1265), Ben Stack (2364), Meallan Liath (2625), Ben Strome (1374), *Ben Hee (2864), Ben Leoid (2597), and *Ben Uidhe (2384), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. The rocks comprise hornblende slate, red sandstone, and limestone, but mainly are either gneissic or crystaline. Very little land is in tillage, and even that little is cultivated solely by manual labour, or with very little aid from the plough. The arable soil on the coast and in the valleys, all the way between Kylesku and Loch Inchard, is principally a mixture of gravel and moss ; but in Ashir district is dark loam intermixed with sand. A vast proportion of the parish is included in the Duke of Sutherland's deer forest, and a very large area is devoted to sheep walks. Fishing is actively prosecuted, in many instances by the crofters. From remote ancestors of the Duke of Sutherland the entire territory was conveyed in the early part of the 13th century to the Morays of Culbin, and, passing by marriage about the year 1440 to the Kinnairds of Kinnaird, afterwards went to the Macleods. About 1550 it was seized by a branch of the Mackays, who took the designation of Mackays of Scourie ; and in 1829 it was repurchased by the Sutherland family, and has since undergone great improvement in its dwellings, roads, and general economy. Some ancient Caledonian standing stones are at Badnabay ; and remains of Scandinavian forts are at Kylestrome and Scourie.—The parish is in the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and is ecclesiastically divided into Eddrachillis proper and Kinlochbervie, the former a living worth £218. The church, at the head of Badcall Bay, 2½ miles SSE of Scourie, contains 275 sittings. There are also Free churches of Eddrachillis and Kinlochbervie ; and three public schools—Badcall, Oldshore, and Scourie—with respective accommodation for 57, 59, and 55 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 44, 36, and 38, and grants of £34, £22, 15s., and £50, 8s. Valuation (1860) £3760, (1882) £5167, 2s. 11d.—all but £119 held by the Duke of Sutherland. Pop. (1801) 1253, (1831) 1965, (1861) 1641, (1871) 1530, (1881) 1523, of whom 603 were in Scourie registration district and 920 in that of Kinlochbervie.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 107, 108, 113, 1880-82.

Eden, an estate, with a mansion, in King-Edward parish, Aberdeenshire. The mansion, standing on the right bank of the Deveron, 4 miles SSE of Banff, and 2½ NW by N of King-Edward station, is a modern edifice, with beautiful grounds, and commands an extensive view of the Deveron's valley. It was the birthplace in 1829 of the Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, who represented the Elgin burghs from 1857 to 1881, when he became Governor of Madras. An old castle, ¾ mile S of Eden House, was once a place of considerable strength, but now is a shapeless ruin.

Eden, a river of northern and north-eastern Fife, formed by the confluence of Carmore and Beattie Burns at Burnside, on the Kinross-shire border, 3¼ miles NE of Milnathort, and 3¾ WSW of Strathmiglo. Thence it runs through the parish of Strathmiglo ; between the parishes of Auchtermuchty, Collessie, and Monimail on the left, of Falkland, Kettle, and Cults on the right ; through the parish and past the town of Cupar ; and between the parishes of Dairsie and Leuchars on the left, of Kemback and St Andrews on the right—till, at St Andrews Bay, it falls into the German Ocean. Its prevailing direction is first ENE, next E, next ESE, next and mainly, or from about the middle of its contact with Collessie, ENE. Its length of course, measured along the windings, is 29½ miles, viz., 17¾ from Burnside to Cupar Bridge, and 11¾ thence to Eden Mouth. Its tributaries are numerous, but all small. Its basin, for the most part, is a fine flat valley, of great fertility and highly cultivated, more beautiful than bold in natural features, and bearing the names of Stratheden and the Howe of Fife. Large portions of land on its banks were formerly devastated by its floods, but are now protected by canal cuts and embankments. From Burnside the total fall is only 300 feet ; and the current throughout the greater part of its course, particularly below the town of Cupar, is very slow, yielding scanty water-power, but skilfully husbanded for driving mills. In spite of these mills, the Eden is a very fair trouting stream, but the ascent of salmon is hindered by various dams. Its lowest reaches, to the extent of 6 miles, are estuary, mostly left bare at the recess of the tide ; and have, midway, extensive beds of cockles and mussels. The river might, at no great expense, be rendered navigable to Cupar.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 48, 49, 1865-68.

Edendon Water, a mountain rivulet in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, rising, at an altitude of 2700 feet, among the central Grampians, close to the Inverness-shire border, and 3¾ miles SSE of Dalwhinnie Hotel. Thence it runs 10 miles partly eastward, but chiefly southward, and falls into the Garry ½ mile WNW of Dalnacardoch, after a total descent of 600 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 55, 1874-69.

Edenham. See Ednam.

Edenkillie. See Edinkillie.

Edenshead, Edentown, or **Gateside,** a village in Strathmiglo parish, Fife, near the left bank of the Eden, 2 miles WSW of Strathmiglo town. It includes the hamlet of Edensbank to the E ; adjoins Edenshead House on the S ; and has a post office (Gateside), a station (Gateside) on the Fife and Kinross section of the North British, and a U.P. church.

Edenstown, a neat modern village in Collessie parish, Fife, 1¼ mile WNW of Ladybank.

Eden Water, a stream of Berwick and Roxburgh shires, rising in Legerwood parish, 3½ miles ESE of Lauder, at an altitude of 860 feet. Thence it winds 23¾ miles eastward, southward, and eastward again, through or along the border of Legerwood, Westruther, Gordon, Hume, Earlston, Nenthorn, Smailholm, Stichill, Kelso, and Ednam, till, after a total descent of 760 feet, it falls into the Tweed, at a point 1¾ mile E of Ednam village and 3½ miles NE of Kelso town. It is a first-rate trout-stream, especially above Stichill Linn ; and the lower part of its course is very beautiful, through rich and finely-wooded pastoral scenery.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Edenwood, a mansion in Ceres parish, Fife, on the right bank of the Eden, 2 miles SSW of Cupar. Its owner, Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I. (b. 1825 ; suc. 1854), holds 245 acres in the shire, valued at £367 per annum. He was Lieut.-Governor of Bengal from 1871 to 1874, and since 1875 has represented the Kirkcaldy burghs.

Ederdoun. See Edderton.

Ederham. See Edrom.

Ederline or **Aligan,** a pretty loch on the western border of Glassary parish, Argyllshire, with Ford village near its foot. Lying 122 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 4 and 2½ furlongs ; contains a few trout and some big pike, running up to 30 lbs. ; and sends off a stream 7 furlongs northward to the head of Loch Awe.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Edgar. See Port Edgar.

Edgebucklin Brae. See Pinkie.

Edgehead, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 5 furlongs SSW of Gilmerton.

Edgehead, a hamlet in Cranston parish, Edinburghshire, 3 miles ESE of Dalkeith.

Edgerston, a *quoad sacra* parish on the southern border of Roxburghshire, 7¼ miles SSE of its post-town and station, Jedburgh. Comprising the detached sections of Jedburgh parish, with portions of Oxnam and Southdean, it is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale ; the minister's stipend

is £120. The church was built in 1838, and contains 200 sittings. Edgerston House here, near the left bank of an affluent of Jed Water, is the seat of William Alexander Oliver-Rutherfurd, Esq. (b. 1818; suc. 1879), who owns 7703 acres in the shire, valued at £3463 per annum. A public school, with accommodation for 60 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 61, and a grant of £62, 11s. Pop. (1861) 359, (1871) 365, (1881) 358.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Edinample, an estate, with a mansion, in Balquhidder parish, Perthshire. The mansion, standing in the mouth of Glen Ample, on the southern side of the upper part of Loch Earn, 2 miles NE of Lochearnhead station, is an ancient castellated edifice; and has romantic wooded grounds, traversed by Ample Water, which forms, in front of the mansion, a picturesque double waterfall.

Edinbain, a hamlet in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Grishinish, 10½ miles E of Dunvegan, and 13½ NW of Portree, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. At it are a comfortable little inn, a merchant's shop, a smithy, a mill, a public school, a shooting-lodge, and a slated, stone-built hospital, founded and amply endowed by the late Mr Macleod of Grishinish.

Edinbellie. See BALFRON.

Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland and county town of Midlothian, is situated 2 miles S of the Firth of Forth. Its Observatory on the Calton Hill stands in lat. 55° 57′ 23″ N, and long. 3° 10′ 30″ W. It is SSW of Aberdeen, S by W of Dundee, S by E of Perth, E by N of Glasgow, NE of Ayr, and N by E of Dumfries. Its distance in straight line, as the crow flies, is 186 miles from John o' Groat's House, and 337 from London. Its distance, by road, is 35½ miles from Stirling, 42 from Dundee, 42¾ from Glasgow, 44 from Perth, 49 from Hawick, 57 from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 71 from Dumfries, 92½ from Carlisle, 108 from Aberdeen, 156½ from Inverness, and 392 from London; while, by railway, the distance is 36 miles from Stirling, 45 from Perth, 47½ from Glasgow, 49½ from Dundee, 53 from Hawick, 57¾ from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 88 from Ayr, 90 from Dumfries, 98¼ from Carlisle, 112¾ from Aberdeen, 163 from Stranraer, 189 from Inverness, and 398½ from London by way of the Trent Valley or Midland Railway, 402 by way of Carlisle and Birmingham or London and North-Western, 407½ of Berwick and York, Great Northern and East Coast.

Site.—The city is built on ridges of east-and-westward extension of varying height, and on the valleys between or the slopes beyond. The hills are partly overlapped by, and partly extend beyond, the city; they occupy an area within a circuit of about 6 miles; and, at their northern margin, about 2 miles from the Firth, are bounded by a slightly inclined plain, which extends from them to the shore. These hills consist mainly of erupted rocks, thrown up from what was once a flat surface by a series of upheavals, and afterwards much modified by denudation and other causes; and, in their natural state, before they were taken possession of by man, must have formed a singularly striking and imposing group. Arthur's Seat, to the SE of these, rises 822 feet above sea-level, sloping or rolling to the E over a base of nearly a mile, and presenting to the W a bold, precipitous, diversified face of rugged rock, with an outline, as seen at short distances a little to the S of W, resembling that of a lion couchant. A sloping valley lies along the W base of this hill, known as the Hunter's Bog, which, though not long ago as solitary as any remote Highland glen, is now used almost daily by the Edinburgh garrison and local volunteers as a range for rifle practice. Westward of this valley the ground rises regularly over a base of about 700 yards, till it attains a height of 574 feet above sea-level; then in a semicircle, sweeping round convexly from the S to the N, breaks sheer down in the rugged greenstone precipices of Salisbury Crags. At the base of these crags there is a footpath several feet in width, vulgarly known as the Radical Road, from which a most commanding and beautiful prospect is obtained. A belt of low ground, variously flat, sloping, and undulating, lies round the skirts of these two hills, the whole attached to the royal grounds of Holyrood, and included in what is now called the Queen's Park. The Calton Hill, which commences about 200 yards NW of the N end of the Salisbury semicircle, rises, in somewhat rounded contour, to an altitude of 348 feet above sea-level, and represents, to the NW, an abruptly sloping face, overlooking what was an old village, called Greenside; but, in other directions, the declivities, though rapid, are by no means steep, and it has here been so terraced by art as to afford room for rows all round of elegant private houses. It bears on its shoulders and summit various public buildings and monuments; and, like the loftier hills to the SE, is distinguished for the magnificence of the views which it offers, as well as the additional feature it contributes to the general aspect of the city.

The ground to the W of the hollow at the base of Salisbury Crags rises in rapid gradient, till, at the distance of 500 yards, it attains an elevation in St Leonard's Hill of 248 feet; and forms thence a broad-backed ridge of about 1400 yards from E to W. This ground declines from its summit to a flanking ravine on the N, and slopes S by imperceptible gradation, till, at the distance of a mile, it merges in flat or softly undulating open country. It is covered over nearly all its area by the streets and suburbs of the more modern section of the Old Town. The ravine stretching E and W along the N base of this ridge is occupied by an ancient street known as the Cowgate, once the abode of the nobles and grandees of Scotland, but now a haunt of the poorest classes, bearing nearly the same relation to Edinburgh as the district of St Giles bears to London. A hill, which has been aptly compared to a long wedge lying flat on the ground, ascends gradually westward from the hollow between Salisbury Crags and the Calton Hill, to a distance of 1800 yards, flanking closely the N side of the Cowgate. It commences on the E at level ground in front of Holyrood Palace, and terminates on the W, at an altitude of 437 feet above sea-level, in the frowning citadel crowning the grandly massive precipice of the Castle rock. It was along the ridge of this hill that the original city was at length built, which consisted, as it still does, of one long street stretching steadily upwards from the Palace to the Castle, flanked all the way by tall tenements, and sending off no end of close lanes of similar piles in downward slope to the right and left, so that the whole has been compared to some huge reptile figure, of which the closes were the lateral members, Holyrood the tail, and the Castle the head. A vale, averaging about 200 yards wide, extends along the N base of this wedge-shaped hill, which, where it lies under the wing of the city proper, was formerly the bed of a sheet of water, called the Nor' Loch; but is now drained, being occupied partly by public gardens, partly by railway lines and a station, and crossed by a mound and bridges. An eminence, or very gentle and broad-backed ridge, with features much less salient than those of any of the other rising-grounds, ascends northward from the vale to a distance of about 250 yards, and descends thence, in the main, in a long easy slope, to the plain between the city and the Firth. It swells, near its eastern extremity, into a considerable rounded shoulder, terminating at that end in a curving gorge which separates it from the Calton Hill; declines, at its W extremity partly in almost imperceptible slope to the environing low ground, partly in considerable declivity to the banks of the Water of Leith; and bears, on its southern half, the original New Town, and on its northern half and western slopes, the second New Town.

Most travellers who have visited both cities have remarked a resemblance, as to site and general appearance, between Edinburgh and Athens. Stewart, the author of *The Antiquities of Athens*, was the first to remark and describe the similarity; and he has been followed by Dr Clarke, Mr H. W. Williams, and many other

descriptive writers well qualified to form a correct judgment, so that Edinburgh has, by almost general consent, been called 'Modern Athens,' and the 'Athens of the North.' 'The distant view of Athens from the Ægean Sea,' says Mr Williams, 'is extremely like that of Edinburgh from the Firth of Forth, though certainly the latter is considerably superior.' 'There are,' he adds, 'several points of view on the elevated grounds near Edinburgh, from which the resemblance between the two cities is complete. From Torphin in particular, one of the low heads of the Pentlands immediately above the village of Colinton, the landscape is exactly that of the vicinity of Athens as viewed from the bottom of Mount Anchesmus. Close upon the right, Brilessus is represented by the Mound of Braid; before, in the abrupt and dark mass of the Castle, rises the Acropolis; the hill Lycabettus, joined to that of the Areopagus, appears in the Calton; in the Firth of Forth we behold the Ægean Sea; in Inchkeith, Ægina; and the hills of Peloponnesus are precisely those of the opposite coast of Fife. Nor is the resemblance less striking in the general characteristics of the scene; for, although we cannot exclaim, "These are the groves of the Academy, and that the Sacred Way!" yet, as on the Attic shore, we certainly here behold "a country rich and gay, broke into hills with balmy odours crowned, and joyous vales, mountains and streams, and clustering towns, and monuments of fame, and scenes of glorious deeds, in little bounds." It is, indeed, most remarkable and astonishing that two cities, placed at such a distance from each other, and so different in every political and artificial circumstance, should naturally be so alike.' When comparing the two cities as to their interior structure, however, Mr Williams sees a considerable difference between them, and pronounces Edinburgh to be the superior. He says, 'The epithets Northern Athens and Modern Athens have been so frequently applied to Edinburgh that the mind unconsciously yields to the illusion awakened by these terms, and imagines that the resemblance between these cities must extend from the natural localities and the public buildings to the streets and private edifices. The very reverse of this is the case; for, setting aside her public structures, Athens, even in her best days, could not have coped with the capital of Scotland.'

Scenery.—Edinburgh, from whatever point the eye regards it, presents a variety of scenic groupings of such singular effect as is met with in no other city of the world. Though there is nothing gorgeous or sumptuous in any one feature, neither is there anything mean; it is, in a scenic regard, a city all over, and bespeaks a presence as of something at once grand and venerable. A stranger coming within fair view of it from any quarter sees no aërial dome towering above a sea of of humbler piles as in Rome and London, and no grove of turrets shooting up from some majestic cathedral as in Milan and York; but, wherever he turns, there is presented to him a rich and varied assemblage of substantial, often imposing, structures—now retiring into the valleys, now climbing the acclivities, now spreading over the slopes, and anon crowning the summits of its romantic hills. He observes nowhere, as in so many of the other cities of world repute, a mere dingy conglomeration of commonplace houses, clustered round some magnificent edifice, or hugging the environs of some handsome airy street, but on all hands elegance, beauty, variety, and grandeur struggling for ascendancy, and contributing by their harmony to produce the most unique and superb effects. Plainness, poverty, unsightliness, even offensive squalor, as well mal-arrangement and positive confusion, do, as in all our large towns, indeed challenge censurable regard; but these do not strike the eye with such obtrusiveness as to mar the general effect, or, if they do, it is often with some redeeming feature or association as to contribute to, rather than detract from, the impression the city as a rule imparts. Nor, as the eye surveys them, are the surroundings, far as well as near, of the city, the framework in which the jewel is set, less striking than the interior. These extend from the Lammermuirs on the SE to the Grampians on the NW, and from the open sea of the German Ocean to the very sources of the Forth; and, besides what may still further be regarded as back-ground, consisting of high lands and low, they embrace nearly the whole of the Firth, a great part of Fife, and a still greater part of the richly cultivated, fairly wooded, hill-and-dale expanse of the Lothians; so that, if we except the moodily desolate, the wildly grand, and the savagely terrible, there is hardly a single aspect of Nature to be met with elsewhere of which we may not trace some feature here. It is thus these scenes are described by Delta in the well-known lines—

> 'Traced like a map the landscape lies,
> In cultured beauty stretching wide;
> There Pentland's green acclivities,
> There ocean with its azure tide,
> There Arthur's Seat, and, gleaming through
> The southern wing, Dunedin blue;
> While in the Orient Lammer's daughters,
> A distant giant range, are seen,
> North Berwick Law, with cone of green,
> And Bass amid the waters.'

Picturesque views of the city, either by itself or in combination with strips of foreground, may be obtained from various points all round and beyond the outskirts, each one of which, as it embraces separately distinct features and groupings, will be found to be more or less substantially different from the others. One at hand on the W, especially from the lands of Coates, takes in the new princely piles in the neighbourhood, the spire of St Mary's Cathedral, the dome of St George's parish church, the campanile of Free St George's, with, farther back, the tower and pinnacles of St John's, and the massive, bastioned, mural rock of the Castle; while at a station more remote, particularly from Corstorphine Hill, a view of wider range is obtained, which, besides including the objects mentioned in diminished proportions, embraces a great part of the New Town as it slopes down to the shores of the Forth, with the heights of the Old declining away eastward, dominated by the smoke-veiled cliffs of Salisbury Crags with Arthur's Seat in their rear. A near view from the N side, especially one from Warriston Cemetery and another from the Botanic Garden, comprises all the New Town to the N as it slopes upward to the Old Town with its towers and castle-battlements invading the sky, flanked to the right by the heights above the Dean, and to the left by the Calton Hill with its monuments, and another sideward view of Arthur's Seat and the Crags. Farther N this view, though always of course on a smaller scale, becomes more and more picturesque, till, as you approach and land on the Fife shores right opposite, the whole assumes a toy-box dimension, with the ports of Leith and Granton on the foreground and the blue ridges of the Lammermuirs and the Pentlands traced on the vault behind. Views of the city from the E may be obtained from the Calton Hill, Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat. That from the Calton Hill, from which the view all round is of a kind to baffle description, overlooks the city along the line of Princes Street with the New Town, backed by the western hills, on the right, as it first rises with its spires and monuments, and slopes away down to the N; and the Old Town on the left, as it slopes upwards, flanked by the Crags, from Holyrood to the Castle summit, with the hazy Pentlands looming in the background.

The view from the face of Salisbury Crags is thus described by Sir Walter Scott: 'The prospect, in its general outline, commands a close-built, high-piled city, stretching itself out in a form which, to a romantic imagination, may be supposed to represent that of a dragon; now a noble arm of the sea, with its rocks, isles, distant shores, and boundary of mountains; and now a fair and fertile champaign country, varied with hill, dale, and rock, and skirted by the picturesque ridge of the Pentland mountains; but as the path gently circles around the base of the cliffs, the prospect, composed as it is of these enchanting and sublime objects, changes at every step, and presents them blended with, or divided

from, each other in every possible variety which can gratify the eye and the imagination.' The view from the top of Arthur's Seat is much the same as that from Salisbury Crags, except that it is more sweeping, and has the crest of the crags on the western foreground. A good view from the E of the city proper, exclusive of the environs, is obtained from St Anthony's Chapel. Here at his feet the spectator sees on the right the northern section of the Queen's Park, with Holyrood Palace and the Chapel Royal; beyond these, the terraced ascent of the Calton Hill, with its tiers in rows and separate piles of remarkable architectures and sculptures; in front the valley between the Old Town and the New, spanned by the lofty North Bridge; and toward the left, all the old city itself, towering upward from the point of the wedge, ridge above ridge, and grandly fretted and crowned with heaven-pointing spires and defiant battlements. The views from the S, both near and distant, are at once numerous and excellent, most of these affording distinct profiles of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags on the right and of the Castle rock and ramparts on the left, with much of the intermediate architecture of the Old Town and the suburb of the city in the foreground, which already all but occupies the entire southern slope. One of the noblest on this side is the view from Blackford Hill, and is thus described by Sir Walter Scott as seen by Lord Marmion, 'fairer scene he ne'er surveyed:'

'The wandering eye could o'er it go,
And mark the distant city glow
With gloomy splendour red;
For on the smoke-wreaths, huge and slow,
That round her sable turrets flow,
The morning beams were shed,
And tinged them with a lustre proud
Like that which streaks a thundercloud.
Such dusky grandeur clothed the height
Where the huge castle holds its state,
And all the steep slope down,
Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky,
Piled deep and massy, close and high,
Mine own romantic town!
But northward far, with purer blaze,
On Ochil mountains fell the rays,
And as each heathy top they kissed,
It gleamed a purple amethyst.
Yonder the shores of Fife you saw;
Here Preston Bay and Berwick Law;
And broad, between them rolled,
The gallant Firth the eye might note,
Whose islands on its bosom float,
Like emeralds chased in gold.'

The views of the city from the interior are often no less striking than those from without, and the former as well as the latter often give rise to impressions that are quite unique. Not to mention the more artificial adornments, architectural and other, with their grouping and array, there are the imposing natural features, with beetling cliffs and hollow or open dells, and rich interspaces of wooded lawn, tended by the art of the gardener, and interspersed or bordered here and there with gay parterres. The streets also, even in the central parts, afford, through abrupt openings, numerous prospects, both charming and extensive, along unobstructed vistas, or over masses of house-tops, away, by varied landscape, over firth and dale, on to the often far-off mountains, and in one direction the open sea. 'The finest view from the interior,' says Alexander Smith, 'is obtained from the corner of St Andrew Street, looking W. Straight before you the Mound crosses the valley, bearing the National Gallery buildings; beyond, the Castle lifts, from grassy slopes and billows of summer foliage, its weather-stained towers and fortifications, the half-moon battery giving the folds of its standard to the wind. Living in Edinburgh there abides, above all things, a sense of its beauty. Hill, crag, castle, rock, blue stretch of sea, the picturesque ridge of the Old Town, the squares and terraces of the New—these things, seen once, are not to be forgotten. The quick life of to-day sounding around the relics of antiquity, and overshadowed by the august traditions of a kingdom, makes Edinburgh more impressive than residence in any other British city. What a poem is that Princes Street! The puppets of the busy many-coloured hour move about on its pavement, while across the ravine Time has piled the Old Town, ridge on ridge, grey as a rocky coast washed and worn by the foam of centuries, peaked and jagged by gable and roof, windowed from basement to cope, the whole surmounted by St Giles's airy crown. The New is there looking at the Old. Two Times are brought face to face, and are yet separated by a thousand years. Wonderful on winter nights, when the gully is filled with darkness, and out of it rises, against the sombre blue and the frosty stars, that mass and bulwark of gloom, pierced and quivering with innumerable lights! There is nothing in Europe to match that. Could you but roll a river down the valley, it would be sublime. Finer still, to place one's self near the Burns' Monument and look toward the Castle. It is more astonishing than an Eastern dream. A city rises up before you painted by fire on night. High on air a bridge of lights leaps the chasm; a few emerald lamps, like glowworms, are moving silently about in the railway station below; a solitary crimson one is at rest. That ridged and chimneyed bulk of blackness, with splendour bursting out at every pore, is the wonderful Old Town, where Scottish history mainly transacted itself; while, opposite, the modern Princes Street is blazing throughout its length. During the day the Castle looks down upon the city as if out of another world; stern with all its peacefulness, its garniture of trees, its slopes of grass. The rock is dingy enough in colour; but, after a shower, its lichens laugh out greenly in the returning sun, while the rainbow is brightening on the lowering sky beyond. How deep the shadow which the Castle throws at noon over the gardens at its feet where the children play! How grand when giant bulk and towery crown blacken against sunset! Fair, too, the New Town sloping to the sea. From George Street, which crowns the ridge, the eye is led down sweeping streets of stately architecture to the villas and woods that fill the lower ground and fringe the shore; to the bright azure belt of the Forth, with its smoking steamer or its creeping sail; beyond, to the shores of Fife, soft blue, and flecked with fleeting shadows in the keen clear light of spring, dark purple in the summer heat, tarnished gold in the autumn haze; and further away still, just distinguishable on the paler sky, the crest of some distant peak carrying the imagination into the illimitable world.' The finest close view of the northern half of the city is seen at the head of the Castle Hill, from the N side of the Castle esplanade; or, still better, from the bomb-battery of the Castle itself, where the lovely space between the Old Town and the New appears almost perpendicularly under the eye, with the Scott Monument on its further verge, the Melville Monument rising a little beyond, and the greater part of the New Town all around.

'Saint Margaret, what a sight is here!
Long lines of masonry appear;
Scott's Gothic pinnacles arise,
And Melville's statue greets the skies,
And sculptured front and Grecian pile
The pleased yet puzzled eye beguile;
From yon far landscape where the sea
Smiles on in softest witchery;
Till, riant all, the hills of Fife
Fill in the charms of country life.'

Geology.—Edinburgh has always been a favourite field for geological investigation. Ever since the days of Hutton, the volcanic rocks which are so well developed on Arthur's Seat, the Calton Hill, and at the Castle, have been the subject of careful study among geologists. The striking features to which these igneous rocks give rise, arrest the attention even of the non-scientific observer. Indeed, few cities present such remarkable facilities for examining the structure and physical relations of ancient volcanic rocks. The literature bearing on the geology of Edinburgh and its environs is rather voluminous. Amongst the various writers on the subject, the names of Hutton, Playfair, Sir James Hall, Hibbert, Jamieson, Hay Cunningham, Edward Forbes, Hugh Miller, Charles M'Laren, A. Geikie, R. Chambers, Milne Home, and Judd, may be mentioned. Special reference ought to be

made to the admirable volume on *The Geology of Fife and the Lothians*, by Charles M'Laren, and to Professor A. Geikie's lucid description of the Geology of Edinburgh.*

With the exception of Blackford Hill, which is a continuation of the Lower Old Red Sandstone volcanic rocks of the Pentlands, the newer portion of Arthur's Seat, and several isolated veins of igneous rock, the solid rocks which underlie the city of Edinburgh and Leith belong to the lowest divisions of the Carboniferous system. On account of the strata being largely impregnated with lime, they were appropriately named by M'Laren the Calciferous Sandstone Series—a term which is now generally applied to them. They may be arranged in three divisions :—

- Calciferous Sandstone Series.
  - Cementstone Series.
    3. An upper division of white sandstones, black and blue shales, containing nodules of clay ironstone.
  2. A middle division of interbedded volcanic rocks, consisting of basalts, porphyrites, and tuffs, with intercalated beds of sandstone.
  - Red Sandstone Series.
    1. A lower division of red and mottled sandstones, red, green, and grey shales and marls, with calcareous nodules and bands merging occasionally into pure limestones. Coarse conglomerates occur at the base of this group.

The members of the lowest division occupy an irregular area, bounded by the Braid Hills on the S, Arthur's Seat on the E, and the Calton Hill on the N, while the western limit is sharply defined by the great fault extending from Craiglockhart north-eastwards by Merchiston and the Castle esplanade, to the NW slope of Calton Hill. Within this area the strata are arranged in the form of a low arch, the crest of which runs from Blackford Hill to St Andrew Square. As this anticlinal fold is truncated on the W by the fault just referred to, it is only on the E side of the arch that the complete succession can be traced. The lowest beds are exposed in the neighbourhood of Blackford Hill where they consist of conglomerates composed of pebbles, chiefly derived from the Old Red Sandstone volcanic rocks. They rest unconformably on these igneous rocks, and are not faulted against them as has hitherto been supposed. It is important to note that the strata to the W of Blackford Hill occupy a higher horizon than those on the E side. As we pass to the SW this overlap gradually increases till the members of the Upper or Cementstone Series rest directly on the Old Red Sandstone formation. This overlap indicates the gradual submergence of the Pentland ridge in the early part of the Carboniferous period. At the beginning of that period the Pentlands formed a promontory jutting far into the sea, in which the red sandstones were deposited, but eventually the ridge was submerged and buried beneath the accumulating sediment of the succeeding groups. Excellent sections of these basement conglomerates are to be seen at present in the cuttings of the new Suburban railway.

Next in order come the sandstones of Craigmillar, and the strata which are exposed in the southern part of the town, consisting of red sandstones with red and green marls. In the districts of Newington, Grange, the Meadows, and Warrender Park, these beds dip to the N at angles varying from 10 to 15 degrees, while to the W of these localities they dip to the NW—thus indicating the dome-shaped arrangement of the strata. Excellent sections have been recently exposed in the course of excavations in Warrender Park. They also occur in Gilmore Place with an inclination to the NW, and they reappear at the head of Keir Street with an easterly dip. The anticlinal axis must therefore run northwards between these two points. The same beds are well displayed on the S slope of the Castle esplanade as seen from Johnston Terrace. In this well-known section, the

* Geological Survey Memoir accompanying Sheet 32 of the 1-inch Map.

honeycombed sandstones with red and green marls are brought into conjunction with the plug of basalt on which the Castle stands, by the great fault already referred to. They dip to the E at an angle of from 15 to 20 degrees, but as they approach the fault they become horizontal, and eventually bend over till they conform to the hade of the fault which is inclined at an angle of 80 degrees to the NW. The SE slope of the plug of basalt is beautifully slickensided. The striæ, however, are not vertical, but are slightly inclined to the NE, showing a faint lateral thrust in that direction, as well as a downthrow to the NW. From the Castle eastwards to Holyrood and the Hunter's Bog there is a continuous easterly dip at an average angle of 15 degrees, where they pass conformably below the interbedded volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat (division 2). Fossils rarely occur in the red sandstones. Fragments of wood have been found in the beds at Craigmillar, which are probably the remains of pine-like *Araucaria*. In the quarry above Salisbury Crags, a small *Estheria Peachii* was found by Mr Grieve. Under St Anthony's Chapel, in a bed crammed with vegetable matter, Mr Bryson found specimens of *Dadoxylon*, and Professor A. Geikie obtained fragments of *Poacites* and the remains of *Rhizodus Hibberti*. The beds at that locality lie above the first interbedded lava-flow, now represented by the Long Row, and it is probable, therefore, that they belong to the Cementstone Series.

Towards the close of the deposition of the red sandstones, volcanic activity seems to have begun in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. From certain volcanic orifices, streams of lava and showers of ashes were ejected and spread over the sea-floor, which at intervals were commingled with ordinary sediment. The records of this volcanic action are still preserved to us on Arthur's Seat, the Calton Hill, and at Craiglockhart. These interbedded volcanic rocks must be carefully distinguished from the three great intrusive sheets of igneous rock which were injected between the red sandstones forming the western base of Arthur's seat. On account of their durability these intrusive sheets have more successfully resisted the denuding agencies than the intervening sandstones, and hence they now form the prominent escarpments of St Leonard's, Salisbury Crags, and the Dasses. The first outflow of lava is represented by the compact basalt of the Long Row which is overlaid by tuffs, volcanic breccias, and ashy sandstones which are well exposed at the Dry Dam. The general character of these volcanic ashes is different from the coarse agglomerate which now forms the higher part of the hill, and which was ejected at a much later date. The tuffs and ashy sandstones are succeeded by basaltic lavas and porphyrites, the latter forming the slopes of the Whinny Hill and Dunsappie. The junction of these rocks with the overlying shales and sandstones (division 3) is not seen on the eastern slope of Arthur's Seat, owing to the covering of superficial deposits. The evidence is supplied, however, by the section on Calton Hill.

The contemporaneous volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat are truncated on the N side by an E and W fault—an offshoot from the main dislocation trending from Craiglockhart by the Castle to the NW slope of Calton Hill. This branching fault has a downthrow to the N, and by means of it the outcrop of the interbedded volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat has been shifted about half a mile to the W as far as the Calton Hill. The existence of this fault was clearly proved several years ago in the course of draining operations along the Canongate, where a continuous section was exposed of red sandstones and marls, with a few dykes of igneous rock. The succession of the volcanic rocks of Calton Hill closely resembles that of Arthur's Seat. At the base there is a series of basaltic lavas and tuffs which are overlaid by porphyrites forming the higher part of the hill. To the E they are rapidly succeeded by black shales and sandstones (division 3) occurring in the gardens of Royal Terrace, while on the NW slope of the hill they are abruptly cut off by the great fault already described.

The strata of the upper division differ from the red sandstones in lithological character, and particularly in the greater abundance of fossils. Within the present area, the prominent members of the Cementstone Series are the white sandstones of Granton and Craigleith, and the Wardie shales. Beyond the limits of the Edinburgh district, it comprises the well-known oil shales of Midlothian and the Burdiehouse Limestone which has become celebrated for the great abundance of ichthyolites and crustaceans embedded in it. The occurrence of such a thick mass of limestone in the series, however, is quite exceptional, as the calcareous bands are usually found in seams only a few inches thick. It was formerly supposed that the sandstones of Granton and Craigleith occupied a higher horizon than the Wardie shales, but it is evident from recent investigations that they underlie the shales. On the shore, at Granton, the standstones form an arch the axis of which runs N and S. On the E side of the anticline they dip to the E, and are succeeded by thin bedded sandstones and shales which eventually pass underneath the Wardie shales. The latter are repeated by gentle undulations eastwards as far as Trinity. The sandstones at Craigleith are evidently the inland prolongations of those on the shore, as the strike of the beds is nearly N and S. In this quarry the beds dip both to the E and SW as if curving round an anticlinal fold. A characteristic feature of the sandstones at both localities is the presence of numerous remains of plants in a fragmentary form, one of the most abundant being *Spenopteris affinis*. Huge trunks of coniferous trees have also been obtained from these beds. These sandstones make excellent building material, and have been largely quarried for this purpose; indeed the greater part of Edinburgh has been built of this stone.

The Wardie beds consist of black and blue shales, in which are embedded nodules of clay ironstone. The nodules have yielded fish remains, coprolites, and plants. When these beds are traced inland, they become intercalated with bands of sandstone, but the shales form the essential feature of the subdivision. By means of the fault extending from Craiglockhart by the Castle to Calton Hill, the members of the Cementstone Series are brought into conjunction with successive beds of the Red Sandstone division. On the NW slope of the Calton Hill they are thrown against the volcanic series (division 2), while to the NE of that locality the effect of the displacement is to bring different members of the Cementstone Series against each other. It is evident therefore that the fault is decreasing in amount towards the NE. Along the W side of this fault the Wardie shales are generally inclined to the NW. In the neighbourhood of St Andrew Square, however, they form a well-marked anticline, which has already been referred to as the northern prolongation of the arch running southwards to Blackford Hill. In 1865 Mr G. C. Haswell recorded an interesting exposure on the W side of Hanover Street, at the corner of Rose Street, where the strata, consisting of sandstones, shales, and fireclay, form an anticline and syncline within a horizontal distance of about 12 feet. They were lately seen on the E side of Hanover Street, in the course of excavations at Rose Street, having a north-westerly dip at angles varying from 40 to 50 degrees. M'Laren noted the occurrence of similar beds at the New Club in Princes Street. Upwards of 100 feet of dark shales dip to the NW at the West Church Manse. They crop out in the cuttings of the Caledonian and new Suburban railways, and they are also exposed at the Dean near the Dean Bridge. At these localities they are inclined to the NW, and a similar dip continues to near Coltbridge, which forms the centre of a synclinal fold. From this point westwards we have a gradually descending series towards the Corstorphine Hill and the Craigleith sandstones.

Reference has already been made to the fish remains and plants embedded in the ironstone nodules, but there are certain bands of shales in this subdivision, which are of special importance on account of the marine fauna which they have yielded. They occur at Granton, Craigleith, the Dean Bridge, Drumsheugh, and Woodhall, and at all these localities there is a marked identity in the species of fossils. These horizons have been explored by Messrs Henderson and Bennie, who have collected a great variety of marine forms from them, upwards of 17 well-defined species having been disinterred from the Woodhall shales alone. Some of the species are typical of the Carboniferous Limestone, which overlies the Cementstone Series. The following fossils are characteristic of these beds: *Spirorbis carbonarius, Lingula squamiformis, L. mytiloides, Avicula Hendersoni, Myalina crassa, Bellerophon decussatus, Murchisonia striatula, Orthoceras attenuatum, O. cylindraceum.* This assemblage of fossils is widely different from that met with in the Burdiehouse Limestone, which is essentially a fresh or brackish water deposit. Indeed, a careful examination of the fossils derived from the various members of the Cementstone Series seems to prove that during their deposition there must have been an alternation of estuarine and marine conditions.

The interbedded volcanic rocks at Craiglockhart are probably on the same horizon as those on Arthur's Seat and Calton. At the base there is a considerable development of felspathic tuff which is overlaid by basaltic lava. This latter rock, which is a coarse variety of basalt, presents features of great beauty when examined microscopically, showing prisms of labradorite with minute grains of augite. This mineral also occurs in distinct crystals, and the olivine, which is apparent even to the naked eye, is also well represented. These volcanic rocks are inclined to the NW, and are succeeded by sandstones and shales, while, on the N side, they are abruptly cut off by a fault.

The history of the intrusive igneous rocks of the Edinburgh district and the later volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat is full of interest. Reference has already been made to the three great intrusive sheets of the Heriot Mount, Salisbury Crags, and the Dasses which belong to the period of volcanic activity towards the close of the deposition of the red sandstones. These rocks, which consist of coarsely crystalline dolerites, were not erupted at the surface like the contemporaneous lavas and tuffs of the Long Row, the Dry Dam, and Whinny Hill. Their intrusive character is clearly proved by their relations to the overlying and underlying strata. The sandstones and shales both above and below these sheets have been altered by contact with them, and the two lower ones gradually steal across the edges of the intervening strata till they unite to form the great columnar mass of Samson's Ribs.

But these igneous masses are of older date than those which cap the hill. There can be little doubt that the former belong to the period of volcanic activity at the close of the Red Sandstone Series. We have already pointed out that the older volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat lie on the E side of the anticlinal axis, on which the S part of Edinburgh stands, and that they are regularly succeeded by the higher divisions of the Carboniferous system. Long before the eruption of the later volcanic materials, the older rocks had been tilted to the E, and had been subjected to prolonged denudation. A vast thickness of material had been removed. The softer sedimentary strata had been worn into hollows, and the harder igneous rocks of Salisbury Crags, the Dasses, and the Long Row projected as ridges before the renewal of volcanic activity. The later igneous rocks consist of coarse agglomerate and basalt, the former being ejected before the basalt. The coarse ash is admirably displayed in the Queen's Drive, where the blocks are extremely large, from an examination of which it is evident that they have been derived from the older rocks of the hill. On the top of Arthur's Seat there is a mass of basalt, filling the vent from which these coarse agglomerates were discharged. The basalt of the lion's haunch is part of a lava flow which rests on the agglomerate, and sends down a branching vein into it. No precise age can be assigned to these later

ejections. All that can be safely averred is, that they are more recent than the Lower Carboniferous period.

The rock on which the Castle stands consists of a compact basalt with a marked columnar structure. It is an oval-shaped mass, which, save on the E side, is surrounded by beds of division 3, and on account of its greater hardness has more successfully resisted denudation. It closely resembles many of the volcanic necks which are so common among the Scotch Carboniferous rocks. They represent the vents from which the lavas and ashes were discharged, and are now filled with tuff or crystalline rocks. The neck on which the Castle stands is abruptly truncated on the E side by the great fault which has been frequently referred to, and by means of this dislocation it must have been thrown down from a much higher level.

At various localities throughout Edinburgh veins and dykes of basalt and dolerite occur. Some of these have an E and W trend, and are probably of Tertiary age. One of these is exposed in the path leading up to the Calton Hill, at the back of Greenside church, where it is intruded among the volcanic rocks of the hill. They are also to be seen in the Water of Leith near the Dean Bridge, and in the cutting of the Caledonian railway near Coltbridge. Several veins have been traced in the old part of the town: one from the foot of St Mary Street to St Patrick Square, and another from the eastern part of the Cowgate to the University.

The effects of glaciation are still fresh in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. The rounded contour of the ground and the striated surfaces alike point to the operation of this agent. On the Corstorphine Hill several striated surfaces occur which were first observed by Sir James Hall, the direction of the markings being a few degrees N of E. At one point on the N side of the Castle, nearly horizontal striæ were observed on a vertical face of rock pointing in a similar direction. On the Calton Hill there are several examples. Till recently a striated surface was exposed at the side of the road leading to the Nelson Monument. Fresh instances have been met with lately at the side of the Low Calton, owing to the removal of the boulder clay, the general trend being ENE. In the Queen's Park they occur on the top of the Salisbury Crags, and the splendid *roche moutonnée* in the Queen's Drive, above Samson's Ribs, is now well known. A remarkable example of an overhanging cliff with a striated surface is to be seen on the road leading to Duddingston, in what is locally designated 'the Windy Gowl'—a phenomenon which could only have been produced by glacier ice. In the course of this year well-preserved striæ were observed by Mr B. N. Peach within 100 feet of the top of Arthur's Seat, at the top of the gully, known by the name of 'the Gutted Haddy.' Here the ice-markings ascend the slope at an angle of 20° on a nearly vertical face of rock. The direction is E 18° N, and from the appearances presented by the striated surfaces it is evident that they were produced by ice moving towards the ENE. At Craigmillar the striæ run approximately E and W; and again, on the Braid Hills, where they are very plentiful, the trend is to the S of E. 'Striated pavements' in the boulder clay have been observed both by Hugh Miller and Professor A. Geikie, indicating an ice movement in an ENE direction. All these instances prove that Edinburgh was glaciated by ice moving towards the E, while here and there slight local deflections were produced by the irregular contour of the ground.

The greatest accumulation of boulder clay is that which covers Princes Street. In the low-lying parts of the town it is buried beneath the alluvial deposits of ancient lochs or is overlapped by the accumulations of the raised beaches. Along the coast-line it crops out from underneath these marine deposits. A few years ago a fine exposure of boulder clay was made in the course of the excavations for the Albert Dock at Leith. It consisted of a tough dark clay charged with blocks of various sizes from widely separated localities. Along with the blocks of local origin there were stones which had come from Corstorphine Hill, the Mons Hill, Campsie Fells, and the Grampians. Similar evidence is obtained from the patches of boulder clay round Arthur's Seat. On the Queen's Drive, where the second escarpment begins leading down to Duddingston, there is a considerable thickness of this deposit overlying the Carboniferous red marls. It is fawn-coloured, and consists mainly of sandstone blocks associated with boulders of carboniferous limestone, fragments of coal, black shale, diabase, porphyrites, quartz rock pebbles from the neighbourhood of Callander, and schists from the Grampians. The same commingling of foreign and local rocks is observable in the small patch, in the gully, named 'the Gutted Haddy,' at a height of over 700 feet. This locality is considerably above the level of the sources from which some of the blocks have been derived, so that they could not have been transported by the agency of floating ice.

The deposits of the 100 feet beach lap round the hills on which Edinburgh stands, their inland margin never rising much above this level. They consist of a great series of stratified sands and clays which once formed an almost continuous plain, but which has been trenched and worn into hollows by prolonged denudation. Where a section can be obtained it is evident that the mounds on which the marine deposits rest have been carved out of the solid rock. Though the finely stratified sands predominate in these beds, yet in places they wholly consist of finely laminated clay free from stones. Occasionally there are layers of small stones as if they had been dropped into the accumulating sediment by floating ice. These are mostly local, but a few have been transported from the Grampians. Some chalk stones and chalk flints also occur in the clays, the former resembling the Danish chalk in the island of Faxoe. One of the best sections for examining this deposit is the clay pit at Portobello. In this section there are certain bands highly crumpled, while the beds above and below are undisturbed. Last year an excellent exposure was seen in Warriston Park, nearly opposite the gate leading into the Botanic Garden, where several layers of these crumpled beds occurred, the intervening layers of sand being free from any contortion. The folds were mostly inverted, and inclined to the SW. These phenomena may be accounted for by supposing that, during the deposition of these beds, they were occasionally subjected to the movement of pack ice driven on to the banks of sand and mud during low tide by the NE winds blowing up the Firth. The partly consolidated clays were pushed laterally by the ice as it was driven shorewards. As the ice floated or melted away, the crumpled clays were again overlaid by ordinary sediment. The crumpling might recur at intervals with severe weather, a low tide, and NE winds. This supposition is strengthened by an examination of the contents of the beds. The shells are of an arctic type, and are not abundant; while the Foraminifera and Entomostraca are also arctic. The clays consist of the finest sediment—the flour of the rocks, in fact, and are almost destitute of organic matter. They point to a time when the rivers flowing into the Forth were turbid with glacial mud, when the land surface was nearly devoid of vegetation, and when the estuary was not suitable for the growth of algæ.

The 50 feet beach has been carved out of the deposits of the older terrace, the underlying boulder clay, and the solid rock. It forms a narrow strip along the coast, the broadest part occurring at the Leith Links. This ancient beach is bounded by a low inland cliff which is still tolerably steep where it consists of solid rock, but in those places where it is carved out of boulder clay, or the 100 feet terrace, it is merely a sloping bank. The strata consist of sand and gravel with occasional shells. Hugh Miller drew attention to some interesting facts connected with the old beach near Fillyside Bank between Leith and Portobello. The stones found on the surface are encrusted by *Serpulæ* and perforated by *Saxicava*, while the under valves of oysters are fre-

quently attached to the boulders. Equally interesting is the occurrence of *Mya truncata*, which has been preserved with the siphuncular end uppermost in the act of burrowing in the boulder clay which forms the floor of the beach at this point. In all likelihood this part of the old sea bottom may have formed an oyster scalp. The localities where these shells occur are from 4 to 8 feet above the highest stream tides, and from 30 to 38 feet above the position where they are now found living. The elevation of the land to its present level seems to have taken place since its occupation by man, for in the continuation of this beach farther up the Firth numerous skeletons of whales have been found along with the rude implements which were used by our ancestors. A few years ago, a whale was discovered near Gargunnock, the brain of which, in all probability, had been extracted for food, the skull having been broken open at the thinnest part. Hard by was found the implement which had evidently been used for this purpose. A comparison of the marks on the face of the implement with those on the skull showed that they perfectly agreed. Kitchen middens are found at various places along the base of the cliff forming the inner margin of this terrace. The bed of oyster shells referred to by M'Laren as occurring at Seafield is in all probability of this nature. It is rather a remarkable fact that the brick clays belonging to this beach have a fetid odour owing to the amount of animal and vegetable matter they contain. At the head of the Leith Links there are several dunes of blown sand which date back to the time when the sea rolled inwards on this beach.

In the course of the excavation of its present channel, the Water of Leith has formed several alluvial terraces which belong to post-glacial and recent times, the highest, of course, being the oldest. The successive terraces are best developed where the river has cut through the deposits of the 100 feet sea beach. The lower portion of the Warriston Cemetery occupies one of these higher terraces. In connection with this subject it is interesting to note the occurrence of a buried river channel near Coltbridge, which was proved by a series of bores put down by Mr Jeffrey. One bore, which was sunk to the S of the brewery, passed through 60 feet of superficial deposits before reaching the sandstones and shales. In a second bore, a short distance to the N, 72 feet of drift were pierced when a dyke of igneous rock was reached. A few yards further N a third bore was put down through 200 feet of superficial deposits before reaching the solid rock. As the surface of the ground at that locality is only about 150 feet above the sea, it is evident that the bottom of this old channel must be considerably below the present datum-line. This is evidently one of those buried river-channels, of which there are several examples on the E coast of Scotland and England, pointing to a considerable elevation of the land, probably in pre-glacial times.

Edinburgh formerly possessed several sheets of water which have now disappeared. The hollow along which the North British Railway passes was occupied by a chain of lochs. The Nor' Loch, to the N of the Castle, was celebrated as the place where the witches passed through their ordeal. The Grassmarket and the Cowgate overlie the alluvium of an ancient loch, the traces of which are now almost obliterated. In the Queen's Park, the place known as the King's Mire was covered by a sheet of water. The Meadows occupy the site of the Borough Loch, the shell marl being occasionally exposed in the drains there, varying in thickness from a few inches to 6 feet. Several species of *Limnæa*, *Planorbis*, *Cyclas*, and *Valvata* have been obtained from this deposit, along with a few valves of Entomostraca. The skull and horns of the *Cervus Elephas* have also been disinterred from the alluvial deposits of the Meadows. This interesting relic is now preserved in the Museum of the Antiquarian Society in Edinburgh. A large sheet of water formerly extended from Corstorphine to Gorgie and Coltbridge, which has been drained by the gorge of the Water of Leith. An interesting notice occurs in the *Scotsman* of 13 April 1833, with reference to the occurrence of a considerable depth of moss in the old town. In the course of the excavations of the new court buildings in Parliament Square, a remnant of the City Wall, erected in 1450, was laid bare; and in the mossy soil below it, about 3 feet under the foundation, a number of entire skeletons were found, showing that the ground had been used for burial before the wall was built. In some places the moss was 15 feet deep.

Though the physical features of Edinburgh were mainly determined in pre-glacial times, there can be little doubt that they were largely modified during the glacial period. Those remarkable features of 'crag and tail,' which are well displayed on the Castle rock, the Calton Hill, Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat, were partly developed during the great extension of the ice. In the foregoing examples the projecting crags or bosses of rock face the W, which is the direction from which the ice came; while the ridge or 'tail' on the lee side slopes gently towards the E. As the ice impinged on these projecting masses, the lower portion of the sheet would be deflected and compelled to move round the sides, while the higher portion would overflow the escarpments. One can readily understand that the erosion would necessarily be greatest at the base and round the sides of the crags. The Nor' Loch and the Grassmarket Loch were probably rock basins due to this cause. The hollow at the Meadows may likewise be of glacial origin. At that locality the strike of the beds nearly coincides with the direction of the ice-flow; and as the red sandstones crop out to the S in Warrender Park, it is probable that they are overlaid by softer strata occupying the site of the Meadows, which would be more readily excavated by the ice. And so also the hollow at Morningside must have been deepened by the pressure of the ice escaping round the N end of Blackford Hill. Indeed it is rather remarkable that the hollows and ancient lochs throughout Edinburgh are found in those places where they ought theoretically to occur, on the supposition that the district was glaciated by an ice sheet moving in an ENE direction.

Botany.—The flora within a radius of twenty-five miles around the city of Edinburgh is most varied and extensive. From the nature of the soil, elevation, and exposure, this might be expected. There are the shores of the Firth of Forth and many fresh-water rivers—there are extensive ranges of hills—there are plains, woods, valleys, moors, and cultivated lands, all of which have their peculiar native vegetable productions. There has been recently enumerated 410 genera, 1012 species, and 80 varieties of flowering plants. This number, however, embraces several plants not indigenous, but which have escaped from cultivation, and have become naturalised in different localities. Of Ferns and their allies there are 18 genera and 43 species and varieties. These include the forked spleenwort, the alternate spleenwort, the filmy fern, the sea spleenwort, the adder's tongue, the moonwort fern, etc. There are 520 species and varieties of mosses, liverworts, lichens, and charas. The Firth of Forth is rich in seaweeds (Algæ), but their numbers have not recently been calculated. The forms of fungi, desmids, and diatoms are innumerable. Woodforde first published a catalogue of plants found around Edinburgh; and about the same time Dr Greville issued his *Flora Edinensis*, containing descriptions of the flowering and flowerless plants met with within ten miles of the city. This was an excellent book, and is still (1882) a work of reference. The last publication on the botany was that of Balfour and Sadler in 1871, entitled *The Flora of Edinburgh*, intended for the use of students attending the Botanical Classes. In 1761, when Dr John Hope was appointed professor of botany, he encouraged his pupils to study and collect the wild plants in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and offered a medal annually for the best collection of dried plants. The medal was gained on one occasion by Sir James Edward Smith. The practice of giving a medal has been continued by all the succeeding professors.

Local Advantages.—The situation of Edinburgh is scarcely less subservient to advantage than its scenery is replete with beauty. The sloping inclination of the ground on all hands, with its close neighbourhood to the sea, is favourable to drainage, and affords facilities for cleanliness. The elevation of the hills, with the spacious natural funnels that intervene, is provocative of a constant stir in the air, and contributes to a healthy ventilation. The comparative vicinity of coal fields and of seaports, with the easy access there is to these, offers ready facilities for manufacture and commerce, such as might well tempt capitalists to essay here enterprises which have long been successfully prosecuted in towns far less favourably situated, such as Dunfermline, Hawick, and even Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield, not to say Birmingham, and others which might be mentioned. As it is, the resources it possesses for a generous education, its varied natural stores, its splendid scenery, its historical associations, native to itself and as the capital of the country, as well as its institutions, expressly established, thoroughly equipped, and in active operation for this end, are such as to enable Edinburgh to compete with any other city as a seat of learning. If we add to these its tranquil air and its social atmosphere, as well as its museums, libraries, and schools of arts, there are few places better fitted for the cultivation of those studies which are best prosecuted away from the hum of busy labour, and the hurry and bustle of merely commercial life. 'Residence in Edinburgh,' remarks Alexander Smith, 'is an education in itself. Of all British cities—Weimar-like in its intellectual and æsthetic leanings, Florence-like in its freedom from the stains of trade, and more than Florence-like in its beauty—it is the one best suited for the conduct of a lettered life. The city, as an entity, does not stimulate like London; the present moment is not nearly so intense; life does not roar and chafe—it murmurs only; and this interest of the hour, mingled with something of the quietude of distance and the past—which is the spiritual atmosphere of the city—is the most favourable of all conditions for intellectual work or intellectual enjoyment.' 'What the tour of Europe was necessary to see elsewhere,' says Sir David Wilkie, 'I now find congregated in this one city. Here are alike the beauties of Prague and of Salzburg; here are the romantic sites of Orvietto and Tivoli; and here is all the magnificence of the admired bays of Genoa and Naples; here, indeed, to the poet's fancy, may be found realised the Roman Capitol and the Grecian Acropolis.' And, says Mr Hallam :—

> 'Even thus, methinks, a city reared should be,
> Yea, an imperial city, that might hold
> Five times a hundred noble towns in fee,
> And either with their might of Babel old
> Or the rich Roman pomp of Empery,
> Might stand compare, highest in arts enrolled,
> Highest in arms, brave tenement for the free,
> Who never crouch to thrones, or sin for gold.
> Thus should her towers be raised, with vicinage
> Of clear bold hills, that curve her very streets,
> As if to vindicate 'mid choicest seats
> Of art, abiding Nature's majesty,—
> And the broad sea beyond, in calm or rage,
> Chainless alike, and teaching liberty.'

The walks and shrubberies and public gardens, also, are rich in objects of natural interest. Robinias, liriodendrons, auracarias, and some other rare ligneous plants which are as familiar here as oaks and elms are elsewhere, bespeak the regard of the curious in the matter of trees; while rare flowering plants and shrubs, continually under the eye, render it in a measure familiar with the productions of foreign climes.

Climate.—The climate of Edinburgh is much the same as that all over the E coast of Scotland, but rather colder than in the low-lying environs. Some spots in the city, as compared with others—for example, Holyrood as compared with the Castle, and Newington as compared with Broughton—are sheltered and warm. The Astronomer Royal states that 'the average mean annual temperature about the observatory on the Calton Hill is approximately 46·0 Fahr.; the *annual rainfall*, 24·0 inches yearly. The strength and quantity of the wind on and about the site are excessive, almost all through the year, and whatever quarter the winds blows from.' Easterly winds prevail in April and May, sometimes also in March; and are usually cold and dry, often very chilling, and occasionally accompanied by injurious fogs called *haars*. Westerly and south-westerly winds prevail in all the other months, and are usually genial, but often highly charged with moisture. In one year, which probably was not far from being an average one, northerly winds blew 10 days, north-easterly winds 18 days, easterly winds 101½ days, south-easterly winds 14 days, southerly winds 42 days, south-westerly winds 30½ days, westerly winds 138 days, north-westerly winds 11 days. Thunder-storms come almost invariably from the S, and occur mostly in the latter part of May and throughout June; but in summer, when easterly or northerly winds prevail, thunderstorms rarely occur near the city; these spend their force considerably to the W or to the N. The salubrity of the climate, or the aggregate effect of it upon health and life, will afterwards be shown in a section on the related statistics.

The City Walls.—A very ancient wall ran northward from the foot of the Castle esplanade to the Nor' Loch, and another probably from the E end of the Nor' Loch to the foot of Leith Wynd; and these, with the intermediate reach of the Nor' Loch, and with a continuous range of houses from the foot of Leith Wynd to the head of Canongate or foot of High Street, defended the ancient city on its northern or most assailable side. A wall, entirely surrounding the old city, was constructed in 1450, under authority from James II., and by means of a tax on the inhabitants. This commenced with a small fortress at the NE base of the Castle rock; thence ran eastward, along the S side of the Nor' Loch, till nearly opposite the foot of the Castle esplanade; it then proceeded in a southerly direction till it gained the summit of the hill, where it was intersected by a gateway, communicating between the Castle and the town; thence it ran obliquely down the hill, toward the SE, till it arrived at the first turn in the descent of the West Bow, and there was intersected by a gateway, called the Upper Bow Port; it thence proceeded nearly due eastward, along the face of the ridge between High Street and Cowgate, till it struck Gray's Close or Mint Close; thence went north-eastward till it touched the foot of High Street, a little W of the head of Leith Wynd, and there was intersected by a gateway, communicating between the city and Canongate; it thence went down the W side of Leith Wynd to the valley; and then proceeded westward, along the S side of the Nor' Loch, to a junction with its commencement at the NE base of the Castle rock. The ancient city was thus confined to very narrow limits; consisted simply of Castle Hill, Lawnmarket, and High Street, with the closes or alleys leading from them; and was dependent for further extension, not on extending its buildings along the surface, but on raising them up in the air.

An extension-wall, chiefly for enclosing suburbs which had arisen on the S, was erected in 1513. This began at the SE base of the Castle rock; thence extended, in a south-easterly direction, to the W end of Grassmarket, where it was intersected by a gateway, called the West Port; thence ascended part of the eminence flanking the S side of Grassmarket, turned eastward, and went along the S side of what is now the park of Heriot's Hospital; it next, on approaching Bristo Street, turned northward, and traversed the eastern part of what is now the Greyfriars' Cemetery; it then trended eastward, passed the lines of Bristo Street and Potterrow, and was intersected on these lines by gateways, called Bristo Port and Potterrow Port; next went southward for a few yards from Potterrow Port, and then, making an abrupt turn, proceeded along the S side of the site of the College and the N side of what is now Drummond Street, till it touched the Pleasance, where it deflected almost at a right angle to the N; across Cowgate, and up the W side of St Mary's Wynd; and was intersected,

in that reach, by two gateways called Cowgate Port and St Mary Wynd Port; terminating at the point of the older wall near the junction of High Street and Canongate. Considerable portions of this wall, especially at the N side of Drummond Street and at the W side of the N end of the Pleasance, still exist; and a portion, long hid out of view and forgotten, was brought to light in 1869 by the clearing away of houses in Argyle Square for extension of the Industrial Museum.

The gateway in the wall of 1450 at the foot of High Street stood about 50 yards W of the line of St Mary's Wynd and Leith Wynd, but it was found to occupy a position unfavourable to defence. A second gateway, in lieu of that, was erected in 1571 by the partisans of Queen Mary, on a line with St Mary's Wynd and Leith Wynd, and was so flanked as to possess considerable military strength. A third gateway supplemented the second in 1606, and occupied the same site. It is supposed to have been constructed on the model of one of the ancient gates of Paris, and was by far the most important of all the gates of the city. It figured conspicuously and picturesquely in the scenery of High Street; and became famous in history in connection with a bill (which was not passed), introduced into the British parliament, in consequence of the indignation excited by the Porteous mob, to have it razed to the ground. It extended quite across the thoroughfare, from house-line to house-line, and comprised a main body, of house-like structure, two stories high, crowned with battlements. It was pierced with a carriage archway to the height of the lowest story, and with a wicket for pedestrians to the S of the carriage archway; had, on its flanks, massive round towers, with sharp conical roofs; and was surmounted, above the carriage archway, by a four-story square tower, bearing aloft a tapering hexagonal spire. This pile was a principal ornament of the city, and, had it been allowed to stand, would have been one of the grandest relics of olden times; but, partly in consequence of an act of parliament which proscribed the city walls of London, partly on the pretext of obstructing the thoroughfare, it was taken down in 1764.

Small extensions of the wall of 1450, in Leith Wynd and at the foot of Halkerston's Wynd, were erected in 1540 and 1560, that in Leith Wynd having a gateway called Leith Wynd Port, with a wicket at its side giving access to Trinity College Church. A small extension of the wall of 1513, at the W side of the eminence flanking the S side of Grassmarket, was erected in 1618, part of which still forms the western boundary of the grounds of Heriot's Hospital. The only extant vestige of the wall of 1450 is the fragment of a tower, on the spot where the wall commenced at the NE base of the Castle rock, bearing the name of Wallace's tower, originally or properly Well-house tower; and, in 1872, this was proposed to be so far rebuilt or restored as to represent again the original tower structure. The wall of 1450 was constructed in consequence of panic after the battle of Sark; and that of 1513 after the battle of Flodden; but these do not seem to have ever had much military strength; and were improved, from time to time, at periods of alarm, by additions to their thickness and their height, and by the erection of flanking towers and bulwarks. Even in their best condition, however, they offered no great resistance to the arts of modern warfare; and, in 1745, when they ought to have prevented the entrance or entirely arrested the progress of the Jacobite army, they proved to be of little or no use. Thenceforth they were looked upon only as obstructions to the thoroughfares; and, during the spirited period of the civic modern extension, were sweepingly removed. (See P. Neill's *Notes relative to the fortified Walls of Edinburgh*. Edinb. 1829.)

Extent.—Edinburgh, owing to the open spaces included within it, occupies a larger area than from the height of the houses we may be apt to imagine. From Canonmills Bridge on the N to Grange Road on the S, it measures geographically 3860 yards; from Haymarket on the W to Pilrig Street on the E, it measures 3660 yards; and these points indicate the sides of a rectangle, the area of which, with some comparatively unimportant exceptions, is all included in the town. But outside the area of this rectangle, on each of the four sides, are wings more or less extensive, which, if included in the city's measurements, would add considerably to both the extreme length and breadth. The excepted spaces within the rectangle lie mostly in the very heart of the city, and either contain very few edifices or are entirely unbuilt upon. The area of Princes Street Gardens and the Castle rock, which extends about 900 yards from E to W, and between 200 and 270 yards from N to S, if we except the structures of the Castle and those on the Mound, has scarcely any buildings. The area of Queen Street Gardens measures 850 yards by 130; the aggregate area of other public or conjoint-proprietary gardens measures fully more; and these are entirely without edifices.

The limits we have given are those of the city regarded as a town. Other limits, defining jurisdictions of various kinds, ancient and modern, differ widely from these and from one another; some of them, too, are either of no interest or of such intricacy as to be only perplexing; and only four of them are either important enough to challenge notice or sufficiently clear to be easily understood. These four define the city in successive concentric areas—first, the ancient royalty, nearly identical with the space formerly enclosed by the Old Town walls; second, the city proper, comprising both the ancient royalty and an extended royalty; third, the county of the city, comprising all in the former and considerable tracts beyond; fourth, the parliamentary burgh, comprehending the county of the city and a large surrounding district, and forming altogether an irregular polygon of nearly 10 miles in circumference, with St Giles' Church in the centre. The parliamentary burgh is defined by a line drawn from a point on the Leith and Queensferry Road, 400 yards W of the Inverleith Road at Goldenacre, straight to the north-western corner of John Watson's Hospital; thence straight to the second stone bridge on the Union Canal; thence straight to the Jordan or Pow Burn at the enclosure of the Morningside Lunatic Asylum; thence down that burn to a point on it 150 yards below the transit of the Carlisle Road; thence straight to the summit of Arthur's Seat; thence straight to the influx of a burn at the W side of Lochend Loch; thence straight to the junction of Pilrig Street and Leith Walk; thence along Pilrig Street and Bonnington Road to the Leith and Queensferry Road; thence along that road to the point first described.

Thoroughfares.—The plan, contour, and setting of the city, with the directions and intersections of the streets, and the positions of the various places of interest cannot be clearly defined in words; for an idea of all this the reader must be referred to the accompanying map. What we have to say of the prominent objects in the city and its neighbourhood, such as the Castle, Holyrood, and the principal buildings and institutions, will fall to be said further on. Meanwhile, we propose to sketch the leading thoroughfares, and as we traverse them indicate such objects of interest as attract attention and will repay regard.

The line of street, which, beginning with the head of the Canongate, ascends upwards along the ridge of the central hill to the esplanade in front of the Castle, forms the main portion of the ancient city, and bears, as you go westwards, successively the names of the Netherbow, the High Street, the Lawnmarket, and the Castle Hill. This line of street is intersected by two main thoroughfares running N and S, as well as by other streets of less extension, and an array of lanes and closes which are of ancient date, but are gradually disappearing to make way for modern improvements. The Netherbow, at the lower extremity, is a comparatively short and narrow section of the whole; and it was so called from a massive battlemented pile, surmounted by a tower and steeple, which stood here and formed, by its arched gateway, for centuries the outlet from the city on the E. The High Street, to which it was originally the approach from that quarter, is 470 yards in length, and very spacious, and expands to-

wards its upper extremity into an area in front of the Parliament House occupied by St Giles' Till the latter part of last century it had no lateral openings except by the wynds or closes referred to, and presented till that time the appearance of a long, wide, compact street of high-piled houses, the architecture of which belonged to several successive epochs, and exhibited elements that had an imposing and picturesque effect. A few of the older houses still preserved enable us to conceive somewhat of the ancient aspect of the street, and how it must have looked when it was the scene in the olden time of events affecting not only the city but the whole country from end to end. The Lawnmarket, which is about 230 yards in length, and possesses similar features of both architectural and historic interest, derived its name from the stalls and booths which used to be erected here, especially on market-days, for the sale of 'linen.' It communicated with the High Street, so late as 1817, by means of a lane on the S, for foot-passengers, and a narrow carriage-way on the N, of the Luckenbooths, which extended along the street to the S of St Giles', and it was blocked at its W end till 1822 by a public weigh-house. Till the opening of Bank Street on the N in 1798, it had no lateral outlets except the closes to right and left, and a quaint old street, called the West Bow, which descended westward in steep corkscrew fashion at its SW corner into the Grassmarket under the S of the Castle. The Castle Hill extends beyond the Lawnmarket as far as the esplanade of the Castle; it is about 150 yards long, and is more contracted in width. It was once a patrician quarter of the city, but a great part of it has been cleared away for modern structures and a thoroughfare westward by the S side of the Castle. The upper end of it was in early times a place of public execution for heretics, witches, traitors, and common criminals.

The old closes and small courts, not yet abolished, that branch off from this entire line of street, still retain, though for most part in a sadly faded and broken down condition, many of the houses once inhabited by distinguished families and associated with the names of people who played an illustrious part in the past history of the city and country. Tweeddale Court, No. 10 Netherbow, contains what was once the town mansion of the noble family of Tweeddale, and in the after-times the head office of the British Linen Company's Bank, but what is now the publishing establishment of Oliver and Boyd. The alley which leads to this court was in 1806 the scene of a mysterious murder, whereby a porter of the bank of the name of Begbie, after being stabbed to the heart, was robbed of £4932, which he was conveying to the main office from a sub-office in Leith. Suspicion attached to a professional thief from London, who was afterwards arraigned and brought to justice for another offence. Nearly opposite to Tweeddale Court stands John Knox's House, a good example of the more ancient picturesque and curiously gabled houses of the Old Town. Along the lintel of the ground floor, in old spelling, is the inscription, 'Love God above all, and your neighbour as yourself;' whilst at the corner there is an effigy of what, from a frame there was once round it, was supposed to represent the reformer preaching, but was afterwards found, when the frame was removed, to be Moses receiving the ten commandments from the Lord, a more likely symbol for the house of the reformer than any effigies of himself. Hyndford's Close, at No. 50 High Street, contained the ancient mansion of the Earls of Hyndford, which was afterwards occupied by Sir Walter Scott's maternal grandfather, and a frequent resort of Sir Walter when a boy. It was in this close the famous Duchess of Gordon and her sister stayed in their romping girlhood. Here, too, lived Lady Anne Bernard, the authoress of the ballad of 'Auld Robin Gray.' South Gray's Close, at No. 56, contains the old town mansion of the Earls of Selkirk and Stirling, which is now the residence of the priests of St Patrick's Roman Catholic church; and it leads down to Elphinstone's Court, where were the residences of Sir James Elphinstone and Lord Loughborough among others; and to Mint Court, the

site of the national mint, which was erected in 1574, and the residences of Dr Cullen, Lord Hailes, Lord Belhaven, the Countess of Stair, Douglas of Cavers, and the famous Earl of Argyll, all of the latter part of the 17th century. Chalmers' Close, at No. 81, contained the mansion of the ancestors of the Earls of Hopetoun and the residence of Lord Jeffrey's grandfather, often frequented by Lord Jeffrey in his boyhood. Paisley's Close, at No. 101, was entered through a large lofty house of 1612, which contained the shop of Sir William Fettes, the founder of Fettes College, and which, on a night in November 1861, suddenly fell, burying 23 persons in its ruins. Todrick's Wynd, nearly opposite Paisley Close, was the scene, in 1590, of a grand banquet given by the city magistrates to the Danish nobles who accompanied the queen of James VI. to Scotland. Blackfriars' Wynd, at No. 96, now superseded by Blackfriars Street, took its name from a Blackfriars' Monastery which stood on the slope facing its S end. It was, for more than five centuries, a highly aristocratic quarter, and contained residences of bishops, archbishops, cardinals, nobles, and princes. This wynd is specially distinguished as the site of a palace of Cardinal Beaton, which stood at its foot; it had an ancient church, which continued to be used till about 1835 as a Roman Catholic chapel and an Episcopalian church, long attended by a fashionable and wealthy congregation. It has witnessed many scenes of political intrigue and conflicts of faction. Strichen's Close, at No. 104, contains what was the town mansion of the abbots of Melrose, which was afterwards occupied by Sir George Mackenzie, 'the bluidy Mackenzie' of persecuting fame. Dickson's Close, at No. 118, contained the town mansion of the the Halliburtons, and also the residence of 'the Scottish Hogarth,' David Allan. Bishop's Close, at No. 129, took its name from containing the town mansion of Archbishop Spottiswood, which was afterwards occupied by Lady Jane Douglas; it contained also the mansion of the first Lord President Dundas, and was the birthplace of the first Viscount Melville. Carrubber's Close, at No. 135, contained, till a few years ago, a very old Episcopalian church, then the oldest in Scotland, and the only one in the S of Scotland that had been duly consecrated; and a house built by Allan Ramsay in 1736 for a theatre, which, however, as the speculation failed, the city authorities being adverse, was soon turned to other uses, and afterwards in its time 'played many parts,' being used successively as a scientific lecture-room, a Rowite chapel, and a revival meeting-house. It contained also the house of Sir William Forbes, as also that of Captain Matthew Henderson, much frequented by the poet Burns, and the original workshop of James Ballantyne, the author of the *Gaberlunzie's Wallet*. Most of these have now been swept away in connection with city improvements to form part of the roadway of Jeffrey Street. No. 153 was Allan Ramsay's house, an ancient timber-fronted tenement; in the first floor was his first publishing establishment, and in the second his dwelling-house. Niddry's Wynd, opposite Allan Ramsay's house, contained a temporary residence of James VI. and his queen in 1591, and a famous chapel of 1505, founded by the Countess of Ross, and known as St Mary's Chapel; but this wynd was nearly all rebuilt at the constructing of the South Bridge in 1785-88, and is now called Niddry Street. Halkerston's Wynd, at No. 163, served in ancient times as an outlet from the city, by way of a gate at its foot and a low narrow mound across the Nor' Loch, and was long an important thoroughfare; but now it scarcely possesses a vestige of what it was.

North Bridge and South Bridge, jointly forming the great thoroughfare which intersects High Street through its middle, will be noticed in a subsequent paragraph. Cap and Feather Close stood on part of the ground now occupied by North Bridge; is still represented by some of the houses on the E of the Bridge line; and was the birthplace of the poet Fergusson. Marlin's Wynd stood on part of the ground now occupied by South Bridge and adjoining the Tron Church; it took its

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name from a Frenchman of the 16th century who first paved the High Street, and was entered through a large archway or pend, in a stately block of houses fronted with an arcade-piazza. Hunter Square, a small quadrangle partly occupied by the Tron Church at the W corner of High Street and South Bridge, and Blair Street, a short thoroughfare descending from the SW corner of that quadrangle, were formed when the South Bridge was being constructed, and took their names from Sir Hunter Blair. Kennedy's Close stood on the site of Hunter Square, and it was here the famous George Buchanan died. Here, on his deathbed, finding that the money he had was too little to pay the expense of his funeral, he ordered it to be distributed among his poor neighbours, adding that his townsfolk might bury or not bury his bones as it seemed good to them. These were interred next day in the Greyfriars' Churchyard at the public charges. Milne Square, at No. 173 High Street, immediately W of North Bridge, was built in 1689 by the architect Robert Milne; it is entered, from the street, by an archway, and was long an aristocratic quarter; two flats of it, now on the line of Cockburn Street, were occupied by Charles Erskine of Tinwald, Lord Justice-Clerk, who died in 1763. Cockburn Street was formed in 1859, and will be noticed further on. Covenant Close, at No. 162 High Street, contains an ancient edifice, in which the National Covenant was signed in 1638, and which has three crow-stepped gables figuring curiously in close views from the S. Old Assembly Close, at No. 172, contained the City Assembly Rooms from 1720 till 1726, as it did previously the mansion of Lord Durie, the hero of the ballad of *Christie's Will*. Fishmarket Close, at No. 190, contained the residences of George Heriot, and the elder Lord President Dundas, of convivial celebrity. Fleshmarket Close, at No. 199, was long the residence of Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville, and is now intersected by Cockburn Street. Stamp Office Close, at No. 221, contained the town mansion of the ninth Earl of Eglintoun, which afterwards became, as a tavern, a famous rendezvous for men of rank and fashion; it was used by the Earl of Leven, as Lord High Commissioner, for his levees during the sittings of the General Assembly. Anchor Close, at No. 243, contained the residence of Lord Provost Drummond and a famous printing office established by Smellie, author of the *Philosophy of Natural History*, and it retains some architectural carvings indicative of its importance in times bygone. Writers' Court, at No. 315, contained the original library of the Writers to the Signet, and still boasts of containing, in decayed condition, the meeting-place of the Mirror Club, famous for the 'high jinks' described in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*. Warriston Close, at No. 323, contained the residences of Sir George Urquhart, Sir Archibald Johnston, and other distinguished persons; and was long one of the most important alleys of the city; but now possesses scarcely any trace of its ancient features. Roxburgh Close, at No. 341, took its name from containing the town mansion of the Earls of Roxburgh. Advocates' Close, at No. 357, contained the residences of Lord Westhall, Lord Advocate Stewart, and other distinguished lawyers, and figures in connection with Andrew Crosbie, as the prototype of 'Councillor Pleydell,' in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*. Parliament Square, largely occupied on its N side by St Giles' Church, is of comparatively small extent, and occupies part of an area which was a public cemetery from very early times till the end of the 16th century. It contains, at or near a spot now marked with a small stone lettered I. K., what is presumed to be the grave of John Knox; was long called the Parliament Close; derived its name from the Scottish Parliament, which was held there; and is occupied entirely with public buildings. Here stands an equestrian statue of Charles II. erected in 1685 on a spot previously selected for a monument to Oliver Cromwell. County Square, opening narrowly from the NW of Parliament Square, and flanked on the N by the open thoroughfare of Lawnmarket, is also of comparatively small extent; it occupies the site of three closes which had fallen into ruins, and takes its name from being flanked on the W by the County Hall. It was formerly the place where were erected the hustings in connection with elections of members of parliament for the city and county. A heart formed of causeway stones at its NE corner marks the site of the Old Tolbooth, 'the Heart of Midlothian.' Dunbar's Close, at No. 413 Lawnmarket, opposite the County Hall, received its name from being the headquarters of Cromwell's army after the battle of Dunbar, and adjoins a large handsome house to the N, said to have been occupied by the Protector himself. Libberton's Wynd, now an extinct alley southward from Lawnmarket, between the rear of the County Hall and the roadway of George IV. Bridge, figures in extant documents so early as the year 1477. It was a principal thoroughfare for pedestrians to the southern outskirts; contained a famous tavern, frequented by poets, artists, antiquaries, advocates, and judges throughout the latter part of last century, and became so noted for carousings by Robert Burns and his admirers as to be eventually called Burns' Tavern. The head of this close, from 1817, when the Old Tolbooth was demolished, till the date of the last public execution, was the place where the gibbet was erected, the spot being now indicated by three reversed stones in the causeway.

Bank Street and George IV. Bridge, forming the modern carriage thoroughfare across Lawnmarket, will be afterwards noticed. Old Bank Close, off the S side of Lawnmarket, on ground now occupied by the pavement of Melbourne Place at the N end of George IV. Bridge, contained a house of 1588, long occupied by the Bank of Scotland, an ancient large edifice belonging to Cambuskenneth Abbey, and a house of 1569, built on the ruins of the Cambuskenneth one, owned for some time by the Crown for the accommodation of state prisoners and ambassadors, and inhabited afterwards successively by Sir Thomas Hope, the Lord President, Sir George Lockhart, and other judges. Brodie's Close, on the S of Lawnmarket, just above Melbourne Place, contained the Roman Eagle Hall, notable for its masonic meetings in Burns' time, which were at length dissolved on account of the disgrace which their intemperate proceedings brought on the craft. In it is still shown in the front tenement the house of the notorious Brodie. Riddle's Close, at No. 322, was inhabited by Provost Sir John Smith, by Bailie Macmoran, who entertained at his table here James VI. and Queen Anne of Denmark; by David Hume, who wrote here part of his *History of England;* and by Lord Royston, Sir Roderick Mackenzie, and several other distinguished persons. Lady Stair's Close, which was the chief thoroughfare for foot passengers to the New Town prior to the opening of Bank Street, at No. 447, contains the house where the fashionable society of the city was long presided over by the Dowager Countess of Stair, whose subsequent history, as Viscountess Primrose, forms the groundwork of Sir Walter Scott's story of *My Aunt Margaret's Mirror*. Baxter's Close, at No. 469, contains the house in which the poet Burns lodged in the winter of 1786-87, paying 1s. 6d. a week for share of a poor lodging and a chaff bed with a Mauchline friend, and a house which belonged to the Countess of Elgin, the governess of the Princess Charlotte. James' Court, at No. 501, was built in 1727 as an aristocratic quarter, superseding several ancient closes. It contained the abodes of judges, nobles, and ecclesiastical dignitaries. It extends, as a sort of terrace, formed on a rapid slope overlooking the New Town, and presents a rear front of nine stories, which are seen there towering stupendously, and command a magnificent view to the N. Its western half contained, from 1762 till 1771, the house of David Hume, and also the residence of James Boswell, the biographer of Dr Johnson, who stayed here in 1773 as he passed through the city on his famous Scottish tour. It was destroyed by fire in 1857; but is now replaced by lofty picturesque buildings in florid old Scottish Baronial style. Milne's Court, at No. 517, was partly built in

1690 by the architect who constructed Milne Square; but retains, on its W side, houses of previous periods, one of these the town mansion of Sir John Harper of Cambusnethan, and another that of the lairds of Comiston. The West Bow, descending sinuously first southward and then south-westward from the upper end of Lawnmarket, took its name from a bow or arch in the old town wall, which formed the western outlet from the city. It was probably the earliest approach to the city while as yet it was confined to a few houses within and around the Castle, and was early built upon, down both its sides, by densely-packed, timber-fronted tenements, and served, narrow, winding, steep, and rugged as it was, till the latter part of last century, as the carriage egress from the city to all places in the W. It witnessed the corteges of at least six monarchs, and was a busy place of shops and workshops, as well as traffic, even in the memory of people still alive; and contained originally the workshops of the higher class of artisans, tenements of the Knights Templars surmounted by crosses, the house of the reputed wizard Major Weir, the city Assembly Rooms from 1602 till 1720, and the provost's mansion in which Prince Charles Edward was entertained in 1745; but about 1830 it underwent such total alteration as, except in a house or two at the top and bottom, to be no longer recognisable by those who knew it before the work of demolition began. Demolitions of recent date, and going on just now, have extinguished all traces at the top. The Castle Hill, with closes and small courts leading from it, was long, as already noted, a highly aristocratic quarter; it contained a palace of the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, and a mansion of the Marquis of Argyll; and still contains houses which were once inhabited by such notables as the Dukes of Gordon, the Earls of Lennox, the Earls of Cassillis, the Earl of Dumfries, Dowager Countess of Hyndford, Lord Sempill, Lord Rockville, Lady Elizabeth Howard, Lord Holyroodhouse, and General Sir David Baird. Ramsay Lane, descending northward from the N side of Castle Hill, contained the residence of the 'Laird o' Cockpen,' one of the Ramsays of Dalhousie, and leads to a garden off its W side, containing what was Allan Ramsay's House, a curious octagonal edifice built by the poet himself, enlarged by his son, afterwards owned by the late Lord Murray, and vulgarly known in the poet's lifetime as the 'Goose Pie.' On the E side of Ramsay Lane stands the Original Ragged School, founded by Dr Guthrie.

Canongate.—Canongate was originally a suburb of the city, extending eastward from the Netherbow to Holyrood. It sprang up in connection with the Abbey; was founded in the time of David I. by its canons or monks, and was so called as forming the approach to the Abbey from the city and Castle. A burgh of regality almost from its birth, it received charters of incorporation or burgh privileges in succession from David I., Robert I., and Robert II.; and the abbots of Holyrood, being made superiors of the burgh, are said to have appointed for its government bailies, a treasurer and a council, with right to enrol burgesses, and with various other privileges. These privileges, with certain feuduties and other rights, were afterwards conveyed absolutely to the burgh of Canongate, the abbots retaining only the bare superiority, which they continued to hold till the dissolution of the abbey at the time of the Reformation. The superiority passed then to Robert Stewart, commendator of Holyrood, next to Sir Lewis Bellenden of Broughton, afterwards to several others, till at length in 1630 it was acquired by the city of Edinburgh. The only rights left to the ancient suburb consisted of the superiority over certain properties within its bounds, the right to levy petty customs, market dues, and causeway mail. The magistrates were next deprived of their jurisdiction in criminal cases, but still allowed to hold a weekly court for civil causes, and for some classes of questions within the competency of sheriffs and magistrates of royal burghs. They still, also, acted as justices of peace for their own territory, assisted by an assessor, who was a member of the faculty of advocates. They

continued to hold these powers under the superiority of the city till the year 1856, when the jurisdiction was finally merged in that of the Edinburgh corporation by the Municipal Extension Act. This jurisdiction extended at one time not only over the Canongate, but also the Holyrood precincts, or Abbey, St Cuthbert's, Pleasance, North Leith, and Coalhill, South Leith; and no one but a burgess or freeman of Canongate was at liberty to carry on trade or manufacture within the bounds, and even this liberty was restricted to burgesses enrolled as members of particular crafts. The admission fee for becoming a burgess was £3, 3s. in the case of a stranger, and £1, 11s. 6d. for the son of a burgess. The incorporated trades were hammermen, tailors, wrights, bakers or baxters, shoemakers, weavers, fleshers, and barbers, and they were incorporated by royal charter in 1630. They possessed considerable funds; and for the management and appropriation of these funds for behoof of poor members and members' widows, the trades' incorporations still have nominal existence in one united association.

The burgh of Canongate was long divided from the city by a trench of open ground, and had much of the character of a separate town. Many of its older houses are believed to have been built for the accommodation of the retainers of the court of Holyrood, and as these were added to for craftsmen and tradesmen, the burgh extended gradually westward till it marched with the city at Netherbow. Its streets and closes striking off the main thoroughfare opened originally, where they opened at all, on the country, or were enclosed only by a wall so slender as to be practically useless for defence; but the burgh enjoyed a sufficient protection from marauders and military assault under cover of the ecclesiastical authorities of the Abbey. This immunity, however, was rudely broken in 1543, when the forces of Henry VIII. ravaged the burgh, inflicting great havoc. Prior to this, eventful as the times were, the burgh can be said to have had little history of its own, figuring as it did mainly as an appanage of the Abbey, and even its sacred affairs, both as regards church and cemetery, were down to Revolution times all identified with Holyrood. During the siege of Edinburgh in 1571, the burgh was for a brief period the seat of parliament, the basis of attack upon the city, and the scene of some notable incidents, when it suffered severe injury from the artillery of Kirkaldy of Grange.

The Canongate retains none of its buildings erected prior to 1544, but a number of those extant were town mansions of the nobility subsequent to the reign of Queen Mary, offering, some of them, features attractive to the antiquary, while several derive an interest from historical and other associations. The main street begins at the area in front of Holyrood, and stretches upward and westward for about 650 yards to the Netherbow gateway already described, which till 1762 separated the burgh from the High Street. It thus occupies the E end of the wedge-shaped ridge or central hill on which the more ancient division of the city stands; forms part of the noble old street extending from the Castle to Holyrood, which, though it presents now a broken-down and dingy appearance, is not yet shorn of all its ancient picturesque grandeur. Wynds, courts, and closes strike off both sides, leading to two parallel thoroughfares called respectively the North and the South Back of Canongate, and there are partly on the street line and partly within these alleys and courts a number of old aristocratic and public buildings. The North Back strikes off from the E end of the main street, passes along the gorge between the central hill and Calton Hill, and is overhung on the N side by precipitous slopes, by some public buildings, and by the mural rocks which bear aloft the walls and castellated towers of the Prison; it joins at its western end with Low Calton, and is now altogether unimpressive save as the site here and there of places of antiquarian interest. The South Back strikes westward from the SW corner of the Holyrood area; runs partly on low ground verging on the Queen's Park and partly along

the gorge between the central and southern hills of the old city; and measures 750 yards in length. It contains extensive breweries, a Retreat, connected with Queensberry House, built about 1860, a glass work, several manufactories, St Andrew's Episcopal Church, Moray Free Church; and is winged partly on its southern side by long ranges of workmen's houses extending towards Dumbiedykes and confronting Salisbury Crags. On the same side, at the western end, is St John's Hill, now of little account, but anciently belonging in succession to the Knights Templars and the Knights of St John of Jerusalem; and the street terminates on the N of this hill in a line with Cowgate, where St Mary Street strikes N and the Pleasance S. New Street descends N from the Canongate to North Back, was formed as a genteel place of residence before the New Town was thought of, and contained the town mansion of the Earls of Angus and a house occupied by the French Ambassador to the Court of Queen Mary. New Street had for occasional occupants, last century, Lord Kaimes, Lord Hailes, and Sir Philip Anstruther; now the gas-works, though the houses are still in fairly good order, have a large section of frontage on one side. Leith Wynd, which formerly descended northward from the W end of the Canongate to Low Calton, and is now absorbed in its upper part into the line of Jeffrey Street, was at one time a thoroughfare from Edinburgh to Leith, and contained anciently several public buildings, as Paul's Work and Trinity College, with hospital, which have been removed to make way for the goods station and other offices of the North British railway terminus. St Mary Street, formerly St Mary's Wynd, descends southward from the W end of the Canongate to South Back, and took its name from an ancient Cistercian nunnery, with chapel and hospital, dedicated to St Mary. Several principal inns stood here at one time, as this wynd was long a chief southern outlet from the city to the S prior to the construction of South Bridge. Originally a mere alley of some picturesqueness, it became at length a nest of such squalid misery as to be one of the first places to come under the Improvement Scheme of 1867, and it is now a spacious and well-aired street, having a range of neat new buildings in a Gothic style on the E side. Pleasance, which runs S from St Mary Street, received its name by corruption from an ancient nunnery dedicated to St Mary of Placentia, and was originally a suburban village of the Canongate; it is now a densely peopled street connected southward and laterally by side streets westward with the southern extension of the city. St John Street strikes off nearly opposite New Street to South Back, it is entered from the main street through an archway, but terminates openly and widely on the S, and has a spacious appearance, and large uniform self-contained houses built about 1768. Designed as an aristocratic quarter, St John Street was inhabited for some time by judges, baronets, barons, and Earls, among these being Lord Monboddo, Lord Eskgrove, the first Earl of Hopetoun, and the Earl of Dalhousie, and Smollett, the novelist, also lived here.

At the foot of Canongate directly opposite the barrier called the Watergate, and a main approach to the city before the erection of the North Bridge, at one time the principal entrance to the burgh, stood the Girth Cross, the site of which is now identified by an arrangement of stones in the causeway, indicating the boundary of the Abbey sanctuary; it was originally a small structure on a pediment, consisting of a few steps, and figures in history as the scene of some notable public executions. White Horse Close, or Davidson's Close, on the N side further W, contains a range of houses built in 1523, long used as the principal inn of the old burgh, and graphically depicted by Scott in *Waverley*. Whiteford House, W from White Horse Close, is entered by a lane or entry, and occupies the site of an ancient mansion of the Earls of Winton, the scene of several incidents in Scott's *Abbot;* it was built by Sir John Whiteford, and at his death passed to Lord Bannatyne, but is now turned into a type-foundry. Queensberry House, situated in an enclosure off the S side, was built in 1681 by Lord Halton, afterwards third Earl of Lauderdale; passed by purchase to the first Duke of Queensberry; was a frequent residence of his immediate successors to the title; and figured largely as a scene of riotous turmoil and revelry about the time of the Union. It was eventually sold to government, stripped of much of its rich decorations, and converted into an infantry barrack; by-and-by it became a fever hospital, and is now a plain sombre building occupied as a house of refuge for the destitute. Milton House, within another enclosure on the same side, further W, was built by Fletcher of Milton, a relative of Fletcher of Saltoun, and occupies ground partly attached as a garden to a mansion of the Earls of Roxburgh. It still bears indications of having once been a handsome building; it was about thirty years ago a Roman Catholic school, and has since been put to a variety of uses. Canongate Church, in an open area on the N side, built in 1688, is a very plain quasi-cruciform edifice, and bears on the top of its front gable a horned deer's head with a cross, representing the crest of the old burgh, and intended as an emblem of an alleged incident in the life of David I. which gave rise to the erection of Holyrood Abbey. This church was originally built on account of the Abbey church, which the inhabitants of Canongate had attended from the time of the Reformation, having, in 1687, been handed over by James VII. for service according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The churchyard lying round the church, extending to North Back, is crowded in every part, and contains the remains of Adam Smith, David Allan, Dugald Stewart, Dr Gregory, Provost Drummond, and the poet Fergusson, over whose grave Robert Burns erected a monument, and on which he inscribed lines to his memory. In 1880 a rose-coloured granite monument, 26 feet high, was erected here in memory of the soldiers who died in Edinburgh Castle from 1692, and had been interred here. The Tolbooth, immediately N of the church, is a picturesque, rather grim, building of 1591, having over an archway the inscription—*Patriæ et posteris*, and with a small spire and projecting clock; it was long used for parochial board purposes, and is now employed partly for the registrar of the district, partly as a public reading-room, and partly as a police sub-office. An ancient cross, which formerly stood in the centre of the adjacent thoroughfare, and was used as a pillory for offenders against morality, is now attached to a corner of the Tolbooth. Tolbooth Wynd, close by, formerly contained the Canongate Poorhouse, opened in 1761, but now disused. Bakehouse Close, a squalid lane nearly opposite, is fronted towards the street by a building of 1570, at one time the town residence of the first and second Marquises of Huntly. Moray House, on the S side a little below St John Street, forms a massive pile with stone balcony, an entrance gateway with pyramidal stone posts, and large garden area. It was built in Charles I.'s time by the Dowager Countess of Home; became the residence of the Earls of Moray; and was temporarily occupied by Cromwell and by Lord Chancellor Seafield. It was on this balcony the Marquis of Argyll and his family stood to witness the Marquis of Montrose carried along to execution. It afterwards became successively an office of the British Linen Company's Bank, a paper warehouse, a sugar refinery, a temporary home for the children of the Orphan Hospital, and is now occupied by the Free Church Normal School, while in part of the garden ground stands Moray Free Church, built in 1862 in Early English style, with main entrance from South Back. A considerable addition to Moray House School was made in 1877 at a cost of about £5400. This new building was 110 feet in length by 45 in width, and was two stories in height; is of plain character in front, with windows having splayed polished facings, moulded sills and trusses. Holyrood Free Church stands amid a block of buildings adjacent to the Abbey area, and is a plain edifice. Playhouse Close, an old lane at No. 196, contains a building of 1746, which was the first regular theatre in Edinburgh. Jack's Land, a large lofty

pile opposite St John Street, was once the residence of the Countess of Eglintoun, and was afterwards occupied by David Hume from 1753 till 1762. Morocco Land, a large square tenement, still retains in its front a curious effigy of a Moor, of which there are various traditions, these generally identifying it with the last visitation of the plague to Edinburgh. Chessels Court, at No. 240, still shows remains of a better class of architecture, and about the middle of last century contained the Excise office. The parish of Canongate includes most of Queen's Park, extends eastward to Dunsappie Loch, south-eastward to Duddingston Loch, S to Prestonfield; and is bounded on the N by South Leith, on the E by Duddingston village, on the S by Liberton, on the SW by St Cuthbert's. The parish formerly had a poorhouse, but it is now combined with that of St Cuthbert's. (See J. Mackay's *History of the Burgh of Canongate, with Notices of the Abbey and Palace of Holyrood*, Edinb. 1879.)

St Cuthbert's.—St Cuthbert's, originally beyond the city walls and W of Nor' Loch, ranks in respect of antiquity next to the Castle and High Street. This parish is bounded on the N by the Firth of Forth, NE by North Leith and South Leith, E by the old royalty and Liberton, SE and S by Liberton, SW by Colinton, W by Corstorphine, and NW by Cramond. The greatest length is 5 miles; greatest breadth 3¾ miles; and its area is 6675 acres, of which 76½ lie detached, 14 are foreshore, and 13½ are water. The portions of this parish beyond the parliamentary bounds conjoin with the district of Dean in a school-board of their own. The parish extends in one direction from Braid Hills to Trinity, in others from Slateford to Queen's Park, and from Corstorphine Hill to North Leith. The surface of the parish is exceedingly diversified, and comprises a broad zone of the city, the lands of the Braids and Blackford, portions of the suburban districts of Morningside and Grange, the Meadows and Bruntsfield Links, the plain extending westward to Murrayfield, the dell of the Water of Leith from Slateford down to Bonnington, and the tract of land, rich in gardens and nursery grounds, stretching from the Water of Leith to Craigleith, and northwards to the shore at Trinity. Originally St Cuthbert's parish was of such extent as to comprise many of the present parishes of the city, as well as those of North Leith, South Leith, Corstorphine, and Liberton. The original church is said to have been a Culdee cell, which derived its name from the Culdee missionary, St Cuthbert, who, after itinerating as a preacher from York to the Forth, became head of the monastic house of Lindisfarne or Holy Island, and whose name, after his death in 687, was thus perpetuated here as elsewhere in the S of Scotland. The parish, besides being the oldest, by-and-by became one of the wealthiest; its first church is believed to have been built about or soon after St Cuthbert's death, acquiring endowments at or before the date of the charter of Holyrood; and, with its 'kirk town' and other rights, it was given by David I. to Holyrood Abbey. The limits of the parish were considerably reduced in Romish times, and were afterwards still further reduced by the withdrawal of those portions which now form the parishes of the New Town. Even as reduced at first, however, St Cuthbert's had a number of ecclesiastical institutions, one of these being the nunnery dedicated to St Mary of Placentia, already referred to as adjacent to the city wall, at that portion of the city now forming the E of Drummond Street, and still leaving traces of the name, Pleasance, given to the district. Besides this there were others in St Cuthbert's parish—a chapel or hospital dedicated to St Leonard, which stood on the E side of the road leading southward to Dalkeith, as the name of the adjoining locality still witnesses; another chapel, belonging to the Knights Templars, which occupied a rising-ground in Newington, with a cemetery attached, in which were found, about the beginning of last century, several bodies with swords alongside; a convent of Dominican nuns, founded by Lady St Clair of Roslin, and dedicated to St Catherine of Sienna, which stood in the Grange near the Meadows, and gave the name of Sciennes to a district around its

site, a house in St Catherine's Place showing a tablet in its front plot to indicate the supposed site of this convent; St Roque's Chapel, which stood on the W end of Boroughmuir, and had also a cemetery, which was used by the citizens of Edinburgh for about two centuries, and was specially a place of interment for persons who died of epidemic diseases; St John's Chapel, which stood E of St Roque's; and another, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which occupied a spot in the suburb of Portsburgh still known as Chapel Wynd. St Cuthbert's Church, or the 'West Kirk,' as it is popularly called, has always stood at the W end of the Nor' Loch valley, close to the base of the Castle rock. The original building disappeared at some period unknown to record, and that which was erected in its place was a large cruciform edifice with a massive square tower, which, after undergoing many repairs and alterations, and suffering much damage during the siege of the Castle in 1689, was pronounced incapable of restoration. Taken down at last in 1775, it then gave place to the present building, which, exclusive of the steeple, cost £4231. It is an exceedingly plain structure, but has a most commodious interior, containing 3000 sittings. The steeple was a later addition, and was erected by subscription in the hope of lessening the ungainliness of the church, which, though it has on the whole a heavy appearance, now with this added feature blends fairly well with the neighbouring scenery. An extensive churchyard surrounds the edifice, dating from very ancient times, and contains a great number of monuments—one of these, to the memory of advocate Jamieson, son of the Scottish lexicographer, is adorned with sculpture, representing the advocate as protecting the innocent and bringing the oppressor to justice; and another, by Handyside Ritchie, on the basement of the steeple, is commemorative of Dr Dickson, a highly-esteemed and popular minister of St Cuthbert's, and represents him as the consoler of the widow and orphan. De Quincey, Dr Combe, the physiologist, and many other eminent persons have been interred in this churchyard. (See George Seton's *Convent of Saint Catherine of Sienna, near Edinburgh*, Edinb. 1871.)

The modern thoroughfares off the line of Netherbow, High Street, and Lawnmarket are of various dates and character; and they were rendered necessary as the city extended further northward and southward. Of these, George IV. Bridge extending southward and the approach westward were formed in the years 1825-36, under the authority of a special act of parliament, at a cost of about £400,000. North Bridge, South Bridge, Bank Street, and Cockburn Street were constructed and completed respectively in 1772, 1788, 1798, and 1859. St Mary Street, Blackfriars Street, and Jeffrey Street, on the line of Netherbow and High Street, arose out of the Improvement Scheme of 1867, authorised by parliament, on an estimate that it would cost £300,000 for the mere acquisition of old property and the laying out of new streets, and require upwards of thirty years for completion. This last scheme originally provided for the opening of new diagonal streets across the wynds and closes flanking the main thoroughfares, the widening of several closes to the breadth of airy streets, the opening of broad passages through archways to the new diagonal streets, the removal of wooden fronts from the older houses, and the forming of open paved courts in the denser and more ruinous portions of the closely-built areas flanking the main thoroughfares—aiming thus at two main objects, first, the amelioration of the evils arising from overcrowding and defective ventilation; and, secondly, increased facilities for business traffic. The plan was subsequently much modified; and one of the earliest operations connected with its execution was the clearing away of a number of unsightly houses, and the opening of a spacious and handsome thoroughfare past the N side of the College, now forming Chambers Street. So rapid was the progress of the work under the new scheme, that in the course of a few years a very material improvement was shown in the neighbourhood of Netherbow and High Street. St

Mary Street, already referred to as forming originally part of an ancient line of communication to the S, was another of the improvements following upon the scheme of 1867. It retains, on the W side, the buildings of the old St Mary's Wynd, somewhat altered and refaced; but on the E side it is lined with new and neat buildings in the old Scotch domestic style. Blackfriars Street, running parallel to St Mary Street, about 150 yards to the W, was formed, in the same connection, by the widening of Blackfriars Wynd and the entire rebuilding of its E side, and it now presents a similar appearance to St Mary Street. Jeffrey Street, commencing in a line with St Mary Street northward, was begun early in 1872, and so far finished about 1876. The formation of this street occasioned the removal of many old and filthy tenements at the head of the old Leith Wynd; it follows for a short distance the line of that wynd, and then bends round behind what is known as Ashley Buildings, and runs westward to the S basement of North Bridge, opening up in its way the lower ends of several old courts and dense closes. Its average slope is about 1 in 56 feet, but the ground it passes over as it turns off from Leith Wynd is so irregular that a viaduct of ten arches had to be thrown across. This street is being built generally on its southern side in the Scottish domestic style, the northern side being necessarily left unbuilt.

The Bridges.—When the erection of the New Town was resolved upon, the opening up or construction of some easier means of communication than then existed, became imperatively necessary. Accordingly in 1763 the valley containing the Nor' Loch was drained, and on the 21 Oct. of the same year the foundation stone of the new bridge was laid. The work, however, was not begun till two years after, when through miscalculations of the builder a considerable portion of the incompleted structure gave way in Aug. 1769, causing loss of life and other damage. This mishap being repaired, the bridge was securely completed in 1772 at a cost of about £18,000. It consists of three great semicircular arches of 72 feet span each, two flanking arches of 20 feet span, and several smaller ones concealed at each end. The breadth of the piers is 13½ feet each, and the height from the base of the great arches to the parapet 68 feet, the breadth within wall originally 40 feet over all the main part, widening to 50 feet at the ends; the length of the open section being 310 feet, whilst that of the entire thoroughfare from Princes Street to High Street is 1125 feet. In 1876 this thoroughfare, owing to the greatly increased traffic, was widened to 57 feet, this being effected by side footpaths over massive iron brackets and box girders, which, though they detract from the outward appearance, have greatly contributed to the widening of the roadway of the bridge. The southern extension of the North Bridge is lined with lofty houses on both sides, some of which, those of the E side, namely, belonged to an ancient close, the Cap and Feather, which the street opened up; while the northern extension is lined on its western side by a symmetrical range of modern houses, which are about twice as high in rear as in front, and are chiefly occupied as places of business. Opposite the New Buildings, as they are called, is the grand ornamental mass of the General Post Office. South Bridge was formed to extend the thoroughfare of North Bridge to the southern districts. It cost, for purchase of property, upwards of £50,000; for its own erection, £15,000; but the building areas along its sides yielded in return upwards of £80,000. It comprises 22 arches, all of which, with the exception of one central arch, are concealed by the substructure of the buildings, so that it presents the appearance of an ordinary levelled street. As originally edificed there were, in the lower stories, often two tiers of shops immediately over one another, those in one tier a few steps above, and those in the other twice or thrice as many below the street level.

Cockburn Street, opening from the N side of High Street, a little W of North Bridge, was formed under a a special Act in 1853, and designed to facilitate communication between the Old Town and the railway terminus at its foot. It curves somewhat in the shape of the letter S over a total length of about 260 yards; has a pretty steep slope, yet with sufficiently practicable gradients. It is mainly built in the Scottish style of the 16th century, and lays open to view some romantic sections of the dense masses of the architecture of the ancient closes. It is somewhat grandly overhung near its centre on the S side by the lofty rear of the Royal Exchange; and, except for the unsightly gap which its upper end makes in High Street, has added considerably to the picturesqueness of the great N flank of the Old Town.

Bank Street descends about 60 yards northward from the line of Lawnmarket to the front of the Bank of Scotland; thence it deflects downwards to the W about 130 yards, and terminates in an expanding curve northward by the Mound, over the valley of the Nor' Loch, to Princes Street. It retains, in its uppermost section, old buildings which belonged to closes through which it was carried; but where it sweeps westward it forms a terrace which is overhung by, among other structures, the lofty, massive, commanding rear-front of James' Court. The view from this terrace westward is very striking, particularly towards sunset on a summer evening. George IV. Bridge extends about 360 yards southward on a line with the upper reach of Bank Street. Its erection occasioned the demolition of many picturesque old houses, and exposed to view the rear elevations of the County Hall and the Advocates Library. It is constructed of three splendid open central groined arches, seven concealed minor arches, and a great mass of embankments, and forms a spacious thoroughfare. The houses are substantial structures, those towards the middle of the bridge being of great elevation. It is the site of several public buildings, among others, the county and sheriff courts, and the chambers of the Highland and Agricultural Society.

St Giles Street, a little to the E of the uppermost section of Bank Street and parallel with it, is of recent construction, and affords a ready approach from the New Town to the Parliament House. A long flight of steps from it at the foot of it leads to the Waverley Bridge, and it contains the offices of the *Daily Review* and the *Courant*.

The New Western Approach, striking off from the head of Lawnmarket at a sharp angle, and skirting on the SW the Castle rock, has a total length of about 900 yards, and bears successively the names of Johnston Terrace, King's Bridge, and Castle Terrace. It communicates, about 130 yards from the E end, by long flights of steps, with the upper end of Castle Hill, and commands, at points, romantic close views of the Castle rock and surmounting edifices. Johnston Terrace, comprising fully one-half of the entire western approach, contains, among other buildings, the barracks of the married soldiers of the Castle garrison, but is mainly an open roadway. King's Bridge occupies a curve across a dell in continuation of the ravine along the S side of the wedge-shaped hill of the Old Town; and has, at the middle of the curve, a single arched bridge, subtended by high embankments. Castle Terrace goes from the extremity of the King's Bridge curve north-westward to Lothian Road, about 140 yards S of the W end of Princes Street. It was long, like Johnston Terrace, little else than an open roadway, but is now adorned on most of its SW side, by very handsome buildings. The chief of these, erected in 1868-72 with highly ornate features on a kind of geometric plan, is faced, along the other side, by rows of trees and hanging gardens, and is winged, on the SW side, by several new, short, neatly edificed streets. Midway between King's Bridge and Lothian Road stands the United Presbyterian Hall, an account of which is given elsewhere. A new street connected with the Improvement Scheme of 1867, has been cut from the SE end of Castle Terrace, across an intervening dense suburb, by the side of the Cattle Market to Lauriston, and contributes materially both to facility of communication and sanitary improvement.

The Cowgate occupies the ravine along the S skirt of the main or wedge-shaped hill of the Old Town, and parallel with it. It measures about 2000 feet in length, and is comparatively narrow. Originally an open road, broadly fringed with copsewood, connecting Holyrood with St Cuthbert's or West Church, it began to be built upon, as a patrician quarter, in the time of James III., and was long a choice residence of peers and other men of high rank. It continued up to last century even to be the abode of such distinguished persons as Lord Minto, and it contained mansions of the Bishops of Dunkeld, Cardinal Beaton, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the first Earl of Haddington, Henry Mackenzie (*The Man of Feeling*), Sir Thomas Hope, and Lord Brougham's father, besides a hall which was twice used for great national conferences. An old pile here, called the Magdalene Chapel, with a battlemented steeple, to the W of George IV. Bridge and conspicuous from it, is famous as the meeting-place of the first General Assembly of the Scotch Church, which was convened here in 1578, under the presidency of John Knox. It is now used as premises for the Edinburgh Medical Mission. The Cowgate still retains some relics of its former grandeur; but is now nearly all given over to the poorest of the population; and, as seen from the arches of South Bridge and George IV. Bridge, seems little else than a wilderness of battered walls, ragged roofs, and rickety chimneys. The march of city improvement has lately swept many of its old buildings away, leaving open spaces or courts. The Horse Wynd, so called as affording an outlet for horses and vehicles, extended S from the middle of the Cowgate, the continuation of it being still represented by the lane between the University and the Industrial Museum and the street of Potterrow. It was one of the oldest outlets from the city S, and contained the houses of many of the nobility and gentry, its vicinity being the birthplace of Sir Walter Scott. Immediately E of and parallel to it was the College Wynd.

The Grassmarket, which extends westward almost on a line with the Cowgate, is a spacious rectangle 300 yards in length. It is overhung on the N and NW by the Castle Hill and Castle rock, which is here very precipitous, and on the S is subtended by Heriot's Hospital and grounds; and it still contains not a few of its old picturesque buildings, which belong to the city architecture of the 17th century. It was constituted into a weekly market-place for country produce in 1477, and was in 1513—a time when the city had begun to spread itself beyond its original barriers—included within an extension wall. It opens westward by two thoroughfares, of which the one in the SW, called the West Port, was the ancient egress from the city on the W, and the scene of the Burke and Hare murders in 1828. Its E end was the place of public execution in the persecuting times of Charles II. and James VII., and the scene of the execution of Capt. Porteous by the mob in 1736. The socket of the public gallows was discovered here at some depth beneath the street in 1869, and a St Andrew's cross marks the spot. The Grassmarket was, before the times of the railway, the centre of the carrier traffic to and from all parts of the country. On the S side stands a spacious Corn Exchange. The Candlemaker Row, which branches off S from where the Grassmarket joins the Cowgate, and runs between Greyfriars' Churchyard and George IV. Bridge, is a thoroughfare which was opened up for traffic with the S by Bristo Port at the head of it, and as such, pretty much superseded the original outlet in that direction by the Horse Wynd and Potterrow. The place is, as also an old hospital that once stood on the site of Chambers Street close by, familiar to all readers of Dr John Brown's *Rab and his Friends*, though it is much changed from those days. The West Bow, already referred to, wound upwards from the SE corner of the Grassmarket to the head of the Lawnmarket, and the course it took is indicated in a way by means of a flight of stairs. This quaint old street has been all but abolished to make way for Victoria Street, which curves up eastward in a pretty steep gradient to George IV. Bridge, and contains near its top some modern buildings on a foundation far below its own level, one of these on the S side being a massive pile in the old Scottish Baronial style, erected in 1867-68, and called India Buildings.

Chambers Street, between George IV. Bridge and South Bridge, is a new thoroughfare formed chiefly in 1872-76, under the Improvement Act of 1867, and so called in honour of Sir William Chambers, then provost of the city, the chief promoter of the scheme. It extends 310 yards in length, and has a general width of 80 feet. The construction of this street made away with Adam Square at the E end, Argyle Square near the centre, and Brown Square at the W end, of North College Street, as well as Horse and College Wynds which opened up here from the Cowgate. The two latter squares were a fashionable quarter of the city before the erection of the New Town, and they were originally approached from the W by an archway or pend, which pierced one of the tenements of Candlemaker Row. Here stood, on the S side, the mansion of the Earls of Minto, afterwards a surgical hospital, and here, on the site of the Industrial Museum, the Trades' Maiden Hospital and one of the Independent Chapels erected by the Haldanes at the close of last century. It is now flanked on the one side by the University and the Industrial Museum, and on the S by a Free church, a Normal School, the Minto House Surgical School, the School of Arts, and several other buildings.

Infirmary Street, which extends eastward from Chambers Street, contains the old Infirmary and Surgery Hospitals as well as two churches. It occupies an area of 270 yards by 120, and is famous for having been in ancient times the site of Blackfriars Monastery, and of the original High School, in an area at the foot of it called High School Yards. All this region is fated to undergo some day soon sweeping changes.

Nicolson Street and Clerk Street continue the great thoroughfare of North Bridge and South Bridge, about 1080 yards southward, from the front of the College to the commencement of Newington. Nicolson Street was constructed toward the end of last century, along an open tract of ground belonging to Lady Nicolson, whose mansion stood on a spot near the eastern extremity of South College Street. It extends about 445 yards to an intersection by Crosscauseway; is mainly edificed in the plainest Italian style; and contains what was the mansion of the eminent chemist, Joseph Black, M.D., author of the theory of latent heat, and now belongs to the blind asylum. Nicolson Square, on the W side of the street, about 165 yards S of the College, was intended to be an aristocratic quarter, but it failed to compete with any of the New Town Squares; it contains a house long occupied by the sixth Earl of Leven, for many years Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly. Nicolson Square has been greatly improved by the opening of Marshall Street through its western side, and thence to Bristo Street, leading right down into George Square through Charles Street. Marshall Street contains a large board school, a U.P. church, and a Baptist chapel. The garden in the centre of Nicolson Square, though neat enough in itself, has a bald appearance from the want of some striking central feature. West Nicolson Street, a plain short thoroughfare, striking westward from Nicolson Street, about 130 yards S of Nicolson Square, was the residence of the painter Runciman, probably at the time he received visits from the poet Fergusson; and the residence also, in his early days, of the distinguished painter, David Wilkie, afterwards Sir David. Numerous streets lie eastward of Nicolson Street, to distances of from 300 to 500 yards, and include many intersections and one or two small squares; but all are plain, some are dingy, and none possess any particular interest. Clerk Street is mainly of similar character to Nicolson Street, but its environs are less crowded, and its extensions consist of houses for most part of a better class and of a more modern type. Clerk Street forms the main thoroughfare to the suburb of Newington, which is being gradually extended from the SE, by Echo Bank, Craigmillar, Powburn, Blackford Hill, and Grange Loan

to Morningside, which again joins on to Merchiston, and thence round to Dalry. The new portions of Newington suburb, as well as the lands S of the Meadows and those of Warrender Park, are being filled up mainly by elegant villas, and streets and crescents, displaying great symmetry and good taste, intersected by wide open roadways.

Potterrow, which runs parallel on the W to Nicolson Street, is, as already said, a continuation of the Old Horse Wynd, and commences at the W end of South College Street. It has a length of about 290 yards, but the street is narrow and squalid looking, though, like other parts, it has seen better days, having been an aristocratic quarter, and containing, so late as 1716, the residence of the Earl of Morton. Marshall Street, which now cuts it at right angles, is, in its western section, the site of Middleton's Entry, where the flaxen-haired 'Chloris' of the poet Burns lived, and of General's Entry, where Viscount Stair and General Monk resided; and in its eastern section the site of a court, part of which still stands, called Alison Square, where Campbell wrote his *Pleasures of Hope*, and Burns visited his Clarinda. Charles Street, which leads into George Square, W of Marshall Street, is where Lord Jeffrey was born, and whence, by way of Middleton's Entry belike, he might be seen in schoolboy days moving every morning with his satchel for the High School Yards. George Square, commencing on a line with Charles Street, extends about 220 yards westward, and is of nearly equal length and breadth. It was formed in 1766, in competition with the scheme then afloat to extend a new town on the N, and was, for many years, a highly aristocratic quarter, numbering among its residents the Duchess of Gordon, the Countess of Sutherland, the Countess of Glasgow, Viscount Duncan, Lord President Blair, Henry Erskine, and the father of Sir Walter Scott, who lived in No. 25. It is a spacious square, surrounding a well-kept enclosure of lawn and shrubbery, and has maintained much of its old air as a place of residence, presenting a striking contrast to some of the confined, dingy, disagreeable quarters a little way to the E of it. Buccleuch Place, to the S of George Square, was built at the same time, and contains tall tenements, one in the centre No. 15, now divided into flats, as they are called, having been used for balls and assemblies, and a flat in No. 18 having witnessed, in Jeffrey's quarters, the hatching of the *Edinburgh Review*.

The Waverley Bridge, which extends across what was the E end of the Nor' Loch, from the foot of Cockburn Street to Princes Street, was erected in connection with the North British railway, to the station of which there slopes down from it a broad approach. It traverses the space originally occupied by what was called the Little Mound. At the N end of the Waverley Bridge, and extending between Princes Street and the station, is the Waverley Market, a large open area roofed in for the sale of garden produce. The roof is on a level with Princes Street, and is laid out with flowers, offering a convenient lounge aside from the street traffic. This area is let for musical promenades, and was this year the scene of the great fisheries exhibition. Mr Gladstone held one of his great meetings here in 1880, during the political campaign which led to the fall of Lord Beaconsfield's administration. The Mound, which crosses the valley of what was the Nor' Loch, 280 yards W of the Waverley Bridge, was gradually formed by deposits of earth and rubbish dug out for the foundations of the houses of the New Town from 1781 to 1830, being preceded by a slight pathway for foot-passengers called 'Geordie Boyd's Brig,' which consisted chiefly of a succession of steps or stepping-stones across the as yet half-drained loch. It is computed to contain two million cart-loads of earth-rubbish, to deposit which would cost about £50,000 at the rate of only sixpence a load, and it measures 800 feet from where it begins in Bank Street to where it joins Princes Street. For long its main area was left open and let for temporary wooden erections, mostly of an ungainly character, a pavemented footpath and carriage-way running down its E side. After the erection of the Art Galleries behind the Royal Institution at the foot, these structures were removed, a broad stairway took the place of the original footpath, and a carriage-road with pavements swept down by the W. It is pierced by a tunnel and flanked by gardens, where everything is done that the gardener's art can do to make up for the egregious blunder of draining the valley.

The New Town may be regarded as divisible into four sections, a southern, a northern, an eastern, and a western. The southern section is the original New Town, and was begun to be built in 1767 and completed about 1800, chiefly after a plan by Mr James Craig, a nephew of Thomson the poet. It runs parallel in its main direction with the High Street, and terminates westward opposite the W extremity of the Castle. It is 1300 yards in length, and 365 in breadth, and occupies the W of the broad-based eminence immediately to the N of the Loch valley. A long broad street terminated by two spacious squares runs along the ridge, and parallel with it two terraced ones looking respectively N and S, with narrow parallel streets between, and others of good width at right angles, the whole being in outline a regular parallelogram, and in mass compared by Prof. Frank of Wilna 'to a regiment of soldiers divided into companies, and standing three deep.' All this section was originally edificed on a regular plan with houses rising from a sunk enclosed area to a height of three stories, but by alterations, renovations, and reconstructions, especially in the southern and central portions, it has gradually come to assume a great diversity of appearance.

Princes Street, which extends along the S side of the parallelogram, and looks up over the gardens to the tall piles of the romantic Old Town, occupies the line of an old country road called the Lang Gaitt (way), and afterwards, when fenced in by stone walls, the Langdykes. It has of late years undergone so many renovations that it has lost nearly all its originally stiff character, and presents now a rich and diversified array of ornate architecture. It has recently been widened, moreover, as a thoroughfare, a broad handsome pavement for the pedestrian being added on to its S side along its entire length. It is the principal street and most fashionable promenade of the city, and, if we regard it at once in itself and its surroundings, is perhaps the finest street of any city of the world. It presents, on the one hand, an array from end to end of handsome shops, hotels, clubs, and public offices, and on the other avenued walks, interspersed with monuments, of which that to Scott is the chief. The view from the W looking E is particularly striking; the bold Castle rock towers sheer up on the right, the Old Town slopes grandly down E of it till lost to sight, the Calton Hill bounds the view as you look straight onward, while the whole with its garden enclosures between is guarded beyond by the blue-veiled heights of Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat. The first glimpse of the city from the W, when everything is in full bloom, is a sight never to be forgotten by any stranger; the native eye is too accustomed to it to enjoy the full spell of its glory.

St Andrew Square, at the E end of George Street, which runs along the ridge behind Princes Street, was built in 1772-78. It measures about 170 yards each way, and was, when first built, the most aristocratic quarter of the city. It is now surrounded by banks, and insurance and other public offices, and contains a spacious enclosure with a monument in the centre to Viscount Melville, which, as seen from a distance, towering above the other buildings, forms a conspicuous feature of the city. No. 21 on the N side of this square was the birthplace of Henry Lord Brougham, and the house which stands at the corner of South St David Street was the one in which David Hume lived latterly, and where he died. George Street extends westward nearly ¾ mile, and is 115 feet wide. It was built at first throughout on one uniform plan, but this has been broken in upon of late years, to the improvement of the general aspect, by the erection of banks and pub-

lic offices, and the decoration of fronts. The Commercial and Union Banks, the Assembly Rooms, with the Music Hall and Freemasons' Hall, are on the S side of the street, and at three of the intersections are monuments to George IV., William Pitt, and Thomas Chalmers, the Melville Monument being at its eastern extremity, and the Prince Consort Memorial at its western in Charlotte Square, under the dome of St George's Church. No. 92 was for seventeen years the abode of Lord Jeffrey, and for four years of Lord Cockburn; No. 108 that of Sir Walter Scott in 1797; and No. 133 that of Sir Henry Raeburn. Charlotte Square, of similar extent to St Andrew Square, was constructed in 1800 after designs by Robert Adam, and displays an array of elegant and symmetrical façades overlooking a well-kept enclosure with the Memorial just referred to in the centre.

Queen Street, the northern terrace thoroughfare of the southern New Town, was originally built in the same style as Princes Street and George Street, and has undergone less change than either of these. It contains at No. 62 the abode of Lord Jeffrey from 1802 till 1810, at No. 52 that of Professor Sir James Simpson; is subtended on the N, over the greater part of its length, by pleasant gardens, well sheltered all round by trees, and 120 yards broad; and it commands superb views, over these gardens and the northern New Town, of the expanse of the Forth and the hills beyond. The streets of the southern New Town, which run from S to N, bear the names, as you go W, of St Andrew, St David, Hanover, Frederick, Castle, Charlotte, and Hope Streets. Built originally in the same style as the main streets, they have lately undergone considerable changes, particularly those in the E. Castle Street is notable for containing, at No. 39, the house which was inhabited by Sir Walter Scott from 1800 till 1826, and afterwards by Macvey Napier.

The northern New Town declines N on a slope immediately N of Queen Street Gardens, and was built between the years 1803 and 1822. It resembles the southern New Town in general outline and in arrangement of thoroughfares, but has some graceful peculiarities and considerable superiority of architecture. It extends from E to W, parallel to the southern New Town, in the form of a parallelogram; and is disposed in two lateral terraces, a spacious middle street, two intermediate parallel streets, two terminal spacious areas, and several intersecting streets. The parallelogram which it forms is shorter and broader than that of the southern New Town; the eastern parts of its terraces are in the form of crescents, its eastern terminal area partly crescents, its western terminal area a compound of polygon and circus, and its lines of edifices in great ranges of massive symmetrical façade. It still retains nearly all its original arrangement and features. Abercromby Place, the eastern part of the southern terrace, is a fine crescent about 300 yards long; and Heriot Row, the western part of that terrace, contains at No. 6 the house in which Henry Mackenzie (*The Man of Feeling*) spent the last years of his life. Drummond Place, the eastern terminal area, was formed around a mansion of General Scott, built about the middle of last century, and converted at length into the headquarters of the Board of Customs for Scotland. These offices were removed to Waterloo Place in 1845, and the house taken down in consequence of operations underneath for the construction of a railway tunnel. Great King Street, the central thoroughfare from E to W, is so spacious as to look almost like a rectangle; is edificed with ornate symmetrical ranges of façade, those on the one side corresponding to those on the other; and contains the houses of Sir William Allan, the distinguished painter, and Sir William Hamilton, the great Scotch metaphysician. The Royal Circus, the western terminal area, stands on a westward slope, across the main thoroughfare from the city to Stockbridge suburb. It occupies, at one point, the site of a curious ancient grave, discovered at the digging of the foundations in 1822, and overlooks an ancient village, part of which is still extant, called Silvermills, 270 yards to the NE. The

Royal Crescent, forming the eastern part of the northern terrace, measures about 200 yards in length; continues to be but partially edificed; and overlooks a spacious hollow area, mainly occupied by workshops, and by the ponds and apparatus of the Royal Patent Gymnasium.

Stockbridge.—Beyond the hollow area the northern New Town passes into connection with the former village of Stockbridge, which, with the neighbouring Silvermills and Canonmills, is all now within the parliamentary bounds, lying principally along both sides of the Water of Leith from Dean to Warriston. Originally an unimportant locality, except for the flour-mills in its neighbourhood, Stockbridge can now boast of many beautiful streets, terraces, and crescents, and such structures, in and around, as Fettes College, Craigleith Poorhouse, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Edinburgh Academy, Tanfield Hall, a Board School, Heriot Free School, etc., which are all noticed elsewhere. Three neat bridges span what is now not so much a river as a river-bed, most of the water being carried away by the 'lead,' or dam, which supplies the motive power for the mills on its banks from the villages above down to Bonnington. The river is thus always a paltry stream, except in heavy floods, and was long little better than a large open sewer, till this was remedied some years ago by a system of sewerage carried down beneath the river-bed all the way to Leith. A fourth bridge farther down the stream crosses it in connection with the roadway which leads from Canonmills to Warriston Crescent, Inverleith Row, and Newhaven. From the upper bridge the stream is seen overarched by woods on both sides above, the view being closed in by the Dean Bridge and the high houses of Moray Place and Randolph Cliff. The middle bridge of the upper three leads—by Raeburn Place, where Sir Henry lived (1756-1823), and by Comely Bank, a beautifully situated row of houses with flower plots in front and southern exposure, in No. 21 of which Thomas Carlyle resided,—to Fettes College and to Craigleith, at the latter of which there is a freestone quarry, one of the most valuable and extensive in Scotland. A fine public park and recreation ground occupies a gradually rising slope between Comely Bank and the Dean. St Bernard's Crescent, with houses in good architectural style, the central area of the crescent being occupied by a fine row of old trees, Danube Street, Carlton Street, Upper and Lower Dean Terrace, and Ann Street, bring the old village into close connection westward with the new modern extension of the city beyond Dean Bridge, which is noticed further on.

The eastern New Town presents a great diversity of character. It absorbed great part of the ancient small burghs of Calton and Broughton, and the villages of Moutrie and Picardy, and spreads over the eastern slopes of the long broad-based hill which supports the southern and northern New Towns, across the gorge running north-eastward from the line of St Mary Street, around Calton Hill, and is in immediate contiguity with the southern and the northern New Towns. St James Square, on the tabular crown of the hill adjacent to the E end of the southern New Town, occupies the site of the ancient village and mansion of Moutrie, the scene of some tragical events in the civil war of 1572. It was built prior to St Andrew Square, on a private plan, with houses much plainer than those of any of the squares or crescents to the W. Its piles soar aloft above their surroundings in romantic masses, which, in some views from the NE, appear almost as striking as the structures on the Castle rock; and it contains, at No. 30, the rooms in which the poet Burns spent the winter of 1787-88, and where he wrote his letters to 'Clarinda.' Leith Street, deflecting from the E end of Princes Street, slopes about 130 yards to the NE, and forms part of the main line of communication between Edinburgh and Leith. It is entirely a business thoroughfare, crowded with traffic, inconveniently narrow, and disagreeably steep, and possesses, on its NW side, what is called a terrace, a one-storied row of shops projecting from a line of upper stories, with a broad pathway along

the summit of the row. At the foot of Leith Street, on the right, a road emerges from what is called the Low Calton, spanned by the arch of Regent Bridge, 50 feet wide, and about 50 feet high. It was anciently the line of either a Caledonian road or a Roman road, or first one and then the other, from the southern parts of Scotland to the Firth of Forth; and it was a main outlet from the eastern parts of the old city to the N prior to the construction of the North Bridge. Greenside Street, or Greenside Place, prolonged about 290 yards further NE than the termination of Catherine Street, at the top of this road, takes its name from an extensive rapid slope in its rear, down to the skirts of Calton Hill, which is now all covered with lanes and factories; and has several narrow openings leading down to the lanes. This slope, which, till near the end of last century, was clothed with grass, and literally a 'green side,' served, from the time of James II., as an arena for tournaments, wapenshaws, athletic sports, and dramatic exhibitions. Even then its sides were arranged in successive ascents, somewhat like the tiers of an amphitheatre, and the spot was used also as a place of capital punishment of those convicted of heresy and witchcraft. Shakespeare Square stood on the E side of North Bridge, at the eastern extremity of Princes Street. It was erected about the same time as the North Bridge, and formed three sides of a small quadrangle, edificed on the E and N. It contained, with frontage to the N, the Theatre Royal, and was demolished partly about 1816 at the formation of Waterloo Place, and mainly about 1862 at the construction of the new General Post Office, which occupies the greater part of its site.

Waterloo Place, striking eastward on a line with Princes Street, was planned in 1815, and opened in 1819. Its construction occasioned the demolition of part of the ancient burgh of Calton, the removal of part of Calton burying-ground, and the excavation of about 100,000 cubic yards of rock. It extends about 230 yards eastward, to a shoulder of Calton Hill; crosses the ravine of Low Calton by Regent Bridge, surmounted by colonnades; and is mainly edificed with substantial, lofty, symmetrical houses, showing Corinthian pilasters and other Grecian decorations; but toward the eastern end has frontage only of lofty retaining wall. Regent Road commences on a line with Waterloo Place, makes curves east-south-eastward and east-north-eastward, and then proceeds entirely in the latter direction. It has a total length of about 1050 yards, being all formed in the way of terrace along the declivity of Calton Hill; the Prison is on its S side adjacent to Waterloo Place, and the High School on its N side a little further E, the monument to Burns and the New Calton burying-ground being farther on on the right. It commands, from its eastern reaches, picturesque views over Canongate and Holyrood, and forms, while it leads to the new and rapidly-increasing suburb of Norton Park, the main carriage communication to Portobello, Musselburgh, and other places in the E. Jacob's Ladder strikes off from Regent Road, opposite the High School, and descends a steep declivity to North Back of Canongate, serving as a short cut to pedestrians. It comprises two mutually converging and then diverging lines of descent, the latter mostly by flights of steps; and commands from its summit, but still better from points a little way down, very striking views of the buildings and the flanks of the E extremity of the valley of the Nor' Loch. Regent Terrace, Carlton Terrace, and Royal Terrace, the first turning off from the N side of Regent Road immediately E of the High School, sweep in a prolonged terrace-line round the slope of Calton Hill to an aggregate length of about 1200 yards. They consist of ranges of elegant self-contained houses, those of Royal Terrace being adorned with Grecian colonnades, and they command, all round, very picturesque views, commencing with Canongate, Salisbury Crags, and Holyrood on the S, and ending with the waters of the Firth of Forth and hills of Fife on the N.

Blenheim Place, at the extremity of Royal Terrace on the N, affords a good instance of the remarkable inequality between the front and the rear heights of many of the edifices in Edinburgh, its houses rising only one story above the pavement-level in front, but rising four stories in the rear. London Road, which, striking at an acute angle from the lower end of Blenheim Place, goes eastward, and is joined at a point about 960 yards from its commencement by the thoroughfare from Regent Road, skirts all the N base of Calton Hill along the margin of a slightly inclined plain descending northward to Leith, and which is now occupied by a number of new streets. It is edificed over about 200 yards of the N side of its W end by the handsome houses of Leopold Place, with openings into the elegant but unfinished lines of Windsor Street and Hillside Crescent, and is becoming a main approach to a rising suburb to the E of the city. It was the latest outlet from the city to London, and in mail-coach times, before the railways were constructed, a place of busy traffic.

Leith Walk, deflecting from the lower end of Catherine Street, runs north-north-eastward to South Leith, measuring about 5 furlongs in length to the burgh boundary at Pilrig Street, and nearly the same thence onward to Leith. It was originally an unformed track across an open plain, which was turned into a line of defensive earthwork, with trench and parapet, in 1650, by General Leslie, to oppose the approach of Cromwell, and was transmuted, after the Restoration, into a level footway, 20 feet broad, in which capacity it assumed the name of Leith Walk. At the opening of the North Bridge in 1772, it was converted into a carriage-way, and at a later period formed part of a contemplated extension of the city northward, from London Road to Leith, which collapsed with the general building schemes for the New Town about the year 1820. The consequence was, that it was only partially, fitfully, and irregularly edificed, and, till about 1867, had little more than single lines of houses. It bears, in sections of its upper parts, the separate names of Greenside Place, Baxter's Place, Elm Row, Union Place, Antigua Street, Gayfield Place, and Haddington Place, where it is of very great width; and, from end to end, is an airy thoroughfare, and a busy line of traffic between Edinburgh and Leith. Gayfield Square, off the W side of Leith Walk, about 380 yards from its head, is a small plain quadrangle, with an enclosed pleasure-ground, and contains a house in which Lord Provost Mackenzie, in 1819, entertained Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians. A sand-hill of small height, but conspicuous in the midst of the circumjacent plain, stood on the W side of Leith Walk, 440 yards NNE of the site of Gayfield Square, which, under the name of Gallowlee, was the site of a permanent gallows, where the bodies of criminals used after their execution to hang for a longer or shorter period exposed in chains. This hill was removed piecemeal to form mortar for the building of the New Town, and gave place to a hollow, now partly traversed by the northward line of the North British railway and partly by new streets. A tract on the same side of the Walk, above the Gallowlee, was the site of the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens for many years prior to 1824. The gardens stood, before they were transferred to Leith Walk, in the hollow behind Shakespeare Square, now occupied by the North British railway, and were known as the Physic Gardens.

Broughton Street, striking northward from the head of Leith Walk, descends, with varying slope, to the northern extremity of what was the burgh of Broughton, and is a tolerably well-built business thoroughfare. York Place, striking from Broughton Street at right angles about 80 yards N of the head of Leith Walk, goes westward into line with Queen Street. It measures about 340 yards in length, and is a very spacious and well-built street. It contains houses which were inhabited by Sir Henry Raeburn, Francis Horner, Dr John Abercromby, Dr George Combe, and other distinguished persons. Picardy Place, eastward in extension of York Place, was the site of the village of Picardy, built by French refugees from the province of Picardy,

after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and contains the house in which the famous wit, John Clerk, Lord Eldin, lived and died. There are several streets to the N, running parallel with York Place, with more or less handsomely built houses, occupied by well-to-do people, but these, except in one or two of their edifices to be noticed afterwards, do not call for any special account.

The western section of the New Town is contiguous to the southern and the northern sections. It is separated by the Water of Leith from recent large, elegant extensions, between Stockbridge and the Dean, and spreads south-westward, from the SW corner of the southern section of the New Town, to an extent of about 1000 yards by 600. It approaches, on the S and the SW, Fountainbridge and Dalry, and, with comparatively small exception, consists entirely of regular, airy, elegant places, crescents, and streets. Moray Place, which is entered from the line of Heriot Row by Darnaway Street, was built in 1822 and following years. It forms a duodecagon, or twelve-sided area, about 220 yards in diameter, and exhibits uniform symmetrical confronting façades, adorned at regular intervals with massive attached Doric columns. It contains, at No. 24, the house which was the last town residence of Lord Jeffrey, and has a central, ornate, enclosed pleasure-ground. Doune Terrace and Gloucester Place, on a curving descent from the N side of Moray Place, are charming short thoroughfares, and the latter contains the house which was occupied by John Wilson, and where he died. Great Stuart Street, opening from the WSW side of Moray Place, extends about 270 yards to the WSW; expands, in its central part, into the double crescent of Ainslie Place, with enclosed ornamental shrubbery; and is all regularly and very elegantly edificed. Randolph Crescent is entered at the west-south-western extremity of Great Stuart Street, forms a semicircle on a chord of about 140 yards, is all beautifully edificed, and has an enclosed shrubbery, with a curious group of old trees. These thoroughfares, from Moray Place to Randolph Crescent, stand on what was a finely wooded tract, which belonged to the Earl of Moray, and bore the name of Moray Park. They were all constructed on a plan by Gillespie Graham, and are regarded by some critics as the beau-ideal of a fashionable city quarter; by others as 'beautifully monotonous and magnificently dull.' They command, from as many of their windows as face the W, very splendid extensive views; are subtended, on that side, by gardens and shrubberies on a steep declivity which slopes down to the bank of the Water of Leith. Some think that they should have been built in terraces and crescents with frontages toward the distant view. Queensferry Street, striking at an acute angle from the western extremity of Princes Street, runs about 250 yards north-westward to the chord of Randolph Crescent, and is mainly a business thoroughfare. Randolph Cliff lines the NE side of the thoroughfare from Randolph Crescent to Dean Bridge, and directly surmounts the rocky steeps of the Water of Leith ravine. Lynedoch Place strikes at an acute angle from the north-western extremity of Queensferry Street, extends about 220 yards to the WNW, and is a well-edificed terrace.

Dean.—The new extension from the north-western section of the New Town lies across Dean Bridge, and comprises a number of streets, crescents, and terraces of a highly ornate character, built upon the slopes declining E to Stockbridge, and on the high grounds overlooking on the W the ancient villages of Dean and Water of Leith. The Dean receives its name from a little, old-fashioned, confused-looking village, lying sequestered in a deep ravine on the banks of the Water of Leith, westward from Dean Bridge, from the S end of which it is reached by a rapid slope. This village existed in the time of David I., as is plain, from mills belonging to it being among the grants conveyed in his charter to Holyrood Abbey, and it still contains some old cottages of the 17th century, as well as old flour-mills and other buildings, on the left side; those on the opposite bank of the stream, across a very old single-arched bridge, and on the steep rising road leading to Dean Cemetery and Queensferry Road, being mixed up with others of a more modern date. This road formed the old route westward to Queensferry till the building of Dean Bridge. The village spreads stragglingly upwards from the hollow into connection with the elegant crescents and streets of the new extension, to which, however, this bridge is the direct approach. The cemetery of Dean was formed, in 1845, on the site and grounds of Dean House, a curious old mansion built in 1614, and long the family residence of the Nisbets of Dean, and afterwards of John Learmonth, Esq., the gentleman who built Dean Bridge. The cemetery is very tastefully laid out, still retains many of the old trees, and has terraced walks on the slopes leading down to the river, a considerable extension to the grounds being made in 1871-72, and measuring 1000 feet by 80. It has within it many beautiful monuments, and a number of distinguished people have found their last resting-place here, among whom may be mentioned Sir William Allan, David Scott, W. H. Playfair, Alexander Russell, Professors Forbes, Wilson, and Aytoun, Lords Jeffrey, Cockburn, and Rutherford, and many local celebrities. In 1881 a beautiful memorial cross was erected here to the memory of Lieut. Irving, one of the officers of H.M. ship *Terror*, lost in the Franklin expedition in search of the North-West Passage, which left this country in 1845. North of Dean Bridge is Trinity Episcopal Church, built in 1839, after designs by John Henderson. It is an elegant building in the Gothic style, with nave and aisles, and a square tower, and has also a small cemetery of its own. Still further westward is Dean Established Church, built in 1836, a plain cruciform edifice with a belfry. Dean Free Church, at the S end of the bridge, is a very plain building. The Orphan Hospital, Stewart's and John Watson's Hospitals, are near at hand. Dean is now a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Edinburgh, but was formerly a chapel of ease. The Edinburgh School-Board has a fine school at Dean, built at a cost of more than £6000, having accommodation for 450 scholars, and with spacious playgrounds.

Dean Bridge, crossing from the end of Randolph Cliff and Lynedoch Place, over the Water of Leith, to the new extension of Dean, is a very handsome structure. It was built in 1832 after designs by Telford, has four arches each 96 feet in span, measures 447 feet in length and 39 in breadth between parapets, and rises to the height of 106 feet above the rocky bed of the stream below. The footpaths on each side are on arches of greater radius than those of the roadway, and have the appearance of being merely attached to the main building. The bridge commands very extensive views N and NE down the Water of Leith and far over the Firth of Forth to the hills of Fife. In the valley below the bridge, and close to the footpath leading from Water of Leith village to Stockbridge, is an open circular mimic temple, with a statue of Hygeia under its vault, built by Lord Gardenstone in 1790 over St Bernard's mineral well, the water of which is sulphureous, of a similar nature to the waters of Moffat and Harrogate Wells. From the river-bed at this point there extend rapidly rising slopes on both sides, which have been beautifully terraced and laid out with walks, lawns, and shrubberies.

A parallelogram of streets and places extends south-westward from the flank of Queensferry Street and the extremity of Princes Street. It measures about 480 yards by 380; consists chiefly of Chester Street, Melville Street, Alva Street, Maitland Street, and Athole Place in direction from NE to SW, and of Stafford Street, Walker Street, and Manor Place in direction from NW to SE. It was built mainly about the same time as the Moray Place group, but good part of it about 1863-69, and is nearly all an aristocratic quarter, in some parts less elegant than the Moray Place district, but in others more so. It includes, in the line of Maitland Street, a beautiful expansion in the form of two confronting

crescents—Coates Crescent and Athole Crescent, with enclosed shrubberies, and a row of stately trees. This being at one time the approach by road from Glasgow and other places in the W of Scotland, it was here many a stranger received, not it might be without some sensation of surprise, his first impressions of the architecture of Edinburgh. Melville Street, running parallel to Maitland Street, about 200 yards to the NW, contains houses which were occupied by Dr Andrew Thomson of St George's Church, Dr David Welsh, the historian Tytler, and Dr Candlish; and Manor Place, crossing the SW end of Melville Street, contains, on its NE side, a house which was occupied by the distinguished authoress, Mrs Grant of Laggan. Rutland Square, a small, neat, aristocratic quadrangle, lies a little SE of Maitland Street; and Rutland Street, also neatly built, and originally akin to the Square, leads from it to a convergence of thoroughfares at Princes Street, but was partly demolished in 1869 by clearances for the Caledonian station. An area, partly SW and partly NW of the parallelogram terminating in Manor Place, was laid out in years subsequent to 1864 for a western extension of the city, and is now being extensively covered with elegant houses. The chief places in it are West Chester Street, Palmerston Place, Lansdowne Crescent, Grosvenor Crescent, Grosvenor Place, Coates Gardens, Magdala Crescent, Belgrave Crescent, Elgin Street, Burns Terrace, Buccleuch Crescent, Douglas Crescent, and Argyle Crescent. Most are in styles of elegance vying with one another and with the best of the earlier portions of the New Town; and it is proposed, for easy communication with the left bank of the Water of Leith, to erect a new bridge from the N end of Magdala Crescent to a point in Bells Mills road opposite the Orphan Hospital. Another extension arose contemporaneously with this, which nearly adjoins it on the SW, extending southerly to the Merchiston district. It includes crescents, places, and streets, called Caledonian Crescent, Road, and Place, Orwell Terrace, West End Place, etc., reaching out as far W as Tynecastle, and consists, in great degree, of working-men's houses. A considerable aggregate of streets and places occupies a triangular area between Lothian Road, West Maitland Street, and Dalry, but passes into junction on the S with Fountainbridge, and these are not of a character to challenge detailed notice.

Morningside.—This suburb adjoins the south-western extremity of the city, and occupies generally a southward slope, extending from the breezy Bruntsfield Links to the foot of the Braid and Blackford Hills, on which it looks out. It comprised for long only a main street of various character descending southward, and leading to that point on the 'furzy hills of Braid,' whence Scott took his well-known description of the city, which appears in *Marmion*. This main road has now a great many branching streets and crescents of fine and ornate character, running eastward to Grange and Newington, and westward by Merchiston to Dalry, the occupants of these having been generally drawn to the district by its mild climate, contesting, as it does, with Inveresk the fame of being the Montpelier of the E of Scotland, and attracting many summer residents and invalids. At the bottom of the slope runs the Jordan Burn, which here skirts the foot of the hills, and fences the lands of 'Canaan' and Canaan House. Several buildings flank the main street, among these the Lunatic Asylum at the foot westward; Established, Free, U.P., and Episcopalian churches, the Morningside Athenæum, etc., at other points. The Established church, on the E side of the main street, is a handsome building with a spire, erected in 1837 after designs by John Henderson. Originally a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's, it is now a *quoad sacra* church. The Free church stands a little further N on the W, being erected originally in 1844, but rebuilt and enlarged in 1874 at a cost of more than £3000. It is now a neat structure in Early Pointed style with tower and spire 130 feet high. The original U.P. church is a neat edifice built about 1860, but being found too small for the wants of the congregation was sold in 1881, and has been interiorly altered for the Morningside Athenæum; a new and larger edifice of Norman type, with square tower, nave, aisles, and transepts, having been erected on a neighbouring site. The Episcopalian chapel is in the French Gothic of the 13th century; was built mainly in 1876, at a cost of between £10,000 and £11,000, from designs by Hippolyte J. Blanc; and has nave, transepts, chancel, an elegant spire, and vestry. In a road running parallel to the E called Whitehouse Loan is St Margaret's Convent, established in 1835, an educational institution and nunnery of the Roman Catholics, and having within its grounds a small but handsome chapel designed by Gillespie Graham. The whole district here was anciently forest-land, known as the Boroughmuir, and was the scene of a desperate battle in 1336 between a Scottish army under the Earls of Moray and March and a body of foreign mercenary troops under Count Guy of Namur, who were on their way to reinforce the army of Edward III., then encamped at Perth. A road leading westward past the S wall of the Established church, being hid by higher grounds on the N from the view of any part of Edinburgh, was anciently the route taken by military forces stealthily approaching or retiring from the city, and was that used by Prince Charles Edward's army in 1745 when they made their detour round the city to Arthur's Seat. On a slope just above the Jordan Burn is the site of the ancient chapel of St Roque, and in the wall enclosing the Established church is fixed what is known as the Bore Stane, a large unhewn block of red sandstone, in which the royal standard was planted, by a *bore* or hollow in it, at the gathering of the Scottish army previous to the disaster of Flodden Field in 1513. About a mile S at the entrance to Mortonhall is another stone, of probably similar intent, sometimes confounded with it, called the Hare (*i.e.*, army) Stane. Churchhill House in Churchhill, was built by Dr Chalmers, and occupied by him in his latter years. The Judge Lord Gardenstone, and Professor James Syme, the eminent surgeon, also lived and died in this district.

On the Colinton road, W from the main line of Morningside a short distance, is the ancient baronial fortalice of Merchiston Castle, dating from the 14th or 15th century, a principal feature in which is a square tower, with a projection on one side. Within the battlement in accordance with an ancient Scottish fashion, a small building with a steep roof rises above the tower. This tower, as in other instances, is adorned with notched gables and flanking turrets, which much enhance the picturesque effect of the building. The castle belonged from ancient times to the Napier family, three members of which were successively lord provosts of the city in the times of James II. and James III., and another the illustrious John Napier, the inventor of logarithms, who was born here in 1550. The castle figured prominently as a fortified place of defence in the 'Douglas Wars' and the civil strifes of the time of Queen Mary. It still gives the title of Baron Merchiston in the Scottish peerage to the descendants of the ancient family of Napier; but the castle has received several modern additions, and is now used as a private boarding school for young gentlemen.

Architecture.—The styles of building throughout the city have, in some degree, been incidentally indicated already, but they exhibit such great diversities and striking contrasts, that some notice in detail is desirable. The architectures of the New Town and the Old, considered in the aggregate, both in themselves and their groupings, may be characterised as in the one case pedantically symmetrical, and in the other romantically irregular, and exhibit a remarkable contrast. This strikes one everywhere; whether in the E, where the terraces of the New Town on the face of the Calton Hill look down upon the masses of the Old, huddled confusedly together in the cliff-screened hollow, or in the middle, where the two towns directly confront each other on a common level with only the Nor' Loch valley lying between; or in the W, where, from the streets and

squares and vistas of the New, you look up to the soaring structures of the Old, beetling far aloft in broken sky-line, and appearing, in certain states of weather, as if they belonged to a city in the clouds. The contrasts in detail, among parts of the Old Town, and even the New, themselves are numerous and striking. Those in the Old Town, indeed, have been largely diminished by the demolition that has been going on of late for modern street extension, and are to be met with mainly in the oldest thoroughfares or closes.

A few houses of dates prior to the commencement of the 16th century still exist, especially in the Cowgate, Grassmarket, and Pleasance. These contain a substantial ground flat, surmounted by a wooden story reached by an outside stair, and sometimes projecting over the basement flat and resting upon wooden beams, so as to form a sort of piazza underneath, with very high pitched roofs, pierced by storm-windows, and originally covered with thatch, but now for the most part slated. Other houses of dates from 1500 till 1677 are still standing, particularly in the closes, entirely timber-fronted, in a series of stories, terminating in gables. The successive stories project from one another, so far as sometimes to make them seem more likely to topple over than even the leaning tower of Pisa. These stand sometimes so near one another, front to front, in the closes, that persons at the windows of their upper stories may almost shake hands across the intervening space; and, in some instances, they have an outer or fore-stair leading up to a gallery in their second story. Others of similar character, but of somewhat later date, are approached by archways underneath from the street, and have at their back circular or octagonal towers up their entire height, with corkscrew staircases, generally well lighted by large square windows, and locally called turnpike-stairs. The old stone-built houses are generally very lofty, rising to a height of from five to seven, or even nine stories, frequently much higher in the back façades than in the front ones, and ordinarily surmounted at their gables by tall chimney-stalks, being sometimes crowned there with an ornamental finial, and occasionally crow-stepped. Many houses of the 16th and 17th centuries have roofs ornamented with cannon-shaped or grotesque gargoyls; many also have bartizanned roofs and ornamental copings; and many likewise possess on the roof elevation dormer windows with gablets and pediments, the latter generally triangular, often surmounted by a finial, and sometimes crow-stepped. Houses of the time of James VI. and Charles I. have all high-pitched roofs, with other more or less characteristic features, and some of them with two tiers of dormer windows, presenting the picturesque appearance of the steep old Flemish roofs. The windows in the better class of the older mansions were divided by stone mullions, furnished with leaden casements, sometimes also by stone transoms. They were commonly surmounted by pediments, either triangular or semicircular, often containing inscriptions; they frequently had carved lintels, with either dates, inscriptions, or armorial bearings in strong relief, and were sometimes boldly corbelled out from the wall. The doorways of most of the houses of the 16th and 17th centuries are square-headed and richly moulded, having ornate carvings of initials, names, and armorial bearings on their architraves and lintels, while those of a few are of Gothic character, with ogee-arched and sculptured tympana. The better class of the old ashlar-fronted houses have ornamental string-courses, often of very irregular character, and those of the 17th century frequently have the eaves string-course carried round the windows, in such a manner as to make them look as if projecting from the wall. Houses of the 17th century, at the time when Gothic forms began to give place to the unbroken lines of Italian composition, want the dormer windows of the roof, and have pedimented windows instead, appearing as panels in the wall-face beneath. Some of the houses built prior to the Reformation have decorated niches, thought to have originally contained statuettes of the Virgin Mary, and often let into abrupt corners of the building; and some of times later than the Reformation have also niches, which probably contained busts or effigies of the founders or of eminent persons. The ground-floor of a few of the larger old stone houses has the appearance of an arcade, being formed of a series of arches resting on pillars, strong and massive enough to sustain the superincumbent weight of the upper stories. A castellated style, borrowed from the French, was introduced in the time of James V., and is characterised chiefly by circular turrets, commonly called pepper-box turrets, resting on corbels of bold bulging abruptness, crowned with conical or ogee roofs, and placed at the angles of the building so as to command the intervening curtains. The Italian style, at least as to its main features, was introduced toward the close of Charles II.'s reign. It occasioned the gradual disappearance of corbie steps, and gave rise to gables in the form of pediments, surmounted by urns and similar ornaments, as well as to square-headed entrances to courts and wynds, often highly ornamented with pendent keystones, capitalled pilasters, and Doric entablatures. The old public buildings also exhibit much diversity of style, but will afterwards be noticed in detail.

The architecture of the New Town owes much of its effect to the quality of the building material. This is a fine-grained, compact, durable, light-coloured, silicious sandstone; and, though in some instances deteriorated by intermixture of argillaceous or ferruginous matter, is generally so firm as to receive and retain chisellings and carvings nearly as well as good marble, and so pure as to suffer little change of colour from atmospheric action. The architecture, in a few of the public buildings, is some variety or other of the Pointed style—in three or four, is Saxon or Norman; but in all the rest of the public buildings, and in all the private ones, is some variety or other of the Renaissance or the Italian. It has been denounced, by some high authorities, as too uniform or even, as plain and insipid;—and it certainly would have been more effective, had it included bolder and more numerous instances than it does of other styles than the prevailing one;—still it exhibits a tolerably fair amount of native diversity, is moderately rich in good ornamentation, is comparatively free from meretricious ornature, and often acquires extrinsic effectiveness from the grouping of edifices one with another, and from their relations to site and to surrounding objects. Many ranges of buildings, and many entire streets, though constructed on some plan of a single façade, display, not monotony, but symmetry, with great diversity of detail. Rustication of the basement story, isolated iron balconies on the next story, and balustered parapets along the summit prevail in some places, such as Alva Street. Pillared doorways, continuous iron balconies, and massive cornices are seen in others, such as Regent Terrace. Massive pilasters, rising from the top of the basement story, facing the next two stories, and surmounted by an attic story, distinguish many chief divisions and conspicuous ranges, such as the central parts of Great King Street and Royal Circus. Massive attached columns, variously Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, collocated sometimes in twos, sometimes in fours, sometimes in sixes, rising from the top of the projected basement story, facing the next two stories, and surmounted by an attic story, are met with in some divisions, such as part of Albyn Place, great part of Moray Place, and the greater part of Royal Terrace. The same feature, but with the columns standing, not on a projected basement, but in antes, characterise other places, such as the arc on the SW extremity of Forres Street, the two arcs at the S end of Windsor Street, and the two arcs at the widening from Leith Walk toward respectively Royal Terrace and London Road. The same features, but with the columns surmounted by a pediment or by a lofty entablature, show themselves in other places, such as the central parts of Albyn Place, of Melville Street, and of the N and S sides of Char-

lotte Square. Porticoes in any similar relative situation are more rare, yet three tetrastyle Ionic ones occur respectively on the two W gables of Waterloo Place, and on a gable above the low houses of Blenheim Place, looking toward Royal Terrace. Festoons and other florid ornamentations occur in some places, such as Charlotte Square and Drummond Place; even massive pieces of sculpture are not wanting, such as two great sphinxes on the summit of the extremities of the N side of Charlotte Square; while most of the minor kinds of Græco-Italian ornature, such as rusticated basements, moulded architraves, window pediments, string-courses, cord-cornices, and various sorts of balustrades, abound almost everywhere. The Venetian, the Florentine, and other varieties of the ornate Italian style also are not uncommon. A greater diversity and richer ornature have been introduced into the more recent buildings, exhibiting varieties or features not previously adopted; and this occurs as well in reconstructions upon old sites as in new buildings on new ground. A taste for pillared doorways, porticoes, mouldings, sculptures, and ornamentations in the renovation and remodelling of buildings or of parts of buildings, particularly for shops, warerooms, or other places of business, has, since about the year 1830, been little short of a passion. Not in even the smallest colonnades has Tuscan or Doric simplicity as a rule been deemed sufficient; but either Ionic grace or Corinthian finery, though with good taste in the detail, has been generally affected. The necessity of re-fashioning old dwelling-houses into new shops at the smallest possible cost, has also produced what may be called a new style in street architecture, by covering over the area of the sunk flats, projecting a new front to the first story half-way across that area, and giving to the new front an aspect of pretensiousness or elegance, so as to make it appear to be related to the old building in the same manner as a porch or a verandah. Reconstructions of this kind, however, are not always contiguous to one another, and even when contiguous are too often of different projections and in different fashions. The public buildings, both civil and ecclesiastical, have diversities of their own, and are so interspersed through the thoroughfares as to add very largely to the aggregate diversity of the street views, but will afterwards be noticed in detail.

The Castle.—The rock on which the Castle stands is volcanic, of the variety called basaltic clinkstone. Its mineral constituents are principally lamellar felspar and titaniferous iron, with very little augite. It presents a striking specimen of an erupted mass, soaring steeply up, comparatively little weathered, and spreading out on the summit into an inclined tabular form. Its base, from N to S, measures about 300 yards; from W to the line of the Castle's outworks on the E about 360 yards. Its northern, western, and southern sides are precipitous—in some parts, almost perpendicular; and its highest point rises nearly 300 feet above the vale below, and 383 feet above the level of the sea. The northern skirts, at least in their eastern parts, undulate down in grassy pleasure-grounds to West Princes Street Gardens; the western skirts go down in bare rock almost sheer to the valley; and the southern skirts have been very much altered by operations connected with the New Western Approach. On some parts of the shoulders and the slopes, beyond the present ramparts, are vestiges of former fortifications. On the face of the precipice, on the N side in particular, stands a fragment called Wallace's Cradle; and at the base of that precipice is a small old ruin of date 1450, called Wallace's Tower—the name Wallace, in both instances, being a corruption of Well-house. In the sloping pleasure-ground on the N, also, is a curiously sculptured upright stone; and, adjacent to it, is a walk carried through the subterranean remains of some old outworks.

The area immediately E of the present Castle ramparts, at the head of Castle Hill, has now the form of an esplanade or spacious glacis, and slopes gently into line with the hill-ridge which slants E to Holyrood.

It measures about 120 yards from E to W, and about 80 yards from N to S, and had, till about 1753, a ridgy form, defended all round by strong military outworks. It is now entirely open, with merely parapet walls along its side, and serves both as a parade ground for the garrison and a lounge for the idle. It contains three monuments, afterwards to be noticed; overlooks the romantic masses of the south-western part of the Old Town; and commands magnificent views of the New Town and of the country beyond. The rock of the hill eastward from the esplanade, and of part of the esplanade itself, is principally sandstone, intermingled with red and blue slate-clay, and the strata of it incline towards the erupted rock in the vicinity of it, but dip away from it in other places. The original level of the esplanade was considerably lower than it is at present, and communicated with the entrance to the Castle by a long flight of steps; and it had, on its eastern verge, an ancient battery, called the Spur, which was demolished about 1649. The present level arose from the formation of a narrow roadway after the demolition of the Spur battery, extended by deposits of earth, dug from the N side of High Street, about the year 1753, at the founding of the Royal Exchange. A line of wall, from Wallace's Tower on the N to the old Overbow Port on the SE, anciently crossed the head of Castle Hill, separating the esplanade from the town, and was pierced, in the line of approach to the Castle, by a gateway called the Barrier Gate, which was temporarily restored when George IV. visited Scotland in 1822, and to isolate the garrison when the cholera raged in the city in 1832. The ground E of the line of that wall, on the mutual border of the esplanade and Castle Hill, was, as far as the head of the West Bow, the site of the original Edwinesburg, or nucleus of Edinburgh city. This ground was partly excavated to a great depth in 1850, for the formation of a large water reservoir, and was then found to contain relics of successive periods back to the 9th or the 8th century. First were found coins of the early mintage of George III.; next vestiges of the outwork fortifications demolished in 1649; then a stratum of moss containing a well-preserved coin of the Lower Empire; and lastly, at a depth of more than 20 feet below the present surface, sepulchral relics were found, indicating a burying-ground of apparently not later date than the centuries referred to.

The Castle occupies the crown of the Castle rock W of the esplanade, and measures above 6 acres in area and about 700 yards in circumference. It is supposed to have been occupied as a military stronghold long before the Christian era. The Caledonian Reguli held it in the 5th century, and perhaps much earlier; they and the Northumbrian Saxons often sharply contested for the possession of it from 452 till the time of Malcolm II.; and the Northumbrian king Edwin reconstructed its fortifications about the year 626, and gave it the name of Edwinesburg, signifying Edwin's Castle, afterwards transmuted into Edinburgh. Its buildings have undergone many alterations, extensions, demolitions, and removals at various periods; so that they presented, both internally and externally, in the Middle Ages an appearance very different from what they present now. Indeed, with one single exception, all of earlier date than the 15th century have been swept away. The principal ones in 1572, previous to a siege of thirty-three days by the troops of the Regent Morton and the English auxiliaries under Sir William Drury, are described as follows in the memoirs of Kirkaldy of Grange:—'On the highest part of the rock stood, and yet stands, the square tower where Mary of Guise died, James VI. was born, and where the regalia have been kept for ages. On the N a massive pile, called David's Tower, built by the second monarch of that name, and containing a spacious hall, rose to the height of more than 40 feet above the precipice, which threw its shadows on the loch 200 feet below. Another, named from Wallace, stood nearer to the city; and where now the formidable Half Moon rears up its time-worn front, two high embattled walls, bristling with double tiers of ordnance, flanked on the

N by the round tower of the Constable 50 feet high, and on the S by a square gigantic peel, opposed their faces to the city. The soldiers of the garrison occupied the peel, the foundations of which are yet visible. Below it lay the entrance, with its portcullis and gates, to which a flight of forty steps ascended. The other towers were St Margaret's, closed by a ponderous gate of iron, the kitchen tower, the large munition house, the armourer's forge, the bakehouse, brewery, and gun-house, at the gable of which swung a sonorous copper bell for calling the watchers and alarming the garrison. The Castle then contained a great hall, a palace, the regalia, a church, and an oratory endowed by St Margaret.' The eastern front looked then entirely different from what it does now; and, in the siege by Regent Morton, suffered such utter demolition, that David's Tower and the Constable's Tower were reduced to a heap of sheer *débris*. The present eastern front was all constructed by the Regent Morton immediately after the siege. The fortress, prior to the invention of gunpowder, was so strong by nature that art either made it, or might easily have made it, impregnable; but it is now so easily approachable by artillery from the E side, that it possesses very little real military strength. It stands there, however, a monument of natural grandeur, a memorial of Scottish history, and a garrison for royal troops.

The entrance to the Castle goes through a palisadoed outer barrier; across a drawbridge spanning a deep dry fosse, now serving as a tennis-court for the soldiers; through a gateway, flanked by low batteries; up a causeway, between rock and masonry; and through a long vaulted archway, with traces of two ancient portcullises and several ancient gates. An edifice surmounts the vaulted archway, which was erected on the site of an ancient battery for the purposes of a state prison, and in which the Earl of Argyll, the Marquis of Argyll, Principal Carstares, Lord Balcarres, and many others, n Jacobite rebellion times especially, were incarcerated. Argyll battery, facing the N, a few paces beyond the archway, has twelve guns, which are only used for firing salutes; and commands a fine view over all the New Town, away to the distant horizon. A low range of barracks and the armoury are at the NW corner, a little beyond the Argyll battery; the armoury, standing at the foot of a short roadway, is a large building, with storage for 30,000 stand of arms, and contains a rich assortment of weapons and trophies. A high bastion behind the armoury was erected about 1856 on the site of an ancient sally-port, which communicated precipitously with ancient outworks. Considerable alteration was made on both rock and buildings at the erection of that bastion, involving the destruction of the cliff, and resulting in assimilating the NW corner more to the aspect of modern fortification work at the expense of natural picturesqueness. The governor's house, erected in the time of Queen Anne, and the new barracks, built in 1796, stand on the verge of the rock, with their back to the W, a little beyond the high bastion; and the latter has three stories in front but four in the rear, rests there on a range of arches, and appears at a considerable distance like a large factory mounted on the brow of a precipice. The road sweeps past these buildings in an ascending curve, and proceeds eastward, through a strong gateway in a separate enclosure, into the inner or higher division of the Castle, sometimes called the Citadel.

A quadrangle, called the Grand Parade or the Palace yard, occupies the southern part of the citadel, measures 100 feet each way, surmounts the edge of the cliffs overhanging the Old Town on its S and E sides, and is built on all its four sides. A large church, probably of Norman date, and seemingly of fine Norman character, long stood on the N side of the Grand Parade. It figures conspicuously in ancient extant pictorial views of the Castle, but was converted, after the Reformation, into storage-rooms and armoury, and gave place, about the middle of last century, to a plain oblong pile of barracks; which, about 1860-62, was remodelled and embellished after designs by Billings. The old Parliament

Hall occupies the S side of the Grand Parade. It was a magnificent apartment, 80 feet long, 33 wide, and 27 high, and had a character similar to that of the Parliament House in Parliament Square. It was used no less for royal banquets than for meetings of Parliament, but has been extensively subdivided, and is now the garrison hospital. The old Royal Palace occupies the S and E sides of the Grand Parade. It was erected at various periods down to 1616, and was long the residence or the retreat of the kings and queens of Scotland. The view from it was one the most superb to be had anywhere of the suburbs to the S of the city. Queen Mary's room, where Queen Mary gave birth to James VI., afterwards I. of England, in 1566, is on the ground-floor, at the SE corner, and has an irregular form and length of less than 9 feet. It retains its original ceiling, in ornamental wooden panels, with the initials J. R. and M. R., and a royal crown in alternate compartments; it retains also some of the original wainscoat panelling, interpatched with tasteless renovations, and is open to the public. The Crown Room is on the E side of the Grand Parade, and contains the ancient regalia of Scotland, comprising crown, sceptre, sword of state (presented to James IV. by Pope Julius II.), lord treasurer's rod, and various royal jewels. It underwent some alterations in 1872, for improved conservation and exhibition of the regalia; and is accessible daily to the public from 12 till 3 p.m. The regalia had been lodged here in 1707 at the time of the Union, but it was surmised they had been afterwards conveyed away by stealth to London. Only when a commission was appointed in 1818 by the Regent, were they found to be still there, and laid open to the view of the lieges. The Half-Moon Battery is on the E face of the Citadel, and in front of the Grand Parade. It was constructed in 1574 on the site of David's Tower, overlooks the Old Town in the line of Castle Hill and High Street, and is mounted with fourteen guns. An electric clock and apparatus connected with the Royal Observatory on Calton Hill discharges a time-gun here daily at one o'clock, by means of a wire stretching from the hill to the Castle; and it was from behind the flagstaff here that King George IV. and Queen Victoria surveyed the city. The King's Bastion is on the NE verge of the citadel, occupying the highest cliff of the Castle rock. It forms a tier above the Argyll Battery, commands a most gorgeous panoramic view, over the New Town, to Ben Lomond and the Ochil Hills, and was formerly mounted as a bomb battery. It now contains only, and as a mere show-piece, the famous old monster-gun called Mons Meg, the oldest in Europe, it is said, save one in Lisbon, composed of thick iron bars held together by a close series of iron hoops. It was constructed, it is now understood, in 1455, by native artizans, at the instance of James II. when baffled with the siege of Threave in Galloway, a stronghold of the Douglases, tradition adding that certain loyal lieges of the King, or more properly enemies of the Douglas, contributed each a bar to its construction, and that the name bestowed on the gun was in honour of the wife of the smith who hammered out its ribs, and hooped them together. It was employed by James IV. in 1497 at the siege of Dumbarton Castle, rent in 1682 when firing a salute in honour of the Duke of York's visit, removed to the Tower of London in 1754, and returned to Edinburgh in 1829 by the Duke of Wellington in response to the petition of Sir Walter Scott. St Margaret's Chapel, behind the King's Bastion, is the only building of the Castle of earlier date than the 15th century, and the oldest extant building in Edinburgh. It was the private oratory of Margaret, queen of Malcolm Ceannmor. It measures only 16½ by 10½ feet within the nave; suffered long neglect, and was for some time used as a powder magazine; underwent restoration and adornment with stained-glass windows in 1853; and is now used as the garrison baptistry.

An extensive suite of barracks, auxiliary to the Castle, is situated on Johnston Terrace, with one frontage to that thoroughfare, and another overlooking Grassmarket.

They were erected in 1872-73 in a style so severely plain, as to positively disfigure the romantically picturesque scenery among which they were planted; but as the result of representations respecting them made to Government they were subjected, at a cost of about £2500, to several ornamental structural alterations. A semi-octagon tower, with large door-way openings and loop-holes in the angles, and an angular or V tower with narrow loop-holes, were introduced to the N elevation; a large square tower, with an open gallery carried on corbels round its first floor, was placed in the middle of the S elevation; two square towers, with staircases and balconies between, were erected at each end; and all the towers are in quasi-Gothic style, and finished at the top with high-pitched roofs and iron finials. (See J. Grant's *Memorials of the Castle of Edinburgh*, Edinb. 1862; and G. Oliver's *Guide to the Castle*, Edinb. 1857.)

Holyrood, in Canongate parish, consisting of an ancient Abbey and Royal Palace, stands on the E side of a quadrangular area called the Palace-yard close to the foot or E end of Canongate, and is within the parliamentary boundary of the city. It originated as an abbey in the time of David I., and the ground occupied by it, as well as that occupied by the burgh of Canongate, was till that period a natural deer forest, which extended eastward nearly as far as Musselburgh. Monkish legend asserts that, on Rood-day, or the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross, King David I. proceeded from the Castle to hunt in the forest, and that, when in the hollow between the present site of the Abbey and the N end of Salisbury Crags, and separated from his retinue, the King was assailed, unhorsed, and driven to bay by a strong vicious hart with powerful antlers. Just at that moment a dazzling cross, or 'holy rude,' was miraculously extended to the King by an arm shrouded in a dark cloud, and the sheen of this cross struck such sharp terror into the infuriated deer that it at once turned and took to flight. On the following night the King was admonished in a dream or vision to erect and endow a monastery on or near the spot where this happened, in token of his supernatural deliverance; and here accordingly, it is said King David founded an Augustinian abbey, and dedicated it to the Holy Rude. Such is the legend which is, no doubt, a fiction invented some time after the King's death, but the invention was probably suggested by some unusual incident occurring during the hunt on an annual church festival. It is more probable that the Abbey owes its name to a cross, that was fabled to contain a portion of the actual 'rude' on which Christ was crucified, and that had been bequeathed to David by his mother, the pious Margaret, who had brought it with her to Scotland, probably as a relic she cherished of Edward the Confessor. The Abbey would almost seem to have been erected to guard this relic; anyhow something of the sort was committed to the care of the monks by David when the Abbey was founded, and it appears to have been religiously guarded by them as a talisman on which depended not only the fortunes of the Abbey, but the fate of the country. David II., apparently in this belief, had it carried before his army when he invaded England, but it passed ominously into the hands of his enemies at the battle of Neville's Cross, and was placed by them in Durham Cathedral, where it was long preserved, both as a trophy of victory and as an object of religious veneration.

The Abbey was founded in 1128, and was bestowed with large revenues on the canons regular of the Augustinian order. It was designed and built in the grandest manner, and became very soon one of the richest and most splendid monastic establishments in the kingdom. The Abbey comprised lodging accommodation for both poor and wealthy wayfarers, apartments for royal guests, cloisters for the use of its own monks, and a magnificent cruciform church, having all the accessories of a cathedral—nave, transepts, and choir—with two towers on its western front, and a great central tower at the intersection of the nave and transepts. The apartments for royal guests stood on the S of the church, and were long used in conjunction with Edinburgh Castle as a substitute for a royal palace, but these eventually gave place to entirely new buildings on the same site, represented by the present palace. The cloisters projected from the S side of the church's nave eastward to the S transept, but were eventually removed to make room for extensions of the original royal buildings, and are now traceable in only a part of their N side. The church choir, as usual, had a Lady chapel at its E end, and both it and the transepts must have been of an extent and in a style corresponding with the size and elegance of the nave; but these were totally demolished by the English in 1543, and no trace of them is left. The nave, 148 feet long and 66 broad, underwent improvements and restorations at various periods, both before and after the destruction of the other parts of the pile; and, with the exception of its roof, its central tower, the spires of its western towers, and some of the upper parts of the walls, is still standing. A wall across its E end was built at the Reformation to convert it into a parish church; it was constructed with defaced materials of the demolished choir and transepts, and has in its centre, between the western two of the four pillars which supported the great central tower, a large coarse window, with mullions and quatrefoils. The cloister doorway is still apparent on its S side, and shows beautiful shafts and rich chevron moulding in Norman architecture. The buttresses, side windows, and a doorway on the N side were reconstructed about the middle of the 15th century, and exhibit ornate features of the later Gothic. Flying buttresses project from the side walls, and have tiers of small pointed arches resting on slender shafts. Each of the side windows was divided into two lights by a pillar, and had a pointed arch in each light, an embracing pointed arch on both lights, and quatrefoil ornaments in the spandril. Most of the W front is the unaltered work of the original builders; forms an exquisite specimen of the Transition Norman architecture, with mixture of pure Norman and Early Gothic; displays in its great doorway surpassing beauty of ornamentation; and has on the face of its NW tower an elaborately sculptured arcade, with boldly cut heads between the arches. The windows over the great doorway, and an ornamental tablet between them, were introduced in the time of Charles I., and have a peculiar, yet well-decorated character.

The Abbey rose and flourished in times when mitred abbots were more than a match for civil grandees, and occasionally dared to measure their strength with kings; and, being situated near one of the strongest military posts in Scotland, where the royal court had increasingly frequent occasion to sojourn, it began from the time of its completion to share with Edinburgh Castle the honours of the seat of royal power. The members of the royal family often lodged in it; parliaments of Robert Bruce and Edward Baliol were held in it; James I. and his queen loved it better than any of their own palaces; James II., who was born as well as crowned within its precincts, put it into close proximity to the throne, by constituting Edinburgh the national metropolis; James III. resided in it for lengthened periods; while James IV. and subsequent kings identified it with the Crown by erecting and extending, in juxtaposition with it, a permanent royal palace. Charles II. restored the nave, and converted it into a chapel royal. A throne was then erected for the sovereign, and twelve stalls for the Knights of the Thistle, and the floor tessellated with variously-coloured marble. A mob, at the Revolution, in revenge for James VII. having used the chapel for Romish worship, unroofed, gutted, and reduced it to a state of ruin. A restoration was attempted, and a stone roof placed over it in 1758; but the roof, being too heavy for the old walls, fell in suddenly in 1768, bringing down part of the walls, and ruining all the recent work of restoration. The pile was then abandoned to neglect, and became a crumbling ruin, choked with rubbish, till 1816, when it was put into orderly condition; and in

1857, in connection with extensive improvement throughout the Palace-yard, was laid much better open than before to public view.

A royal burying-vault was early constructed, near the high altar, in the choir; and after the choir was demolished, a new vault was constructed in the S aisle of the nave, to receive the remains of Scottish kings and princes which had been entombed in the old vault. It eventually received also the remains of Mary of Gueldres, removed to it from Old Trinity College church; and it contains also the ashes of David II., James II., the queen of James II., the third son of James IV., James V., the queen and the second son of James V., the Duke of Albany, and Lord Darnley. There are likewise within the walls the tombs of Hepburn, the last abbot of Holyrood, and of Wishart, the biographer of the great Marquis of Montrose; an interesting recumbent statue of Lord Belhaven, the strenuous opponent of the National Union; and memorials or remains of many other notable persons. Though now a place of gloom and silence, it yet affects the imagination and the heart at once by its historical associations, its architectural features, its monuments, and its picturesque combinations. An interior view of it, under a cloudy sky, and especially in moonlight, is solemnly impressive; and exterior views of it on the N or the E, with a large breadth of it before the eye, and its intricate outline well-defined, are full of character.

A charter of the Abbey, as already extant, of date somewhere between 1143 and 1147, still exists. This gives, among other grants, the canons the privilege of erecting their burgh of Canongate; one of the king's mills of Dean, and the tenth of his other mills at Dean and at Liberton; and likewise the churches of Edinburgh Castle, St Cuthbert, Liberton, Corstorphine, and Airth, with the priories of Blantyre in Clydesdale, St Mary's Isle in Galloway, Rowadill in Ross, and Crusay, Oransay, and Colunsay, in the Hebrides. The canons also held the fishings of the Water of Leith, the privilege of mills at Canonmills, the right to certain sums of money from the exchequer, grants of land in various places, additional to those connected with their churches and priories, and a right of trial by duel and of the water and fire ordeal. Their jurisdiction was very extensive, and of a rather absolute character, if indeed the power of protecting refugee delinquents and criminals from punishment or interference belonged to the Abbey, and was not rather a royal prerogative connected with the Palace. The exercise of that power was known as the right of sanctuary, and extended over all the precincts from the Girth Cross at the foot of Canongate to the utmost limits of the royal park. This power of sanctuary was used, in the Romish times, for shielding every description of offender, but came afterwards to be used only for protecting insolvent debtors, in times especially when the law gave greater powers to creditors than it afterwards did. The refugees within the sanctuary were, for a long time, popularly and satirically called 'Abbey Lairds,' and were made the subject of an old comic song, entitled *The Cock Laird*. A group of old plain houses, called St Ann's Yards, was their principal retreat. These houses stood on ground now within the enclosure on the S side of the Palace, and figure as the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Chronicles of the Canongate*, but were demolished partly in 1850, and wholly in 1857. NE from the Abbey is the old-fashioned suburb of Abbeyhill, which still contains some curious old houses, one of these being the ancient house of *Croft-an-Righ* (*i.e.*, King's Croft), having corbelled turrets and dormer windows, and having at one time an entrance to the Abbey; another was Clockmill House, within an enclosure, and surrounded by fine old trees, some of which still remain, but the house was recently purchased and removed by government, and the grounds added to the Queen's Park.

The Palace, as distinct from the Abbey, was founded by James IV. in 1501; enlarged by James V. in 1528; mostly destroyed, by the English forces under the Earl of Hertford, in 1543; rebuilt, on a much larger scale and in greater splendour, in the immediately following years; mostly destroyed again by fire when occupied by the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell; and partly restored, but mainly reconstructed, by Charles II. on an entirely new plan, after designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, in 1671-79. The contract for the demolition of the old pile of buildings and their reconstruction at this date has recently been discovered. It shows that at 1671 the amount for the work was reckoned at £4200; but that there was a second contract in March 1676 for £324, and a third in July 1676 for £350. The pile of 1528 is still represented by the northern projecting wing of the front range of the existing palace. The Palace erected immediately after 1544 comprised five courts: the first projecting toward the foot of Canongate, and entering from thence through a strong gateway flanked with towers; the second and the third occupying nearly the same ground as the present palace; the fourth and the fifth of small size, and situated to the S. The present Palace consists of the small remaining part of the pile of 1528, and the entire edifice of 1671-79; and has the form of an open quadrangle, enclosing a square court of 94 feet each way. It underwent exterior renovation in 1826, interior improvement in 1842; and was entirely renewed as to the roof of the Palace in the years 1878-80, at a cost of about £5000. It has, all round the S, the E, and the N sides, a uniform three-story elevation, in plain Italian style; presents its main front to the W; and consists there of centre and wings,—the centre a two-story architectural screen, pierced with the entrance doorway, surmounted by a balustrade and by a small clock lantern, with an open, carved, stone cupola in form of an imperial crown. The wings project about 40 feet, rising to the height of three stories, and are flanked by circular cone-capped turrets. In its enclosed court it exhibits an arcade-piazza basement, and three upper ranges of fluted pilasters, successively Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; shows, in the centre of the front toward the W, a pediment charged with a large well-carved sculpture of the royal arms; and contains the royal private apartments, a spacious hall, called the picture gallery, and Queen Mary's apartments. The royal private apartments occupy the S and the E sides, and are reached by a grand staircase from the SE angle of the court. They were formed on a model aggregated from all the older royal residences in Scotland; lay long in a state of great neglect; and, preparatory to the visits of Queen Victoria, were entirely refitted in a style of much elegance. The picture gallery is on the N; measures 150 feet in length, 24 feet in breadth, and about 20 feet in height; is hung with more than one hundred alleged portraits of reputed Scottish kings, all in barbarous style, painted in 1684-86 by the Flemish artist De Witt. There is also a remarkable triptych, painted about 1484, containing portraits of James III. and his queen, Margaret of Denmark, believed to have been originally an altar-piece in the church of the Holy Trinity. This picture gallery was used by Prince Charles Edward, in 1745, for his receptions and balls; and is the place where the Scottish peers elect their representatives for parliament, and where the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland holds his levees. Queen Mary's apartments occupy the extant portion of the pile of 1528, or north-western projection of the present Palace, entering from a stair in the NW angle of the court, and continue in nearly the same condition as when Queen Mary inhabited them. These apartments have such antiquarian associations and curious furnishings that Queen Victoria, at the time of the interior improvements of the Palace, issued a special order to leave them undisturbed. They include a vestibule with some dark stains, fabled to have been made by the blood of David Rizzio; an audience chamber, hung with ancient tapestry, and containing some richly-embroidered chairs, where the famous interviews occurred between Queen Mary and John Knox; and a bed-chamber, containing Queen

Mary's bed and portrait, and portraits of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth.

A critical event in the history of the Palace was the murder of Rizzio in 1566. Few royal personages have occupied it since the time of Queen Mary, and these few only fitfully, and not much in the way of royal administration. James VI., however, resided here for longer or shorter periods at intervals, and he was staying here when he received the tidings of Elizabeth's death, and of his own accession to the throne of England. It was in 1633 the scene of the coronation of Charles I., the last transaction of the kind its walls have witnessed. James VII., before he reached the throne, when only Duke of York, resided here in a species of exile during the times of the Popish plot and the supremacy of the Whig party, and made it odious by his bigotry. The Duke had a habit of perambulating a line of walk in the neighbourhood within the royal park on the E, which, from that circumstance, bore popularly the name of the Duke's Walk. Prince Charles Edward, in the brief period of his presence in Edinburgh, during the rebellion of 1745, held high state in the Palace, in such a style as greatly to delight the Scottish Jacobites. The Duke of Cumberland, after crushing the rebellion on the field of Culloden, and, on his return to the S, occupied the same apartments and the same bed in the Palace which had been occupied by Prince Charles Edward. Charles X. of France twice took up his abode as an exile in these apartments; first, in 1795, when he was Comte d'Artois; and again, in 1830, when driven from his throne by the revolution of that year. George IV., during his brief sojourn at Dalkeith in 1822, held his levees in the picture gallery of Holyrood; and Queen Victoria made similar use of it in 1842. Queen Victoria with her family used to spend two nights in the royal private apartments of the Palace, on her way to and from Balmoral in each of most of the years from 1850 till 1861; and she occupied them during parts of three consecutive days in October of the last of these years, along with the Prince Consort, a short time before his death, when he laid the foundation-stones of the new General Post Office and the National Museum of Science and Art. The enthusiasm of the citizens, on each of the occasions of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort's visits, was fervid and universal; great multitudes standing along the whole route from the royal private railway station at St Margaret's to the Palace, as well as on the adjacent heights, to greet them with shouts of loyalty, and make their progress through the park an imperial ovation. The Prince of Wales inhabited the Palace during the session of his attendance at Edinburgh University; and Queen Victoria, though she ceased to frequent it for many years after the death of Prince Albert, is now again paying occasional visits to the old Palace, and she remained in August 1881 for three days and two nights, on the occasion of the great review of Scottish Volunteers.

The site of the Palace with the surrounding grounds is low and level. It is immediately E of the convergence of the Calton and Cowgate ravines, amid all the Old Town's natural drainage, and closely adjoining the dingy and malodorous tail of the Canongate; and was for long and until lately well-nigh choked by old erections and encumbrances on and around the Palace-yard. A series of improvements was commenced in 1851, and prolonged till 1862, which effected advantageous clearances, and introduced or created important amenities. A spacious carriage-way was formed from Abbeyhill southward across the W side of the Palace-yard to a new entrance into the Royal Park, this carriage-way bisecting an enclosed area on the N side of the Palace-yard, and of the Abbey-ruins known as Queen Mary's Garden; another extensive area, situated on the S side of the Palace, and partly occupied by the old dingy houses of St Ann's Yards, was cleared and handsomely railed off and embellished; a considerable section of the Royal Park, south-eastward, eastward, and north-eastward of the

Palace, was conjoined with these two areas to form a private royal garden or home park, and enclosed along the S and E sides by lofty walls; a range of offices, comprising guard-house, royal mews, and other conveniences, was erected in a castellated style along the W side of the Palace-yard; the surface of the yard and of much of the adjacent ground was all relaid; the drainage there and all around was reconstructed or amended; and a vast amount of improvement was, at the same time, effected on the adjacent grounds, drives, and entrances of the Royal Park. A curious appendage to the Palace, in Queen Mary's time and earlier, was a lions' den, a small embellished enclosure adjoining one of the windows on the N, but it has entirely disappeared. Another curious object associated with Queen Mary's name is a sun-dial, situated in the vicinity of the lions' den, which still stands a few yards E of the new carriage-way from Abbeyhill, has a graduated octagonal base, and rises into a well-formed ornamental head. A lodge, called Queen Mary's bath, formerly adjoined the W entrance to Queen Mary's Garden; it looks now, in consequence of the bisection of the garden by the new carriage-way, as if isolated, toward the W on the street-line of the reach of Abbeyhill toward the foot of Canongate, and is a small, squat, irregularly outlined tower, originally ornate, but afterwards weather-worn. When under repair about 1852, there was found, in the sarking of its roof, a richly inlaid ancient dagger, supposed to have been stuck there by the murderers of Rizzio on their escape from the Palace. A series of pointed arches in a high blank wall on the S side of thoroughfare from the Palace-yard to Canongate, belonged to a Gothic porch and archway built about 1490, and serving for some time as the outer entrance to the Abbey. The edificed space southward from that thoroughfare, all between the Palace-yard and Horse Wynd, and now mainly occupied by the new guard-house and royal mews, was the site of the ancient mint, the offices of the chancellor, the residence of Rizzio, the residence of Francis Lord Napier, and the ancient royal mews. A standing sandstone statue of Queen Victoria, on an ornamental pedestal, with sculptured groups of figures, from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie, was erected in the centre of the Palace-yard in 1850, but it was removed in 1857. An ornamental fountain now occupies its site, which was erected, at a cost of £1700, in 1859 after designs by Mr Matheson, being a restoration of a ruined fountain in Linlithgow Palace. It has three ranges of statuettes, representing, in the highest range, four old Canongate heralds; in the middle range, Rizzio, Queen Elizabeth, the old town drummer of Linlithgow, Lady Crawford, the Earl of Stair, Queen Mary, Sir John Cope, and Arabella of France; in the lowest range, the Duke of Sussex, George Buchanan, etc., together with heads of Shakespeare, Oliver Cromwell, Edward I. of England, and other celebrated persons. (See *The History of the Abbey, Palace, and Chapel Royal of Holyroodhouse, with an Account of the Sanctuary for Insolvent Debtors*, Edinb. 1821; D. Laing's *Historical Description of the Altar-piece in the reign of James III. of Scotland, and belonging to Her Majesty in the Palace of Holyrood*, Edinb. 1857.)

The Royal Park extends from the Palace eastward to the vicinity of Jock's Lodge, south-eastward to Duddingston, and south-south-westward to the vicinity of Newington; comprehends Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, part of St Leonard's Hill, and a diversity of slope, hollow, and plane around these heights. It measures, in circumference, nearly 5 miles, and, according as the reigning sovereign is a king or a queen, is called the King's Park or the Queen's Park. It continued, for ages after the erection of the Abbey, to be natural forest. It was first enclosed and improved by James V.; received rich embellishments in the time of Queen Mary, but lost them by devastation in the time of Cromwell; passed from Charles I. to Sir James Hamilton and his heirs, who rented it off to tenants; and, in 1844, was re-purchased by the Crown for £30,674, put under the management of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and thereafter subjected to extensive re-improvement.

A large marsh in it was drained; rough portions of surface were levelled; unsightly objects were removed; portions of its plains were worked into fine sward; and a grand carriage-drive round all its circuit, not far from its margin, was formed. This drive passes over a great diversity of ground; commands, in reaches, or brief glimpses, a splendid variety of both near and distant views; and, except during night or at late hours, is freely open to the public; the entire park, however, also is always open to pedestrians. The park, in fact, is practically a recreation ground for the citizens, nor is it shut or placed under any restriction during the presence of the Sovereign at Holyrood. A belt of plantation was begun to be formed in the latter part of 1870, which extends along its western border from near the entrance at the Palace-yard to the vicinity of St Leonard's Hill, following the line of carriage-drive, and consists of elm, oak, beech, and other trees brought from the grounds of Linlithgow Palace, and is protected by a light iron-railing. The question has often been discussed whether clumps and belts of trees would embellish Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags, or whether they would not rather mar the bold, salient, and striking features of these grand romantic heights.

Parliament Square.—Parliament Close, the original of Parliament Square, took its name from the erection in 1631-36 of the Parliament House. It comprised only a small area on the S side of St Giles' Church, communicating by narrow passages with High Street and Lawnmarket; and is, even in its present form, and under its present name of Parliament Square, not much longer than St Giles' Church, and scarcely half as broad as it is long. The space occupied by it, together with more on the southward slope, open to the Cowgate, was at first a burying-ground, the most ancient of any note in the city, which had at length, on its lower part, a chapel of the Holy Rood, and, at its NW corner, the residences of the St Giles clergy, and it was used exclusively as such till the end of the 16th century, at which time—in 1566 it was, by gift of Queen Mary—the public burying-place was transferred to the neighbourhood of Greyfriars' monastery across the valley, under the name ere long of the Greyfriars' Churchyard. About that time it became a pedestrian thoroughfare, a public lounge for the lackey sort mainly, and a place of crowded resort noisy with litigants. It was used, in 1617, as the scene of a splendid banquet to James VI., on occasion of his return to Scotland; and, about the time of the erection of the Parliament House, was largely appropriated by a heterogeneous array of buildings, devoted variously to trade, law business, and civil administration. A congeries of low booths, in particular, was constructed along so much of it as to leave only narrow openings past the ends of St Giles' Church; and this, except what continued for long after to cluster around the wall of St Giles', was soon superseded by a curious and very lofty range of buildings, which was more or less destroyed by great fires in 1676, 1700, and 1824, and afterwards either modified in its own structure, or succeeded by new buildings. A description of it as it existed in its most characteristic period, says: 'On the S was a tenement towering to the clouds, containing above a dozen stories, all densely peopled by a respectable class of citizens; on the E was a land with a piazza walk under which was situated John's Coffee House, the resort of Dr Pitcairn and other wits of the day; and further on were the shops of the principal jewellers and booksellers, wherein were wont to congregate daily the great and learned of the land.' On the E side of the square stood John's Coffee House, Sir William Forbes's Bank, and the printshop of Kay, the delineator of the famous *Portraits*. Now, however, the square is a quiet dignified recess; has, on the northern part of its E side, the police buildings, and in the northern part of the W side, the end façade of the Signet library; and is edificed, on the rest of the E and W sides, and along all the S side, by a uniform façade on the buildings of the Exchequer Office, the Court of Session, and the Parliament House.

The police buildings present a northern elevation to

High Street, and a western one to Parliament Square; they were erected in 1849, in plain, neat Italian style, with little of ornamental feature, and were enlarged and improved in 1875 at a cost of nearly £3000. They had previously a plain main entrance from High Street, and now have it from Parliament Square; and are very extensive, and contain excellent accommodation for the ordinary police business, and for courts, collecting, and superintendence. The uniform range of façade, belonging to the Exchequer Office and the Court of Session, is partly the original front of modern buildings, and partly a new front to old ones. Its basement story is 20 feet high, rusticated and pierced with semicircular arches so as to form arcade-piazzas; its central part projects several feet, and is surmounted by a handsome hexastyle Doric portico; its two retiring portions, instead of being angles, are curves; these portions, together with portions of the E side and the W side, have columns and open galleries uniform with those of the portico, and supporting a continuous cornice; and the crown of the entire wall is surmounted by a balustrade and six sphinxes. The portion formerly occupied by the Union Bank at the E corner, it is now proposed to utilise as an additional court-room for jury trials, and partly to provide better accommodation for certain of the public departments, such as Her Majesty's Work Office, etc.; offices will also be provided here for the Under Secretary of State for Scotland. The Court of Session buildings occupy large portions of both the S and the W sides of the square, and extend far back on the slope toward the S; have a height of 40 feet in the front and of 60 feet in the rear, a breadth of 60 feet at the narrowest part and of 98 feet at the widest part, and a total length of 133 feet. They were mainly erected in 1631-40 at a cost of £14,600, receiving their present front in 1808; cannot now be distinguished in front from the contiguous modern buildings, but are markedly distinguishable and very salient in the rear. They have undergone, at various periods, some additions and extensive renovations or alterations; and they include the court-room of the High Court of Justiciary, large modern elegant court-rooms of the First and Second Divisions of the Court of Session, smaller court-rooms of the Lords Ordinary, and the great hall of Parliament House.

The great hall was the principal portion of the erection of 1631-40, costing £11,600; it was built for the use of Parliament, which had previously held its sittings in the Tolbooth, and served that purpose till the Union in 1707. It was long detached from the other buildings, having an open area to the E and the S; with very plain walls, surmounted by an ornate parapet, and flanked by ogee-roofed turrets, and was furnished with a throne for the sovereign, seats for the peers and bishops, forms for county and burgh representatives, a pulpit for the use of preachers, and a small gallery for the accommodation of visitors. This hall is now an almost unfurnished area, serving as a waiting-room for the practitioners of the courts, a magnificent promenade, and a lounge for visitors; and exhibits, during session, a scene of great bustle and animation. It had, for a long time, fittings at its sides for the business of the Lords Ordinary; communicates, at the S end, with all the present court-rooms; retains the dimensions and some of the features which belonged to it in the times of the Scottish parliament; and measures 122 feet in length and 49 in breadth and 60 in height. It has a beautiful oak floor and roof—the latter arched and trussed similarly to the roof of Westminster Hall; is pierced, on the W side, by four windows, much improved in 1870; has, in the S end, a large ornamental window of stained-glass, by Kaulbach, inserted at a cost of about £2500, representing the foundation of the Court by James V. in 1532; contains statues of Lords Forbes, Melville, Blair, Dundas, Boyle, Jeffrey, and Cockburn; and was the scene of three splendid banquets—the first, in 1656, to General Monk and his officers—the second, in 1680, to James, Duke of York, afterwards James VII. —the third, in 1822, to George IV. The statue of Lord President Forbes of Culloden is by Roubillac, and was

erected in 1752; represents the judge in his robes resting on his left arm and uplifting his right; and is an exquisite work of art. The statue of the first Viscount Melville in white marble was erected in 1811, and is by Chantrey. That of Lord President Blair was also erected in 1811, and is likewise by Chantrey, but wants gracefulness in disposition; that of Lord President Dundas, in 1819, a recumbent figure, also by Chantrey; of Lord President Boyle, in 1841, which is by Steell; of Lord Jeffrey, in 1850, likewise by Steell; and that of Lord Cockburn, in 1854, by Brodie. The hall contains also fine portraits of Lord Advocate Dundas, Lord Justice-Clerk Hope, Lords Robertson, Colonsay, Abercromby, and of Professor Bell; also a full length portrait of Lord Brougham, as chancellor of the university, by Macnee.

The *Advocates Library* occupies a group of buildings, partly beneath the Parliament House, partly projecting westward from it, has rear-fronts towards George IV. Bridge, with access thence, and is accessible also by flights of steps from a door at the NW curve of Parliament Square. Erected with reference solely to accommodation, and without any proper public frontage, the library stood here originally amid a mass of narrow old lanes, on ground much lower than that of the open area of Parliament Square. It presents to George IV. Bridge a somewhat unsightly appearance, though that is relieved by modern decoration; and it has long been designed to have an elegant extension, with main frontage and grand entrance in that quarter. It includes two noble and very elegant rooms, on different floors, with busts or other sculptures of George II., Baron Hume, Lord Erskine, Lord Jeffrey, Lord Rutherfurd, and Sir Walter Scott, and with portraits of Sir George Mackenzie, Lord Presidents Spottiswood, Forbes, and Lockhart, as well as other famous lawyers. The library originally occupied apartments in a group of lofty old houses in the south-eastern vicinity of Parliament Square, where the library was founded by Sir George Mackenzie in 1682, and where it made a narrow escape from utter destruction by a great fire. It is one of *five* libraries entitled to a copy of every book published in Great Britain; contains upwards of 250,000 printed volumes, about 2000 manuscripts, and a varied collection of literary curiosities. Of these there may be mentioned a manuscript Bible of St Jerome's translation, believed to have been written in the eleventh century, and known to have been used as the conventual copy in the abbey of Dunfermline; a copy, in two volumes, of the first printed Bible by Faust and Guttenburg, printed in bold black letter, and supposed to be worth over £3000; the Gospels, in the Tamul language, written upon dried leaves or weeds; five parchment copies, in MS., of the National Covenant of 1638, with the actual signatures of Rothes, Montrose, Loudon, and others; letters of Mary Queen of Scots; the Woodrow manuscripts; the first stereotype plates; the original manuscript of *Waverley*, ancient classics, etc. Among the chief librarians have been Thomas Ruddiman, David Hume, Adam Ferguson, Dr Irving, and Samuel Halkett, and it is very liberally accessible to visitors. That part of the library beneath the Parliament House included at one time the Star Chamber and a State prison, and was long called the Laigh Parliament House. It comprised several apartments, all inconvenient, dark, and ill-ventilated, but these underwent sweeping improvement in 1870-71, and are now all one hall, measuring about 130 feet in length, 45 in width, and 20 in height, divided from end to end along the centre by a series of plain optagon stone piers with intermediate arches.

The *Signet Library* adjoins Parliament House on the N, and extends to the W. It presents uniform elevations, in the Grecian style, of two stories, to Parliament Square and County Square; has a lower apartment, 170 feet long, 40 wide, and 22 high, with two rows of Corinthian pillars and open arches dividing it into unequal sections; and includes a splendid staircase, adorned with busts and portraits of eminent lawyers, leading to an upper hall of magnificent character, probably the largest and most superb of its kind in Scotland, erected at a cost of £25,000, which belonged once to the Faculty of Advocates, but passed from them by purchase. The library contains about 65,800 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and tracts; it was begun to be collected about the middle of last century; and is peculiarly rich in works on topography, antiquities, biography, and British and Irish history. It is maintained entirely by the contributions of the Writers to the Queen's Signet; and, like the Advocates Library, is liberally accessible to visitors. Its upper apartment measures 142 feet in length and 42 in breadth, has a richly-panelled arched ceiling, supported by 24 pillars and 36 pilasters in Corinthian style, and is divided by the pillars into three compartments, the central one crowned by a cupola. It is enriched with oil-paintings of Apollo, the Muses, and well-known historians, philosophers, and poets, and was used as a drawing-room by George IV. on the day of the banquet in Parliament House. For about forty years the venerable scholar, the late David Laing, was its chief librarian.

Judicial Buildings.—A gloomy edifice which served successively as a parliament hall, a justiciary court, and a metropolitan prison, stood along the junction of High Street and Lawnmarket; extended, in oblong form, from E to W; and was separated from the northern house-line by a roadway 14 feet wide, and from the NW corner of St Giles' Church by a narrow lane for pedestrians. It eventually bore the name of Old Tolbooth, and figures in one of the most famous of Sir Walter Scott's novels as the 'Heart of Midlothian.' It comprised three structures —eastern, middle, and western; and, on account of its greatly obstructing the thoroughfare, was all demolished in 1817, the gate, with the keys, being given to Sir Walter Scott, and placed by him in Abbotsford. The eastern structure was built about 1468; consisted of a massive square tower of polished stone, with four main stories and an attic, and with a spiral stair; had a character resembling a strong Border fortalice; and was originally the residence of the dean or provost of St Giles' collegiate church. The middle structure was built in 1561, by order of Queen Mary, on the site of an ancient tolbooth; was a plain oblong pile of rubble work; and, like the eastern structure, had four main stories and an attic. The western structure was built at a much later period; was of comparatively small size, and only two stories high; and had a flat roof for public executions. The eastern structure, from first to last the chief scene of historical interest, formed, in the 16th century, the scene of the councils of state, the supreme courts of justice, and several great parliaments; was the place of the queen's councils, in 1572, at the period of her sharpest contest with her nobles; witnessed, in 1596, the origination of the tumult which drove the king from the city; and was afterwards used as a lower prison for debtors, an upper prison for criminals, and a surmounting strong box for the worst of convicts. The ground floor of nearly the entire pile was eventually converted into shops, and the upper parts of the middle structure came to be used mainly as a debtor's prison. The central part of the site is now indicated by the figure of a heart in the causeway.

The County Hall stands at right angles with the western extremity of the Signet Library, and presents a main front to County Square, an ornamental side front to Lawnmarket, and (being erected while tall tenements screened it to the W) a very plain rear front to George IV. Bridge. It was built in 1817, after a design by Archibald Elliot, at a cost of £15,000. The main front was modelled after the temple of Erectheus at Athens; has a main entrance from a lofty and very broad platform, reached by a flight of steps; and is adorned with four large, fine, fluted columns, surmounted by a pediment. The court-room measures 43½ feet in length, 29 in width, and 26 in height, and has a gallery at the S end. The room for the county meetings measures 50 feet in length, 26½ in width, and 26 in height, and is very handsome. In the hall is a statue by Chantrey of Lord Chief Baron Dundas. The Sheriff-Court Buildings

stand on the E side of George IV. Bridge immediately N of the bridge's open arches; were erected in 1866-68, after designs by David Bryce, at a cost of more than £44,000; are in the Italian style, with considerable ornature; have a very lofty rear elevation, and an imposing front one; and contain ample accommodation for the sheriff's court and for the offices of the various functionaries. The City Council-Room and the Burgh Court-Room are in the Royal Exchange buildings.

Exchanges.—The Royal Exchange stands on the N side of High Street, nearly opposite the E end of St Giles' Church. The foundation-stone having been laid with full masonic honours, by Provost Drummond as grand-master, on the 13th of September 1753, it was, after some delay, completed in 1761 at a cost of £31,457, and occasioned the removal of several ancient lanes and ruinous houses. It has the form of an open quadrangle, or of a square with open court, and measures 111 feet from E to W, 182 feet from S to N, and 86 feet by 96 in the open court, and stands on such a slope northward that, while the end parts in its front elevation have a height of 60 feet, all the rear elevation has a height of 100 feet. The S side, except at the ends, that is, co-extensively with the breadth of the court, consists of a range of seven archways, about 25 feet high, adorned with balustrade and vases, and roofed with a platform. The central archway is open, and forms the entrance to the court; but the other archways are built up and constructed into shops. Two wings extend northward from the end of the archways, are 60 feet high on the street-line, and have a length of 131 feet to the front line of the main building in rear of the court. The building is faced at the basement by an arcade-piazza; rises into view from the street over the front range with archway; and is adorned in its central part with four Corinthian pilasters, surmounted by a pediment, sculptured with the city arms. The edifice contains the City Council Chamber, the Lord Provost's apartments, the Burgh Court-Room, and a variety of offices connected with the public affairs of the city; it has a hanging stair 20 feet square and 60 feet deep, ascending to its upper floors; and, in 1871, underwent extensive interior alterations—improving the chief apartments. The ancient convention of royal burghs holds its sittings in the Council Chamber yearly. This convention, which is now little other than a Chamber of Commerce, is a representative assembly, consisting of two deputies from each burgh, and is presided over by the Lord Provost for the time being. A proposal was made in the early part of 1871 to reface, in an ornamental style, the N front of the edifice, so as to improve its dingy appearance as seen from the New Town; but this was not carried into effect.

The Corn Exchange stands on the S side of the Grassmarket, towards the W end; was erected in 1849, after a design by Mr Cousin, at a cost of nearly £20,000; and is a massive and elegant structure in the Italian style, well suited to its site and uses. Its façade comprises a main front of three stories, 98 feet long and 60 feet high, and two small wings recessed 13 feet from the line of the main front, both of them containing staircases, and the western one surmounted by a bell-tower. The doorway is adorned with two rustic Doric columns; the windows have ornate mouldings, and are varied in design in all the three stories. The portion of the edifice equal in height to the façade extends only so far as to contain the vestibule; and the main part for business, in which the sample-bags of grain are ranged in line for inspection, extends to the rear over a distance of 152 feet. It has an elevation and an outline similar to those of a railway station; and is lighted entirely from the roof, in a triple arrangement of patent tile-glass, supported by two rows of metal pillars. The Corn Exchange is often used for great public meetings, political, municipal, and miscellaneous.

Banks.—The Bank of Scotland, established in 1695, stands terraced on the northern slope of the Old Town hill. It presents its entrance-front, or rather the middle portions of that front, to the S extension of Bank Street,

looking toward George IV. Bridge, and its rear-front, rising from a lofty arched substructure, conspicuously and picturesquely, to East Princes Street Gardens contributing an additional feature to the Old Town, being seen from most of Princes Street. It was originally built in 1806, after a design by Richard Crichton, at a cost of £75,000, and underwent restoration, reconstruction, and an addition to the extent of two wings in 1868-70, after designs by David Bryce. It is in the Italian style, originally somewhat plain, but now highly ornate; and comprises campanile towers, a great central dome, and surmounting pieces of statuary. It has, on the apex of its central dome, a graceful but diminutive-looking figure of Fame, cast in zinc, and gilt, and measures 175 feet in length of façade, 55 feet in height of its front façade, 90 feet in height of its campanile towers, and 112 feet in total height from the pavement at its front in Bank Street to the top of its dome.

The new Union Bank, built in lieu of former premises below the Exchequer Chambers in Parliament Square, stands on the S side of George Street, a little E of Frederick Street. It was erected near the end of 1874; is in ornate Italian style, after designs by David Bryce; and with a frontage of more than 100 feet, extends backward to Rose Street Lane. It rises from a sunk basement to a height of three stories, crowned with attics; is screened from the pavement by a handsome stone balustrade; presents three Ionic porticos at separate entrances; shows, on the first and the second floors, ranges of nine windows, each flanked with richly-headed pilasters, and surmounted by a triangular pediment; and terminates, on the wall head, in a bold cornice, supporting a balustrade. It contains a magnificent telling-room, fully 80 feet long and nearly 50 wide; and is arranged, through all the interior, in a style of commodious elegance. The Clydesdale Bank stands at the E corner of George Street and North Hanover Street, with its principal front to George Street, but a longer front to North Hanover Street. It was erected in 1842 for the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, now extinct; is adorned with Corinthian pillars and pilasters, and with handsome stone balcony; and has an elegant and commodious interior. The Commercial Bank, established in 1810, stands on the S side of George Street, midway between Hanover Street and St Andrew Square; was built in 1847 after designs by David Rhind; and has a façade 95 feet long, with profusely decorated windows, and a superb Corinthian portico. It is entered through a lofty spacious vestibule, surrounded by a gallery, adorned with tiers resting on Ionic columns, and lighted from a panelled roof, supported by Corinthian columns rising in the same line with the columns supporting the gallery; and has a telling-room 90 feet long and 50 wide, with dome roof supported by Corinthian columns, the entire entablature and dome enriched with flowing ornaments in alto-relief. The portico on the façade rises from the platform of a flight of steps, with 6 fluted columns 35 feet high, and with bold, graceful, well-relieved capitals; the entablature is 9 feet broad; the pediment measures 15½ feet from base to apex; and the tympanum is filled with a sculptural embodiment in high relief, from the chisel of A. Handyside Ritchie, of commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural enterprise. The group of statuary comprises a central figure of Caledonia on a pedestal, supported at the sides by figures of Prudence, Ceres, Agriculture, Commerce, Enterprise, Manufactures, Mechanical Science, and Learning; this group is also figured on the notes of the Bank.

The National Bank, established in 1825, stands on the E side of St Andrew Square, at the corner of West Register Street. It was originally a large private mansion, one of the earliest aristocratic structures of the New Town; underwent rearward enlargement in 1868; and is exteriorly a plain edifice, but interiorly commodious and handsome. The British Linen Company's Bank, established in 1746, stands on the E side of St Andrew Square, immediately N of the National Bank; was built in 1852, after designs by David Bryce,

at a cost of £30,000; and is a magnificent edifice, in a rich variety of the Palladian style. Its front shows a rusticated basement story and two upper stories, and is about 60 feet high. The windows of the basement story are plain; those of the second story have decorated pediments and carved trusses, the tympanums filled with sculpture; while those of the third story have small balconies supported on carved consoles and massive wreaths of ash-leaves, suspended by rosettes at the top of the architraves. Six fluted Corinthian columns rise from the basement to the height of about 31 feet, inclusive of their pedestals; and all stand in individual isolation, like those of the triumphal arches at Rome. A balustrade, about 4 feet high, on the top of the basement cornice, runs between the pedestals. The entablature of the columns is about 7 feet high, has a finely sculptured frieze in alto-relief, and is recessed from the sides of each column to nearly the face of the wall. Six statues, each 8 feet high, from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie, representing Agriculture, Mechanics, Architecture, Industry, Commerce, and Navigation, stand on the entablature over the columns. A balustrade, about 7 feet high, on the top of the wall, perpendicular with its face, runs behind the statues. The interior of the building is entered by a flight of steps, and by a lobby 15 feet wide. The telling-room is a splendid cruciform saloon, 74 feet by 69, lighted by a cupola 30 feet in diameter, and 50 feet high. The floor is a brilliant mosaic of encaustic tiles; the roof is supported by eight Corinthian columns and twenty-four Corinthian pilasters, their pedestals of marble, their shafts of polished Peterhead syenite, their capitals of bronze; and a panelled arrangement beneath the cupola contains allegorical figures of Mechanics, Science, Poetry, and History, and busts of the founder of the Bank of England, George Buchanan, Adam Smith, Fletcher of Saltoun, Lord Kames, Dr Duncan, Napier of Merchiston, Sir Walter Scott, Professor Wilson, Rennie, Watt, and Wilkie. The proprietors' room is in the second story, and measures 54 feet in length, 22 in breadth, and 18½ in height. The Royal Bank, established in 1727, stands at the head of an enclosed and paved recess on the E side of St Andrew Square, immediately N of the British Linen Company's Bank, and directly confronting George Street. It was originally the town mansion of Sir Lawrence Dundas, the ancestor of the Earl of Zetland; was built, after a design by Sir William Chambers, on the model of a villa near Rome; and passed by sale to the Board of Trade, and afterwards to the Royal Bank. It presents a neat front, with four Corinthian pilasters, surmounted by a pediment, with a sculpture of the royal arms. All the banks have sub-offices in different parts throughout the whole city.

Insurance Offices.—The Life Association Office stands in Princes Street, nearly opposite the Mound, and was built in 1855-58. It is a splendid edifice, rising to the height of three double stories, each with main lights and attics, and having a width proportionate to its height; and looks, at first sight, as if covered all over its façade with colonnades and sculptures. The basement story is in rusticated Doric, and has a grand central archway, the second is Ionic, and the third Corinthian; the basement story being divided from the second, and the second from the third, by a cornice and a balustrade. Both of the upper stories have ranges of columns between the windows, and pairs of small pillars adjoining the sides of the main lights; and these lights are recessed and arched, and have spaces over them filled with elaborate sculptures. Only a part of the edifice is occupied by the Life Association; and the rest is disposed in shops, a hotel, and rented offices. The Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Office is on the W side of St Andrew Square, at the corner of Rose Street. It was built in 1848 by the Western Bank Company, stood a considerable time unoccupied after that Company's failure in 1857, and was then sold to its present owners at a price greatly below its original cost. It is a large, elegant, symmetrical edifice in the Florentine style, with screen balustrade, neat porch, handsome window-mouldings, and heavy projecting roof. The Scottish Provident Institution, on the S side of St Andrew Square, a little E of St David Street, was erected in 1867, and is an elegant edifice in Italian style. The Standard Insurance Company's Office, on the N side of George Street, near St Andrew Square, has a neat attached Corinthian portico, showing on the tympanum a group of sculpture by Steele, representing the parable of the Ten Virgins. The Caledonian Insurance Company's Office stands in the same line of street a little further W, and has four beautiful Corinthian columns, with massive entablature. The Edinburgh Life Insurance Company's Office is on the S side of George Street, a little E of Hanover Street, and was formerly partly occupied by the Antiquarian Museum. It has Doric features and two porches in its basement story, Corinthian features in its second story, and a massive cornice and a balustrade on its summit. The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's Office stands in Princes Street, to the E of Hanover Street, and has a neat, projected basement story, surmounted by a statue of St Andrew with his cross. The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company occupy the handsome building formerly used as Douglas' Hotel in St Andrew Square. There are no fewer than about 80 other insurance offices, many, however, being merely branches, having their headquarters elsewhere, but some of their buildings are highly ornamental.

Post Office.—The Post Office occupied formerly part of the buildings on the S side of Waterloo Place, contiguous to the E side of Regent Bridge, and was distinguished from the other adjoining edifices mainly by a spacious open porch, and by being surmounted with a a sculpture in relief of the royal arms. It was built in 1819 at a cost of £15,000; underwent sweeping changes in the interior of its basement story after its relinquishment for post office uses, and is now occupied as an hotel. The new Post Office stands at the E corner of Princes Street and North Bridge, and occupies the sites of the old Theatre Royal and of Shakespeare Square. The foundation-stone was laid on 23 Oct. 1861 by the late Prince Consort, almost the last public act of his life; and it was opened for business in May 1866. It cost, inclusive of the site, about £120,000, and is a magnificent edifice, in a moderately rich type of the Italian style, after designs by Robert Matheson. It forms an imperfect quadrangle; measures 140 feet in breadth from E to W, 160 along the E side, and 180 in length along the W side; includes a central open area, measuring 54 feet by 30; and has three exposed fronts toward respectively the N, the W, and the S. The N front, toward Princes Street, is the principal one, and contains the public entrance; faces a pavement 43 feet wide, composed of large beautiful slabs, with a broad flight of outside steps ascending to a chastely decorated vestibule, measuring 34 feet by 32; and consists of a recessed centre two stories high, and massive tower-like wings three stories high. The recessed centre is pierced with three lofty circular-headed arches, resting on massive piers, and giving entrance to the vestibule; has, on each side of the basement story, a window of a character corresponding to the entrance arches; shows, in the upper story, five windows with balustrades in front, and with alternately circular and angular pediments; and is decorated with single Corinthian columns, flanking the windows. The basement story of each wing is rusticated, and contains three richly moulded circular-headed windows; the second story rises over an enriched belt course, contains in each of the exposed sides three balustraded windows with alternately circular and angular pediments, and is adorned with pairs of Corinthian columns flanking the central window, and surmounted by a massive circular pediment extending into the third story; and the third story has circular-headed windows, with moulded architraves and imposts, and divided by pairs of pilasters. The W front is entirely similar to the N front, with the exception that it has no vestibule. The S front is recessed like the N and the W fronts, but is three stories high from the street-line, and, in conse-

quence of rapid slope of the site, rises 125 feet in height from the foundation; so that, as seen from below the bridge, it presents a very commanding appearance. A massive cornice and balustrades surmount all the three fronts, and the balustrades are intersected at intervals by pedestals supporting ornamental vases. The number of Corinthian columns on the N and W fronts is 68; each being 16 feet high, and consisting of a single stone. The interior contains spacious saloons and numerous apartments, constructed in excellent adaptation to the business of the office; is everywhere well lighted and ventilated; and has ample accommodation, not only for the present business of the office, but also for almost any increase which may eventually arise. There are 3 branch offices, with working staffs, at 71 George Street, 2 Lynedoch Place, and 41 South Clerk Street; and there are also throughout the city nearly 80 pillar posts and receiving offices, of the latter of which about 15 are telegraph stations, and 30 money order and savings' bank offices.

A Telephonic Company has its head office in Frederick Street, with several branch stations throughout the city.

Register House.—The General Register House of Scotland not only contains the registers of sasines, inhibitions, and adjudications, but also the national records, the official writings of the clerks and extractors of the Court of Session, Jury Court, Court of Justiciary, the Great and Privy Seal, the Chancery, the Lord Lyon's office, and of the Bill Chamber, and the duplicate registrations of births, marriages, and deaths. The ancient national records were destroyed by Edward I. and by Cromwell; while those of later date, prior to the building of the Register House, were almost inaccessible, lay constantly exposed to risk of destruction by fire, and suffered much injury from damp. The Register House was erected both for the safe keeping of these records and for the depositing of property documents, in such arrangement that they could be promptly found when wanted. The records of the proceedings in suits determined by the Court of Session to the year 1868, and the original deeds and protests registered for preservation till that year, occupied the shelving of twenty-one distinct apartments in the Register House, and were likely to accumulate in increasing ratio; while the volumes containing other records affecting property, chiefly folios, amounted in the same year to no fewer than 42,835, and it was anticipated that they would have an annual average increase of not fewer than 490. The general register of sasines began on 1 Jan. 1869 to be conducted on a new arrangement, comprising so many as thirty-five separate series.

The Register House, till 1860, was only one building, but it now includes two additional ones, completed in respectively 1860 and 1871. The original Register House stands at the E end of Princes Street, opposite North Bridge; was built partly in 1774-76, partly in 1822-26, after designs by Robert Adam, in the Italian style, and cost about £80,000. An elegant curtain wall, on each side of a central, spacious, double flight of steps, divides a space in front of it from the street; it stood originally at a distance of 40 feet from the façade, but was brought nearer and considerably improved, in 1850. The double flight of steps has handsome balustrades, and leads up to the principal entrance. The front of the edifice is 200 feet long, has a basement story mostly concealed by the structures in front of it, and two upper stories full in view, and is ornamented from end to end with a beautiful Corinthian entablature. It projects slightly in its central portion, and is adorned there with four Corinthian pilasters surmounted by a pediment, in form of an attached portico; has, in the tympanum of the pediment, a sculpture of the royal arms; and is crowned, in a slightly projecting part at each end, by a clock-turret, terminating in a cupola and vane. The two flanks, E and W, are of the same length as the front, but have little ornament. A circular court is in the centre of the edifice, measures 50 feet in diameter, and is surmounted or canopied by a dome; and a saloon is there, 50 feet in diameter, balconied all round with a railed gallery, sending off communications into 23 subordinate departments, and lighted from the top by a window 15 feet in diameter. The rest of the interior is partly arranged into nearly 100 small arched apartments on each of the upper floors, leading off from long corridors; and also containing small rooms for the use of functionaries connected with the supreme courts, and larger apartments for the stowage of registers. A statue of George III., in white marble, by the Hon. Mrs Damer, is in a recess of the dome. The second Register House stands immediately behind the original one, partly in direct rear of it, partly fronting the thoroughfare of West Register Street. It was erected in 1857-60 at a cost of £26,440, and is approached and entered through a railed enclosure from West Register Street. It forms a quadrangular pile, much smaller than the original edifice, but in a similar style of architecture, though considerably more ornate; and is mainly occupied with the department of duplicate registrations of births, marriages, and deaths. The third edifice stands behind the first, and to the E of the second, and cannot well be seen except from East Register Street. It is connected with the first by a stone corridor, 40 feet in length, and was erected in 1869-71, after a design by Mr Matheson, at a cost of about £8000. It serves entirely for record volumes, and is a circular structure, 55 feet in diameter and 65 in height, surmounted by a dome, and lighted entirely from windows in the dome. Eight massive piers, at regular intervals, project from the general line of the exterior wall; a dado course divides the elevation into lower and upper sections; the projecting piers in the lower section are rusticated, and the interspaces are plain; both the piers and the interspaces in the upper section are relieved with deeply moulded panelling; a cornice and a balustrade go round the wall head; and the dome rises thence to the height of 20 feet, and is divided into panelled compartments, corresponding to those of the walls.

Prisons.—The Old Tolbooth, demolished in 1817, has already been noticed in the section on judicial buildings. A guard-house erected in the time of Charles II. for the Old Town guard, with a dungeon or black-hole at its W end for the incarceration of unruly persons, stood on the S side of the upper part of High Street. It presented an unsightly appearance, being a huge structure encumbering the thoroughfare; yet, notwithstanding its ugliness and obstructiveness, it was not taken down till about the year 1787. A small prison of modern date, called the Lock-up, stands contiguous to the rear of Parliament House, and was occupied by criminals the night before their execution. It was remodelled and legalised in 1857, and serves chiefly as an adjunct to the Justiciary Court for the temporary accommodation of criminals at the time of their trial, and it is not permitted to detain any one in it longer than ten days at a time. The main prison stands on the SW shoulder of Calton Hill, extending from the E end of the S side of Waterloo Place, along Regent Road, occupying the crown of a cliff overhanging the North Back of Canongate, and on the site of the batteries used against the forces of Queen Mary's party in 1571. They comprise three groups of buildings, erected at different dates, within separate enclosures, for separate purposes, but now within one enclosure in communication with each other, and all under one management. They are in different varieties of the castellated Norman style, and exhibit massive features of gateway, turrets, and towers. They combine grandly with the cliffs and acclivities beneath and above them; and, whether seen downward from the crown of Calton Hill, horizontally from the level of Regent Road, or upward from the lower parts of Canongate and the Queen's Park, present an imposing and picturesque appearance. The western group was built, as the town and county jail in 1815-17, and is entered by a massive archway, flanked by low, round towers, and surmounted by a platform. It contains, in the parts adjacent to the entrance, apartments for the turnkeys, and beyond an intervening area, the jail proper, extending 194 feet from W to E, and 40 feet from N to S, and

rising in the centre and at the ends in the form of broad massive towers. It includes, behind the lower flat, a number of small airing-yards, separated by high walls, and radiating backward to a point where all are overlooked by a small octagonal watch-house; and has, at the southern extremity, behind a small area of flower plots, the governor's house, surmounted by a castellated round tower, and perched on the edge of a precipice overhanging the Old Town. The middle group was built, as the Town and County Bridewell, in 1791-96, and was entered by a plain archway, now disused. It has, adjacent to the entrance, a neat battlemented structure, formerly the governor's house; and, in its main building or jail proper, stands E and W in the same manner as the town and county jail. It is of similar size to that structure, but in a ruder style, and with crow-step gables; presents to the S a semicircular form; is largely disposed in workshops, and has such interior arrangement, that all these can be surveyed from an apartment in the governor's house without the observer being himself seen. The eastern group was built, as the Debtor's Jail, in 1845-47, but since the passing of the Act abolishing imprisonment for debt, it has formed part of the jail proper. A massive gateway, though not in use, faces the E, doubly flanked by square towers; and has near the entrance several massive towers, all higher than those at the sides of the gateway, but differing from one another in height, breadth, and form. It extends in ranges in line with the main structures of the other two groups; expands, at the ends, in the form of very broad, massive towers; and, as seen from most points of view, especially from the Queen's Park, looks not unlike a romantic citadel or a baronial hall. Plans for a reconstruction and rearrangement of Edinburgh prison have been sanctioned by Government, and the work was expected to begin in the spring of 1882.

Places of Amusement.—The old Theatre Royal stood at the E corner of Princes Street and North Bridge. It was built in 1769 at a cost of about £5000, and had flanks and rear as plain as those of a barn, but the front to the N had a piazza-porch and some sculptures. It was demolished in 1860-61 to give place to the new Post Office. The Adelphi Theatre stood at the corner of Broughton Street and Little King Street, where both these thoroughfares join the head of Leith Walk. It was used chiefly in summer while the Royal Theatre was shut, had no kind of architectural ornamentation, and was burned in 1853. The Queen's Theatre and Opera House occupied the site of the Adelphi; it was erected in 1856, showed little exterior ornament, and was burned in 1865. The new Theatre Royal occupies the same site, and was erected, after designs by David Macgibbon, immediately after the destruction of the Queen's Theatre; it has an elevation to Broughton Street of an Italian tetrastyle portico, decorated pilasters, arched windows, and a frieze; was designed to have, in niches of that elevation, allegorical statues of Tragedy, Comedy, Music, and Dancing; presents to Little King Street a plain wall, sparsely pierced with windows; but was gutted by fire in Feb. 1875. It was restored in the later months of the same year, underwent improved internal arrangements, with some increase of accommodation, in the course of the restoration, and was reopened in Jan. 1876. It now contains sittings for 2300 persons. The Royal Princess Theatre stands on the E side of Nicolson Street, nearly opposite Nicolson Square, being constructed, in 1862, out of previous buildings. It has no frontage or proper structure of its own, but is entered partly by a long lobby from Nicolson Street, partly by a stairway from a contiguous thoroughfare; and contains accommodation for about 1500 persons. The Gaiety Theatre or Music Hall is in Chambers Street, at the back of a building near the E end, and is entered through the ground-floor of the building in front. It is not very far from the site of the house in which Sir Walter Scott was born. It was erected in 1875; has a handsome interior, adorned with Corinthian pilasters and a bust of Scott; and contains about 1200 sittings, having been interiorly renovated and re-decorated in 1881. Entering from the W side of Nicolson Street by a covered way leading to a recess between South College Street and Nicolson Square, is a large building which has passed through many different phases as a place of public amusement. It was known some years ago as the Southminster Theatre; but was burned down in the spring of 1875, and reconstructed and reopened before the close of the same year at a cost of nearly £10,000. It has a plain exterior, but commodious interior, and is variously and intermittently occupied as circus, panorama, and music hall. Another building, used very much in a similar way, stands, with very ordinary frontages to Grindlay and Cornwall Streets, off Castle Terrace.

The Assembly Rooms are on the S side of George Street, midway between Hanover Street and Frederick Street; were built in 1787 by subscription; and have a plain Italian front, with a tetrastyle Doric portico, on a rusticated piazza basement, over which has recently been added a projection to give room for an orchestra, which detracts somewhat from the appearance of the building. It contains a principal room 92 feet long, 42 wide, and 40 high, and other apartments, both commodious and elegant; and underwent considerable improvement in 1871. The Music Hall is in the rear of the Assembly Rooms; it is accessible by the same entrance, and extends back to Rose Street; was built in 1843, after a design by Messrs Burn & Bryce, at a cost of more than £10,000; and contains a principal apartment 108 feet long and 91 feet wide, with richly panelled ceiling and shallow central dome, an orchestra large enough for several hundred performers, and a large organ built by Hill of London. It is much used for great public meetings—political, municipal, religious, and miscellaneous. The Calton Convening Room on the N side of Waterloo Place, the Waverley Hall on its S side, the Masonic Hall on the S side of George Street, a little E of Castle Street, the Oddfellows' Hall in Forrest Road, and some other halls are likewise occasional places of amusement. Within a portion of the Waverley Market there is an aquarium, with seal-pond, and various other attractions.

Short's Observatory stands on Castle Hill, at the E side of the head of Ramsay Lane, having superseded a slender structure of 1835 for a similar purpose on Calton Hill. It was erected in 1847; is a substantial, lofty stone edifice, terminating in a tower overlooking most of the city, and commanding a magnificent panoramic view; was remodelled and extensively refitted about 1869; and contains a camera obscura, powerful telescopes, a splendid collection of microscopes, some other scientific apparatus, and a number of miscellaneous attractions.—The Royal Patent Gymnasium occupies a large space on the N side of Fettes Row and Royal Crescent, was opened in April 1865 in the presence of the magistrates, the councillors, and numerous principal inhabitants of Edinburgh and Leith, and underwent enlargements and improvements in subsequent years. It includes an extensive exhibition hall, erected in 1868; contains a velocipede merry-go-round, 160 feet in circumference; a gigantic see-saw, 100 feet long; a compound pendulum swing, holding about 100 persons; extensive ponds with supply of small boats and canoes; a training bicycle course, with supply of bicycles, and grounds for foot-races.

Monuments.—An equestrian statue of Charles II. is in the centre of Parliament Square, which was cast in Holland in 1685 of lead, afterwards bronzed, at a remarkably small cost. It is a figure, in design and general effect, equal to that of many admired statues in Great Britain; and surmounts a handsome pedestal, containing two marble tablets with inscriptions which read as if they were meant to be ironical. There is a bronze statue of the Duke of York, second son of George III., on the NW border of the Castle Esplanade; it was executed by the sculptor Campbell, and erected in 1839. A monument to the memory

of the men of the 78th Highland Regiment (Havelock's heroes), who fell in conflict with the Indian mutineers in 1857-58, stands on the NE border of the Castle Esplanade; was erected by the surviving officers and soldiers of the regiment, and has the form of a Runic cross; and close by there is a memorial cross to Colonel Stewart of the Cameron Highlanders. A sitting sandstone statue of James Watt surmounts the projecting porch of the New School of Arts in Chambers Street. It stood originally on a granite pedestal in Adam Square, and was erected there in 1853; but in common with the old School of Arts directly behind it, was removed thence in 1873 in the course of the formation of Chambers Street.

A bronze statue of George IV., by Chantrey, is at the intersection of George Street by Hanover Street, erected in 1832, and mounted on a granite pedestal; it exhibits the monarch in a strikingly affected attitude. A similar statue of William Pitt, also by Chantrey, at the intersection of the same street by Frederick Street, was erected in 1833; it possesses considerable dignity of expression. Another of the Rev. Dr Chalmers, by Steell, erected in 1876, is in the same thoroughfare at the intersection by Castle Street. A bronze statue, by Steell, of the second Viscount Melville, is in Melville Street, at the central point where the street expands into a double crescent; it was erected in 1857, and stands on a sandstone pedestal. A Doric column, after Trajan's at Rome, to the first Viscount Melville, stands in the centre of St Andrew Square. It was constructed in 1821-28, after a design by Mr Burn, at a cost of £8000, and consists of basement, pillar, and statue by Forrest, rising to the aggregate height of 150 feet. The basement is square and massive, and adorned with some beautiful architectural devices; the pillar is fluted, diminishes in diameter from 12 feet 2 inches at the bottom to 10½ feet at the top, and contains a spiral staircase, lighted by almost imperceptible slits in the fluting; the statue is 14 feet high, but looks from any points of the neighbouring thoroughfares to be only life-size. A bronze monument of General Sir John Hope, afterwards fourth Earl of Hopetoun, who succeeded to the command of the British army after the death of General Sir John Moore at Corunna, is within the recess in front of the Royal Bank; it was executed by Campbell, and erected in 1835, represents the General in Roman costume, leaning on a charger pawing the pedestal, and has inscriptions commemorative of his military exploits.

A colossal statue of Queen Victoria surmounts the front of the Royal Institution, looking up South Hanover Street; it is in grey sandstone, and was sculptured by Steell, in 1844. It shows the Queen in a sitting posture, with a mural crown encircling the brow; and, being flanked at near distance by finely sculptured sphinxes from the chisel of the same artist, has an imposing effect. A white marble statue of Allan Ramsay, by Steell, is in the NE corner of West Princes Street Gardens, a few paces from the Royal Institution; it was erected in 1865 at the expense of the late Lord Murray, a relation of Ramsay, and rests on a pedestal decorated with medallions of Lord Murray, the wife of the poet's son Allan, a grandson of the poet, and Lady Campbell and Mrs Malcolm, the poet's grand-daughters. A bronze statue of Professor Wilson, also by Steell, is in the NW corner of East Princes Street Gardens, a few paces E of the Royal Institution; it was erected at the same time as Ramsay's statue, is of colossal size, on a symmetrical pedestal, and represents well the 'lion-like' form of 'Christopher North.' A sitting bronze statue of Professor Simpson, by W. Brodie, was erected in 1877 on a spot W of the Ramsay statue; it represents the professor in academic robes, lecturing to his students; is about twice the size of life; and, with inclusion of its pedestal, rises to the height of nearly 20 feet from the ground. A bronze statue of Adam Black, by J. Hutchison, is erected on a spot a little E of the Scott Monument; being preceded, in Mr Black's lifetime, by a bust of him, by the same artist, for the hall of the

Philosophical Institution. A bronze statue of the African explorer, Dr Livingstone, by Mrs D. O. Hill, was erected in 1876, on a spot a little E of Sir Walter Scott's Monument, in line with those of Wilson and Black.

Sir Walter Scott's Monument stands on the esplanade of East Princes Street Gardens, opposite St David Street; was erected in 1840-44, after designs by George M. Kemp, at a cost of £15,650. It is a cruciform Gothic spire, chiefly modelled on the details of Melrose Abbey; and includes beneath its basement arches, a Carrara marble sitting statue of Scott by Steell, costing £2000, and inaugurated in 1846. Four grand basement arches are connected together exactly in the same manner as those beneath the central tower of a cruciform Gothic cathedral. Four other grand arches spring diagonally from the outer side of the piers of these arches, and rest on strong, octagonal, buttressed exterior piers, which are surmounted by turret-pinnacles. Elegant pierced flying buttresses ascend from the inner side of the base of these pinnacles, and from the end of a pierced horizontal parapet over the contiguous spandrils, to the middle of the second stage of the monument. A contracting series of galleries, arches, turrets, and pinnacles soars aloft from the summit of the four grand basement arches, stage above stage, till it attains a height of about 200 feet from the ground, and terminates there in a finial. The capitals, mouldings, niches, parapets, crochetings, and other ornaments are in the same style of decorated Gothic and on the same pattern as those of Melrose Abbey. A stair of 287 steps ascends to within a few feet of the top, and reveals there a most magnificent bird's-eye view of the city. In each front of the main basement, above the archivolt and in the parapet, are nine small niches; and in the exterior piers, in the turret-pinnacles above them, and in the prominent parts of the second stage, are so many more as to make a total of fifty-six within clear view from the ground. Figures of the principal characters in Scott's poems and novels were originally intended to occupy all the niches, and 4 of these were forthcoming at the erection of the monument, 1 more ten years after, 27 statuettes, and 16 likenesses of Scottish poets in 1874; 8 medallions in 1876—all these greatly enhancing the beauty and interest of the whole. One of the best statuettes is reckoned to be that of Diana Vernon, on the outside niche of the SE pier, the work of George Lawson. Flights of steps from the ground, on all the four sides, converge to a platform beneath the four grand basement arches. The statue of Sir Walter is on a pedestal at the centre of that platform, and represents him in a characteristic attitude, attended by his dog Maida. It was cut from a block of marble weighing upwards of 30 tons, and is well-formed and harmonious; but, though large in itself, is so disproportioned to the spacious lofty vault around it as to look relatively small and almost dwarfish. The statuettes on the monument represent the Lady of the Lake, the Last Minstrel, Prince Charles Edward, and Meg Merrilies on respectively the S, the W, the N, and the E of the main basement; Mause Headrigg, Dominie Sampson, Meg Dodds, and Dandie Dinmont on respectively the S, the W, the N, and the E of the fourth gallery; James VI., Magnus Troil, and Halbert Glendinning on the upper tier of the SW buttress; Minnie Troil, George Heriot, and Bailie Nicol Jarvie on the lower tier of the SW buttress; Amy Robsart, the Earl of Leicester, and Baron Bradwardine on the upper tier of the NW buttress; Hal o' the Wynd, the Glee Maiden, and Edith of Lorn on the lower tier of the NW buttress; Edie Ochiltree, Robert Bruce, and Old Mortality on the upper tier of the NE buttress; Flora M'Ivor, Jeanie Deans, and the Laird of Dumbiedykes on the lower tier of the NE buttress; Saladin, Friar Tuck, and Richard Cœur de Lion on the upper tier of the SE buttress; and the Jewess Rebecca, Diana Vernon, and Queen Mary on the lower tier of the SE buttress. The likenesses of Scottish poets are on the capitals of the pilasters supporting the vaulted roof; and represent James Hogg, Robert Burns, Robert Fergusson, and Allan Ramsay on the W front; George

Buchanan, Sir David Lindsay, Robert Tannahill, and Lord Byron on the S front; Tobias Smollett, James Beattie, James Thomson, and John Home on the E front; Queen Mary, King James I., King James V., and Drummond of Hawthornden on the N front. The medallions are ranged in pairs, in spandrils between the panels of the walls, and they represent the heads of John Knox, James V., George Buchanan, James VI., Queen Mary, Charles I., Regent Moray, and the Marquis of Montrose. Thirty-two additional statues and statuettes were added in 1882, and are the work of various sculptors. Among these later additions are figures of Oliver Cromwell, Helen Macgregor, Madge Wildfire, Sir Piercie Shafton, John Knox, the Fair Maid of Perth, the Dougal Cratur, Ravenswood, David Deans, etc., and they range from 6 feet to 3 feet in height. It should be added that the upper part of the monument, though designed by Kemp in perfect harmony with all the rest, and though figuring in that harmony in almost all the prints of it which have been published, was elongated from its fair proportions by order of the committee who superintended the erection, solely for the paltry reason of making it be better seen from the near vicinity. Mr George M. Kemp, the architect, was a self-made artist, who travelled through Europe studying Gothic architecture, supporting himself the while by working as an ordinary stone mason. He did not live to see the completion of the work, having been accidentally drowned while it was proceeding. The galleries contain many relics and curiosities relating to Sir Walter Scott.

Burns' Monument is on the S side of Regent Road, 260 yards eastward of the Prison; it crowns a rock 10 feet higher than the level of the roadway, and overlooks all the valley of the Canongate and the Queen's Park. It was erected in 1830 after a design by Thomas Hamilton; is a circular temple of florid character, with Corinthian cyclostyle of twelve columns raised on a quadrangular base, and surmounted by a cupola in imitation of the monument of Lysicrates at Athens, supporting a tripod with winged fabulous creatures; and contains a bust of Burns by W. Brodie, and a number of interesting relics of the poet. A marble statue of Burns by Flaxman stood formerly in the monument; but was removed first to the library-hall of the College and next to the National Gallery. A monument to Dugald Stewart, the distinguished Scottish philosopher, was erected on the W face of Calton Hill, overlooking Waterloo Place, in 1831, after a design by W. H. Playfair; is in the style of a Grecian temple, partly copied from the Choragic monument of Lysicrates; and has a high basement, an open interior, a beautiful funereal urn, a rich entablature, and a cupolar canopy. Professor Playfair's monument stands on the same face of Calton Hill, higher up, at the SE corner of the New Observatory; was erected also after a design by W. H. Playfair, the professor's nephew; and is a solid Doric structure of small dimensions, but great purity of style.

Lord Nelson's Monument surmounts a cliff towards the SW corner of Calton Hill, on a line with Princes Street, and figures conspicuously in almost every view of the city. It was founded soon after Lord Nelson's death, but not completed till 1815, and it comprises an octagonal battlemented basement, containing several rooms, a spacious, circular, embattled tower of four stories, a circular embattled turret of one story, and a surmounting time-ball and flagstaff. Rising to the height of 102 feet from the ground, and 450 feet above sea-level, it commands from the parapets of its tower and turret an extension of the magnificent panoramic view which is seen from the walks round the brows of the hill. The entrance is surmounted by an inscription tablet, the crest of Nelson, and sculpture in bas-relief, representing the stern of the *San Josef;* the interior contains a camera obscura, a solar microscope, telescopes, panoramic paintings, an autograph of Nelson, and various curiosities connected with his name and exploits. On its summit is a time-ball, with a diameter of 5½ feet, erected in 1852 to regulate the chronometers of the vessels at Leith and Granton. It is raised by machinery every day a little before one to the height of 15 feet, and falls exactly at the hour by a drop which acts in connection with an electric-clock in the adjoining Royal Observatory, a wire attached conveying, at the same time, an electric current to the time-gun in the Castle. The National Monument crowns a knoll of the Calton Hill, a little to the N of Nelson's monument, being projected in 1816 to commemorate the Scottish heroes—naval and military—who fell in the wars with Napoleon Bonaparte, and designed to be a copy of the Parthenon at Athens, on a scale to cost £50,000. Planned by W. H. Playfair, and promising to reflect the highest credit on his genius, it was founded in 1822 during George IV.'s visit to Edinburgh, and began to be built in 1824; but, in consequence of failure in funds, it was never constructed further than the erection of twelve columns, with basement and architrave. The columns are large, fluted, and beautifully proportioned; cost upwards of £1000 each, and were designed to form the western range of the entire structure; and, except for their looking like the mere fragment of a stupendous ruin, they would produce a striking effect. Various projects have been suggested at different times, and some magnificent proffers of liberality have been made, either to get the monument completed according to the original design, or to incorporate it in some other architectural conception, but all have hitherto proved abortive.

The Duke of Wellington's Monument is a bronze equestrian statue by Steell, on a pedestal of Peterhead syenite in front of the Register House; and it was inaugurated on 18 June 1852. The pedestal is 13 feet high, and very plain; the statue, nearly 14 feet high, containing about 12 tons of metal, and cost £10,000. The horse is rearing under the curb, as if pulled suddenly up when in full gallop, while the rider sits erect and calm, holding in his left hand the horse's reins and his plumed hat, and seeming, by the gesture of his right hand and by the expression of his countenance, to be issuing some command connected with the evolutions of a battle. The weight of the entire figure rests on the horse's hind legs and tail; and it demanded great skill to distribute the metal through the parts in such a way as to produce a secure equipoise. The Duke not only sat to the artist for his portrait, but also rode to him, so as to give him exact ideas of his style of horsemanship. The inauguration of the Wellington statue took place in the midst of a violent thunderstorm, which gave origin to the following epigram:—

> 'Mid lightning's flash and thunders deafening peal,
> Behold the Iron Duke, in bronze, by Steell!'

The Prince Consort's Monument stands in the centre of Charlotte Square, and is a very elaborate and magnificent structure, a period of fully thirteen years elapsing between its conception and its completion in August 1876. It was designed by Steell, and executed mainly by him, but partly also by Brodie, Stanton, Maccallum, and Stevenson. While the artists were busy, the question as to the most suitable site for it, whether on the pavement in front of the new Post Office, in a recess opposite the Industrial Museum, in the Queen's Park behind Holyrood, or in some one of eight or nine other places, was long and keenly debated, and was not decided in favour of Charlotte Square till 1871. The monument rises from a platform of Peterhead syenite, forms three stages, has a total height of 35 feet, and stands in full view throughout the length of George Street. The platform measures 20 feet by 20, and is enriched with bas-reliefs and groups of statuary; the first stage is about 4 feet high, and has at each angle a square projection, surmounted by a group of figures; the second stage has its sides covered with quotations from the Prince Consort's public speeches; and the third stage is richly moulded, exhibits bronze bas-reliefs—the larger ones showing the marriage of the Queen and the opening of the

Great Exhibition of 1851, while the two lesser panels illustrate the domestic and artistic tastes of the Prince Consort. The colossal equestrian statue of the Prince is in the uniform of a field-marshal. The groups of statuary on the first stage represent 'labour,' by Maccallum and Stevenson; the 'services,' by Clark Stanton; 'learning and science,' by Stevenson; and the fourth group by Brodie shows the nobility offering their homage to the Prince; while a group of emblematic objects resting on the ledge formed by the projection of the second stage beyond the third represents the Prince's honours and pursuits.

A monument to Miss Catherine Sinclair is at the E end of Queen Street, opposite St Colme Street; was erected in 1868; and has the form of an elegant Eleanor cross. David Hume's monument is a mausoleum in the High Calton burying-ground, a few yards W of the Prison, and surmounting the cliff overhanging the junction of Low Calton and North Back of Canongate. It is a dark, low circular tower, open at the top; and figures conspicuously in various views from the Old Town. The Political Martyrs' monument, to the memory of Muir, Palmer, Skirving, and others who suffered banishment in 1794 for their efforts in the cause of political reform, is in the vicinity of Hume's monument. It was erected in 1845, and is a plain, lofty, conspicuous obelisk. Visible from the street, under the western arcade of the University, is the white marble statue of Sir David Brewster, the late principal of the university. Close by St John's Episcopal Church, and fronting Princes Street, is a memorial Ionic cross, with medallions, erected in honour of Dean Ramsay, for many years incumbent of St John's, and more widely known for his *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*. The Rev. Dr Dickson's monument and that of Mr Jamieson has been already noticed in the section on St Cuthbert's. A monument in the Greyfriars' burying-ground, though possessing no attractions as a work of art, is intensely interesting as commemorating the martyrs of the Covenant executed at Edinburgh during the twenty-seven years preceding the Revolution. Multitudes of monuments in the several burying-grounds, particularly in the newer ones, display much beauty; while not a few, such as those of Dr Chalmers, Hugh Miller, Sir Andrew Agnew, and Dr Guthrie, in the Grange cemetery; Lords Jeffrey and Cockburn, and many other celebrities, in the Dean; Alexander Smith, the poet, Sir James Simpson, and others in Warriston —possess intense interest for their associations.

Extinct Civil Edifices.—The ancient City Cross stood on the thoroughfare of High Street, opposite the site of the Royal Exchange. It was the place for state proclamations, the scene both of festive celebrations and of special executions, and it consisted of a basement building and a surmounting pillar. The basement building was octagonal, measured 16 feet in diameter and 15 feet in height, and was in a mixed style of Gothic and Grecian. It had, at each corner, an Ionic pillar, surmounted by a mimic Gothic bastion; showed between each two pillars a semicircular arch, and between each two bastions a medallion sculpture; was pierced, on the E side, by a door, giving ingress to a staircase leading to its summit; and was roofed by a platform. The surmounting pillar rose from the centre of the platform, measured 18 inches in diameter and 15 feet in height, had a Corinthian capital decorated with thistles, and was crowned by a unicorn embracing an upright spear of nearly twice its own length. The entire structure was removed, in 1617, to make way for the procession of James VI. on his first visit to Scotland after his accession to the English throne, was afterwards rebuilt, in an inferior style, on a spot a few paces from its original site, but, on account of its obstructing the thoroughfare, was finally removed in 1756. A number of the ornamental stones are preserved at Abbotsford; and the surmounting pillar long stood on the lawn of Drum House near Gilmerton. It was returned to the city in 1869, and re-erected, on a new pedestal, within the railings on the N side of St Giles' Church,

but, instead of the unicorn originally belonging to it, it has a new one carved in 1869. An octagonal figure in the causeway marks the spot on which the cross stood prior to 1756, bears the name of Market Cross, and is the place at which all royal proclamations are still made. It is thus Sir Walter Scott, whose own monumental cross is now the grandest structure of its class in the world, expresses his regret over the demolition of the city cross—

> 'Dunedin's cross, a pillar'd stone,
> Rose on a turret octagon.
> But now is razed that monument
> Whence royal edict rang,
> And voice of Scotland's law was sent
> In glorious trumpet clang.
> Oh! be his tomb as lead to lead;
> Upon its dull destroyer's head
> A minstrel's malison is said.'

The ancient Weigh-house stood on the thoroughfare at the head of Lawnmarket and West Bow, and was a handsome edifice, surmounted by a neat spire. It combined with the City Cross, the spire of St Giles' Church, and the spire of the Netherbow gateway, to give the line of High Street a picturesqueness of appearance greatly superior to what it now possesses; but it was demolished by Cromwell in 1650. Another Weigh-house, on the site of the ancient one, was erected in 1660, of an ungainly form, often called the Butter Tron, to distinguish it from a weigh beam in the central part of High Street, called the Salt Tron. It served the Jacobite army, in 1745, as a military post for blockading the Castle; and was demolished in 1822, in the course of preparation for the public reception of George IV. The Luckenbooths extended eastward between Lawnmarket and High Street, from the Old Tolbooth to the vicinity of the City Cross, being separated from St Giles' Church by a lane for pedestrians. They consisted principally of lofty houses, with timber fronts and projecting peaked gables; were erected, probably in the time of James III., to serve for shops and warehouses; and were demolished in 1817. The lane between them and St Giles' was lined on both sides with shops; those on the S side adhering like excrescences to the walls of the church, began to be erected in 1555, and were called the Krames. A flight of steps led from the E end of that lane, past St Giles' Church, called St Mary's Steps, receiving that name from a statue of the Virgin Mary in a niche on its W side. Another lane, called the Old Kirk Style, led through the middle of the Luckenbooths to a porch, now extinct, in the northern part of St Giles' Church, and was the scene of the murder, in 1525, of Maclellan of Bombie by the lairds of Drumlanrig and Lochinvar. The easternmost house of the Luckenbooths was much less ancient than the others, and contained a famous publishing establishment, occupied in 1725 and subsequent years by Allan Ramsay, and from 1775 till 1815 by William Creech, twice lord provost of the city. The Black Turnpike stood immediately W of the site of the Tron Church, partly on ground now leading into Hunter Square, partly on ground now otherwise occupied. It was a large, stately, beautiful structure, one of the most remarkable in High Street; and was erected about the beginning of the 15th century, but popularly regarded as having been built near the end of the 10th century by King Kenneth III. It was the town mansion of Sir Simon Preston, provost of Edinburgh in 1567, and was the place of Queen Mary's incarceration on the day of her capture at Carberry Hill, and also during the last night she spent in Edinburgh. The Darien House, an oblong edifice, in the French style, with high pitched roof, stood close by the City Wall, on the W side of Bristo Place, being erected in 1698 as offices in connection with the famous and disastrous scheme for Scottish colonisation on the Isthmus of Darien. It came to be used as a pauper lunatic asylum, and was, as such, the deathplace of the poet Fergusson. It formed a curiously picturesque relic of its time, and was taken down in 1871. Other extinct edifices have been noticed in previous sections, and some will be noticed in the sequel.

The University.—The University of Edinburgh was founded in 1582 by James VI. The edifice it originally occupied belonged, first to the Collegiate Church of St Mary in the Fields, and next to the Earl of Arran. The Church of St Mary in the Fields appears to have been founded in the 15th century, and stood, as its name implies, originally outside the City Walls; but was included within the extension-wall of 1513; occupying ground now partly covered by the south-eastern portion of the present University buildings, and partly forming the present street area thence to the NW corner of Drummond Street. It was a large cruciform edifice, surmounted by a lofty central tower, and adjoined by residences for its clergy; was served by a provost, 8 prebendaries, and 2 choristers; was the meeting-place of the Scottish ecclesiastics, convoked by the papal nuncio Bagimont to ascertain the value of benefices throughout the kingdom; and acquired an infamous notoriety from its provost's house being the scene, in 1567, of the murder of Lord Darnley. Portions of its buildings were appropriated in 1582 for the uses of the University, and other portions were swept away. The University portions were enlarged, in 1617, by additions containing a common hall and several class-rooms; but these were both unsightly and incommodious, and part eventually became ruinous. A resolution was come to, after the middle of last century, to sell part of the University's property, and raise public subscriptions, for the erection of an entirely new edifice, of great extent and magnificence; and that resolution issued in the realisation of about £32,000. The new edifice was founded in 1789; was designed to have the form of a hollow parallelogram; was carried on till the funds became exhausted; and then consisted of only the front or E part of the designed parallelogram. That part became immediately available for the University, but formed a striking contrast to the old, plain, weather-worn structures which required to be retained; and it long stood in a condition of hopelessness as to the probability of its ever becoming winged with the other elevations of the original plan. In 1815, however, an act of parliament was obtained, allotting £10,000 a year to the further construction of the edifice till it was completed. The original design, which had been drawn by Adam, was then revised and extensively altered, particularly as to the interior façades, by W. H. Playfair. The building operations went regularly on till the N and the W sides of the parallelogram were completed; they then came again to a long pause; and, after having been once more resumed, were brought to completion in 1834. The last extant portion of the old buildings belonged to the erection of 1617; and consisted of a small square tower, which was taken down in 1827. (See Alex. Bower's *History of the University of Edinburgh*, Edinb. 1817-30. First ed. is in 2 vols.; the second in 3 vols.)

The edifice presents its main front to South Bridge, and its N front to Chambers Street, and forms an entire side of respectively West College Street and South College Street, and measures 358 feet from E to W, and 255 feet from N to S. Its style of architecture is Græco-Italian, and the exterior fronts are in symmetrical ornamental façades, and have four stories differing much from one another in height. Were it situated on a rising-ground in an extensive park, it would appear almost without a parallel among the modern edifices of Scotland, but, standing as it does engirt with streets, and confronted all round by lofty houses, it can be seen only at such near successive views as to produce impressions chiefly of astonishment and confusion. The basement story is sunk and rusticated, the second is lofty and adorned with window mouldings, the third resembles the second, but is not so lofty or so well adorned, and the fourth is an attic. The central part of the main front contains the entrance, and has three lofty archways, of which only the middle one is for carriages. A grand Doric portico of centre and wings adorns the entrance, the centres recessed and having two attached columns at the sides of the carriage archway, the wings having each two projected columns and covering the side archways. All the six columns are of equal diameter and 26 feet high, and are each formed of a single block of stone. A very broad entablature, with a long appropriate Latin inscription, surmounts the portico. A massive dome was designed by Adam to rise immediately behind the entablature, and to form the crowning feature of all the main front, but it was not sanctioned in the revisal for completing the edifice, though a sum of money had been bequeathed by a citizen for the purpose of raising this dome. The N front, flanking the eastern part of Chambers Street, extends along the whole of what was formerly North College Street, and there is a proposal to bring this front into harmony with the new blocks of building lining the rest of Chambers Street.

The interior area is reached by ascent through the archways, stands considerably higher than the exterior level, is very spacious, and has finer architectural features than those of the exterior fronts. A continuous platform or small paved terrace goes round the base of the main elevations, considerably higher than the level of the open court, is reached at intervals by flights of steps, and both along its own lines and on the lines of the flights of steps is adorned with handsome balustrades. The fronts of the main elevations have two lofty stories, the lower one rusticated, the upper adorned with columns; the junctions of front with front are not corners but curves, containing the entrances to most of the apartments, and the curves are filled in the lower story with arcade-piazzas, in their upper story with open galleries supported by Ionic columns. The E front or that containing the street entrances is adorned with Doric columns and entablature; the W front is fitted in the central part of its lower story with an arcade-piazza, within which is the monument to Sir David Brewster, late principal, and is adorned in its upper story with Corinthian attached columns and Venetian windows; the N and S fronts correspond to each other, and have on their upper story a series of Corinthian attached columns. The library occupies both stories of the S side; has a magnificent principal hall, occupying the greater part of the upper story, and measuring 198 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth; contains about 140,000 printed books and 2000 volumes of manuscript, and numerous busts and pictures of professors and distinguished alumni. The Museum formerly occupied a large portion of the W side, but was removed to the adjacent Industrial Museum. The music class-room was formerly on the same side, but now occupies a separate building in Park Place, about 260 yards SW of the south-western corner of the University, erected about 1856; and is a neat and spacious edifice, with an appearance somewhat like that of a church.

The University originated in a bequest of 8000 merks by Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, twenty-four years before the date of its formal foundation in 1582. It was opened in 1583 by the amiable Professor Robert Rollock; did not acquire a second professorship till 1597; rose to have eight professorships in 1685; introduced the study of medicine into its curriculum in the latter part of the 17th century; and ran thence so brilliant a course that a mere list of its highly distinguished professors and alumni would be too long for insertion within our limits. (See *A Catalogue of the Graduates in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, and Law of the University of Edinburgh since its Foundation*, edited by David Laing, and published by the Bannatyne Club, Edinb. 1858.) There are now seventeen professorships in its faculty of arts, four in its faculty of divinity, four in its faculty of law, and thirteen in its faculty of medicine. The professorships, with the dates of their foundations, are humanity, 1597; mathematics, 1679; Greek, 1708; logic and metaphysics, 1708; moral philosophy, 1708; natural philosophy, 1708; history, 1719; rhetoric and English literature, 1760; practical astronomy, 1786; agriculture, 1790; engineering, 1868; theory of music, 1839; Sanskrit and com-

parative philology, 1862; geology and mineralogy, 1871; commercial and political economy, and mercantile law, 1871; fine art, 1879; theory, practice, and history of education, 1876; divinity, 1629; Hebrew and Oriental languages, 1642; church history, 1694; biblical criticism and biblical antiquities, 1846; public law, 1707; civil law, 1710; Scots law, 1722; conveyancing, 1825; botany, 1676; institutes of medicine, 1685; practice of physic, 1685; anatomy, 1705; chemistry and chemical pharmacy, 1713; midwifery and diseases of women and children, 1726; clinical medicine, 1741; natural history, 1767; materia medica, 1768; clinical surgery, 1803; medical jurisprudence, 1807; surgery, 1831; general pathology, 1831. The patronage of fifteen of the chairs, and partly that of six others, was formerly held by the town council of Edinburgh; but, under the University Act of 1858, was transferred to seven curators, four of them chosen by the town council and three by the university court. The patronage of the chairs of rhetoric, practical astronomy, engineering, Sanskrit, geology, church history, biblical criticism, public law, natural history, clinical surgery, and medical jurisprudence is held by the Crown; that of the humanity chair by the Lords of Session, the Faculty of Advocates, the society of Writers to the Signet, and the curators; that of history, civil law, and Scotch law chairs by the Faculty of Advocates and the curators; that of the agriculture chair by the Lords of Session, the University Court, and the curators; that of the music chair by the University Court; that of the commercial and political economy chair by the Merchant Company and the curators; that of the conveyancing chair by the Deputy-Keeper and Society of Writers to the Signet and the curators; and that of all the other chairs is held by the curators. Robert Rollock, the first professor, took in 1585 the rank of principal, but his successor, in his capacity of principal, is one who does not now fill any professorial chair.

The emoluments of the principal and the professors are derived from various sources, and are as follow, exclusive of class fees, which range from two to five guineas, according to class:—Principal £1200, with official residence; humanity £247, 10s., assistant £100; mathematics £258, 6s. 8d., assistant £100; Greek £247, 4s. 4d., assistant £100; logic £322, 4s. 4d.; moral philosophy £322, 4s. 4d.; natural philosophy £282, 4s. 4d., assistant £100; rhetoric £280; history £170; astronomy £320; agriculture £370; music £420, assistant £200; Sanskrit £450; engineering £400; geology £420; political economy £450; education £210; fine arts £427, 16s. 5d.; divinity £426, 2s. 2d.; Hebrew £300; church history £350; biblical criticism £630; public law £250; civil law £250; Scots law £100; conveyancing £105; botany £200; institutes of medicine £150; practice of physic £100; chemistry £200; midwifery £100; natural history £195, 15s. 2d.; materia medica £100, assistant £25; clinical surgery £100; medical jurisprudence £100, assistant £25; surgery £100; general pathology £100. There is also a considerable sum allowed to various of the professors for class expenses.

Attached to the several faculties there are nearly 70 fellowships and scholarships, tenable generally from two to four years, and of the value variously of £20 up to £120. Of bursaries in the arts faculty there are about 160, of the annual value of upwards of £4000—the bursaries ranging from £4 to £90; in divinity 32, annual value about £625, ranging from £7 to £60; in law 13, annual value about £350, ranging from £19 to £30; in medicine 23, annual value about £615, ranging from £20 to £60. Five additional fellowships in science and philosophy have been added (1882) to the above, and are of the annual value of £100 each. They are tenable for three years.

The chief officers of the University are a chancellor, chosen by the general council; vice-chancellor, chosen by the chancellor; rector, chosen by the matriculated students; principal, chosen by the curators; and five assessors, chosen by respectively the chancellor, the town council, the rector, the general council, and the Senatus Academicus. The University Court consists of the rector, the principal, the lord provost of Edinburgh, and the five assessors. The Senatus Academicus consists of the principal and the professors. The winter session, which comprehends all the faculties, opens in the beginning of November, and closes for certain classes in the beginning and for others in the end of April. The summer session, which comprehends only the faculties of law and medicine, with tutorial classes in arts, opens in the beginning of May and closes in the end of July. The number of students for a number of years, till about 1830, was generally as high as about 2000; it afterwards fell till, about 1858, the number did not average much above 800, but subsequently rose again till it reached 1513 in 1868, 1768 in 1871, 2076 in 1875, 2617 in 1878, 2856 in 1879, 3172 in 1880; and there were 3237 students in residence and on the register in 1881. The students were divided between the different faculties in 1881 in the following proportions:—Faculty of arts, 1047; law, 458; divinity, 94; and medicine, 1638. The list of graduates for 1881 gave the following results:—In arts, 97 took the degree of M.A., and 14 the degree of bachelor of science (B.Sc.); in divinity, 8 took the degree of bachelor of divinity (B.D.); in law, 7 took the degree of bachelor of laws (LL.B.), and 2 that of bachelor of law (B.L.); in medicine, 35 took the degree of doctor of medicine (M.D.), 133 the double degrees of bachelor of medicine and master in surgery (M.B. and C.M.), and 4 the degree of M.B. only. The certificate of literate in arts (L.A.) was granted to 4 successful candidates. The General Council in 1881 comprised about 4500 members. It meets twice a year, on the first Tuesday after 14 April and on the last Friday in October. The University of Edinburgh, under the Reform Act of 1867, unites with the University of St Andrews in sending a representative to parliament, and the number of members who voted at the first election in 1868 was 3263; in 1881, the number on the roll was 4438; in 1882, 4525.

New Medical Buildings.—A new suite of college buildings, to comprise medical class-rooms and a university hall, to accommodate 2000 persons, was, as originally proposed, to occupy ground opposite the old Royal Infirmary. The removal of the latter building, however, led to a reconsideration of this proposal, and a site was bought for the purpose at Teviot Row and Park Place for about £30,000. The projected new buildings were estimated to cost altogether about £200,000, and were to include class-rooms, anatomical theatre, laboratories, and museums, with the latest scientific improvements. The removal of these departments from the original university buildings, it was expected, would allow the reorganisation of the existing class-rooms, and adapt them better to the requirements of the faculties of arts, divinity, and law; give room for a university hall for the conferring of degrees; and facilitate the improvement of the front of the old building. The new buildings adjoin the Meadow avenue, and are in the street line with the new Infirmary, having their principal entrance from Park Place, above the doorway being some fine carved work, over which are the words, 'Surgery, Anatomy, Practice of Physic.' The buildings are ranged round two large quadrangular courts, which serve the purposes of promoting ventilation and increasing the facilities for lighting. The N court, measuring 127 by 85 feet, lies parallel to Teviot Row, from which it enters through a great central entrance, consisting of a spacious archway for carriages and smaller arched foot passage alongside, separated by a row of pillars. The range of buildings on the N side of this court is intended for the departments of materia medica and medical jurisprudence. The S court, 97 by 53 feet, is occupied at the E end by the anatomy class-room, 58 by 42 feet, presenting to the quadrangle a semicircular outline, and occupying the entire height of the building, which is 46½ feet. This room is seated for 500 students, for whose use it is fitted up with iron desks, supported with iron stanchions. In connection with this anatomy class-

room, there are on the E side a professor's retiring-room, 14 by 20½ feet; a work-room, 29 by 20 feet; and in the extreme SE corner a bone-room, 39 by 38 feet, for tutorial purposes. The anatomical museum is 112 feet long by 40 feet wide. Of the range forming the S side of the S court, the upper floor, measuring 108 feet in length, 39 in width, and 27 in height, is set apart as the dissecting-room, the roof being formed in ridges glazed towards the N, so as to afford a steady light. There are also six windows, 14 feet high by about 7 feet wide, which aid both the ventilation and the lighting of the room. Grouped conveniently at one end are cloak-rooms and lavatory accommodation, while at the other end are a demonstration-room, 21 by 9½ feet, and another smaller room for the demonstrator. Above this is a private dissecting-room, 20 by 39 feet. On the floor beneath, adjoining the anatomy class-room, there are the microscopic-room, 40 by 17 feet, with N light, and accommodation for demonstrators and assistants; while the remainder of the floor is set apart for laboratory and other rooms appropriated to this department of research. All the class-rooms are furnished with ventilating grates and stone fenders, the arrangements generally for heating and ventilating the entire building being of a most complete description. Nearly all the rooms have 'extraction shafts,' for the purpose of carrying away the vitiated air to the great ventilating stalk in the centre of the buildings. This stalk rests on a square base 18 feet wide, and rises to a height of about 180 feet. Near the bottom it is 50½ feet in circumference, while at the top it is contracted to 17½ feet. About 150 feet from the base there are eight ornamental openings for the outlet of the vitiated air led into the stalk from the different class-rooms. Up the centre runs a chimney made of malleable iron boiler-plate, 2½ feet in diameter, which escapes at the cone-shaped summit of the shaft; and which, by heating the air encircling it, produces an efficient draught for ventilating purposes. Owing to a fall in the ground in the S court, space is obtained for a commodious basement below the street floor-level, which is devoted to cellarage purposes. Here three boilers are also fitted up—two in connection with the heating, and the third for supplying hot water; while the engine-room likewise contains the accumulator for working the various 'lifts' in the schools. Every precaution has been taken against fire, hydrants being fitted up in every floor; while the pipes laid through the class-rooms rest on a concrete bottom, the covering on the top consisting of flagstones. The buildings were first partially opened in October 1880.

Museum of Science and Art.—The Industrial Museum, or Museum of Science and Art, stands immediately behind the University, on the S side of Chambers Street, and occupies the site of Argyle Square, the old Trades' Maiden Hospital, and an Independent chapel. It was begun in the laying of its foundation-stone by the late Prince Consort in October 1861, and was finished to the extent of about one-third of the whole design, and formally opened to the public in May 1866, when it comprised a great hall 105 feet long, 70 wide, and 77 high, a natural history hall 130 feet long, 57 wide, and 77 high, a S hall 70 feet long, 50 wide, and 77 high, and a NE room 70 feet long and 50 wide. In 1871 it was further enlarged to the extent of more than one-third of the whole design, and completed in the spring of 1874. It contains in that part the continuation and completion of the great hall, now 270 feet long, a refreshment hall 50 feet long and 30 wide, an eastern annexe 62 feet long and 50 wide, a western annexe 85 feet long and 70 wide, some other spacious apartments, and a range of workshops; but the whole design will be completed by the erection of its western wing, for which Government has made provision in the estimates of 1882-83. It will measure in its completed state 400 feet in length, 200 in breadth, and average 90 in height. It is externally in the Venetian Renaissance style, and internally in that order of architecture invented by Sir Joseph Paxton for the Crystal Palace, elaborated and systematised by Captain Fowke, who also furnished the design. The exterior is constructed of white and red sandstone, the interior is variously and elaborately decorated; the roofing is in open timber-work and glass; the artificial lighting is effected by means of horizontal iron rods on the roof, studded with thousands of gas-jets; and the entire aspect is light, rich, and elegant. A glazed gallery, in form of a bridge spanning West College Street, communicates between its E end and the interior of the University buildings. Temporary entrances were in use for some years, but the main entrance is now in Chambers Street by two flights of broad steps, and consists of three noble round-headed doorways separated by pilasters, and opening into a spacious vestibule.

The Museum contains the splendid collections in natural history formerly in the University; it acquired, in 1867, 4206 additional specimens in natural history, and 2767 specimens in the department of industrial art; and has continued in subsequent years to acquire by purchase or by gift correspondingly large accessions to its contents. In its natural history department it contains over ten thousand birds and upwards of a thousand mammalia. In its industrial department it has the largest collections of raw products anywhere in the world, together with illustrations of nearly all the principal manufactures of Great Britain, and many of those of foreign countries. There are also sections for constructive materials, mining, metallurgy, ceramic art, vitreous manufactures, decorative arts, textile manufactures, photography, materia medica, chemistry, food, education, and other departments. Admission is free on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, but 6d. is charged on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. The number of visitors to it in the week ending Feb. 11, 1882, was free days, 2536; evenings, 3016; pay days, 75—total, 5627; and this may be taken as a fair average. The total number of visitors since the opening to the same date was 5,863,579. A series of lectures to citizens, chiefly by University professors, was delivered for several years in evenings of the winter months. It usually comprised six or seven courses, on as many different sciences or scientific subjects; was accessible for a fee of one shilling for each course, and was attended in 1869-70 by 1386 persons, in the previous winter by a larger number; but the lectures were eventually discontinued in consequence of inadequate remuneration to the lecturers. Space was afforded in the part finished in 1874 for bringing into view great and valuable accumulations of interesting objects which could not previously be shown, and space will be available both there and in the designed western wing for any amount of accumulations which can be made for many years to come.

Extra Mural Medical Schools.—Surgeons' Hall stands on the E side of Nicolson Street, about 100 yards from the University, and was built in 1833, after a design by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of £20,000. It is a large and splendid edifice in the Grecian style, contrasting strongly with the plain buildings in its neighbourhood; presents a main front to the street, mostly covered with a lofty hexastyle Ionic portico, the base in the form of a curtain-wall, the columns fluted and well proportioned, the frieze and the tympanum adorned with fine carved work; is entered by two pedimented doorways at the ends of the curtain-wall; and contains apartments for meetings, tastefully-fitted galleries, and valuable museums, consisting chiefly of anatomical and pathological subjects. The Royal College of Surgeons, to whom the hall belongs, was incorporated in 1505, and re-incorporated in 1778; maintains courses of lectures to students of medicine; issues diplomas, and serves as a coadjutor to the medical faculty of the University; and, together with the Royal College of Physicians, is recognised in the Medical Act of 1858. Its winter course of lectures comprises surgery, chemistry, physiology, medical jurisprudence, clinical medicine, clinical surgery, anatomy, pathology, and practice of physic; and the summer course includes some of these, and adds midwifery, botany, natural philosophy, histology, in-

sanity, history of medicine, dental surgery, venereal diseases, and surgical appliances.

The Physicians' Hall, from 1775 till 1845, was on the S side of George Street, on the ground now occupied by the Commercial Bank; and was a beautiful structure three stories high, in pure Grecian style, with a tetrastyle Corinthian portico. The present hall stands in Queen Street, midway between St David Street and Hanover Street; was built in 1845 after designs by T. Hamilton; has a Corinthian portico of unique character, comprising successively a tetrastyle, an entablature, a distyle in entablature, and a pediment; and contains a fine hall for meetings and a good museum. The tetrastyle of its portico has columns of the rare quasi-Corinthian kind called by some architects the Attic; the ends of the first entablature are surmounted by statues of Esculapius and Hippocrates, from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie; and the apex of the pediment is crowned by a statue of Hygeia. A new library-hall was added in 1877; this hall is 55 feet long and 32 feet wide, with a circular ceiling, 27 feet 6 inches high in the centre, divided into panels, ten of which are filled in with glass. This hall is in the Italian style, and was designed by Mr David Bryce. The Royal College of Physicians, to whom the hall belongs, was incorporated in 1681; possesses an exclusive but obsolete privilege of practising medicine within certain limits of the ancient city; is charged with the public duty of preventing the sale of adulterated drugs; maintains an annual course of six lectures on mental diseases; and indirectly supports the medical schools of the city.

The Minto House School of Medicine occupies very nearly the site of the old building which bore this name; is a very handsome building with ornate front in keeping with the Industrial Museum, opposite which it stands in Chambers Street; and has a staff of seventeen lecturers. The Dental School, in Chambers Street, occupies one of the old buildings in Brown Square, which has been adapted for the purpose, and has a staff of five lecturers. The School of Medicine and Pharmacy is in one of the new buildings in Marshall Street, and has five lecturers.

The Veterinary College stands on the N side of Clyde Street, near the NE corner of St Andrew Square; is a modern three-story edifice in plain Doric style; and possesses apartments and appliances for the instruction of students in veterinary medicine. The institution was established in 1818; was patronised by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland in 1823; and is under the trusteeship and patronage of the magistrates and town council of Edinburgh. It is conducted by a principal, four professors, and two assistants; and maintains lectures on veterinary medicine and surgery, cattle pathology and materia medica, physiology, chemistry and chemical pharmacy, anatomy and anatomical demonstrations, and on clinical medicine and clinical surgery. The winter session commences early in November, and continues till the end of April; and the summer session commences in the second week of May, and continues till the end of July. The New Veterinary College was established in 1873 within Gayfield House, off the N side of East London Street; possesses new adjuncts of yards and premises suited to all the purposes of instruction; is affiliated with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, the board of examiners in Scotland, and incorporated by royal charter in 1844. It is conducted by a principal and five professors; and maintains lectures in veterinary medicine and surgery, anatomy and anatomical demonstrations, physiology, chemistry and toxicology, materia medica and therapeutics, botany at the Botanic Garden, practical pharmacy, and in clinical instruction.

Royal Institution.—The edifice called the Royal Institution stands on the N end of the Mound. It has a proximately oblong form, with the short fronts to the N and the S, and rests on a substructure of wooden piles and cross-bearers, rendered necessary by the ground being travelled earth. It was founded in 1823, extended in 1832, and completed in 1836, after designs by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of £40,000, and is in pure Doric style of the era of Pericles, and somewhat resembles a peripteral temple, with fluted columns along all the face of its four sides, resting on flights of steps, and surmounted by a uniform entablature. The N front contains the principal entrance, approached by a noble flight of steps; and it has a magnificent portico with three lines of columns, the first and the second line containing each eight columns, the third line containing two; while a massive pediment, with richly carved tympanum, surmounts the entablature. The S front corresponds, in form and ornament, to the N one, but has only two lines of columns, the first with eight columns, and the second with four, in antes. The E and the W fronts are precisely alike; and each of them has a distyle projection at both ends, and seventeen columns between the two projections. The walls, at the inter-columniations are pierced with windows; the summit of the N front, as formerly noticed, is crowned with a colossal statue of Queen Victoria; and the summit of each of the four distyle projections is crowned with a pair of sphinxes. The edifice contains the apartments of the Royal Institution for the encouragement of the fine arts in Scotland; the apartments of the Board of Trustees for the encouragement of manufactures and fisheries; those of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, comprising library, museum, and select gallery of portraits; the class-rooms of the school of design; a gallery of statuary; and the Antiquarian Museum.

The school of design has a salaried staff of directors, two preceptors, and a lecturer; dates from the year 1760; and was attended in 1880-81 by 490 male pupils, and 326 female pupils—less by 25 the total of the preceding years, the falling off being attributable greatly to the inconvenient crowding of the class-rooms. The gallery of statuary contains casts of the Elgin marbles, of all the celebrated ancient statues, and of the Ghiberti gates at Florence, as well as a series of casts of antique Greek and Roman busts, originally collected at Rome; and it is open, for a charge of 6d., from 10 till 4 on Wednesdays and Fridays, and free from 10 till 4 on Saturdays. The Antiquarian Museum belongs to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, instituted in 1780, and chartered in 1783; is now maintained as a national museum, at the expense of Government; was lodged from 1781 till 1787 in a house in Cowgate, till 1793 in Chessels buildings in Canongate, till 1813 in Gosford's Close in Lawnmarket, till 1825 in the house 42 George Street, till 1844 in the Royal Institution, till 1860 in the building in George Street containing the Edinburgh Life Assurance Company's office; was then brought back to the Royal Institution; was rearranged there with much improvement; and is open to the public for a charge of 6d. on Thursdays and Fridays, and free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Some of the many interesting objects in it are ancient sculptures from various countries, Egyptian antiquities, ancient British utensils and implements, Romano-British pottery and glass, old Scottish wood-carvings, relics from the Swiss lake-dwellings, two metallic crosses and a curious iron fetter from Abyssinia, instruments of torture and punishment formerly used in Scotland, the Scottish 'Maiden' or guillotine, John Knox's pulpit from St Giles' Church, an old stool alleged to have been that which Jenny Geddes hurled at the head of the Dean of St Giles', the 'stool of repentance' from Old Greyfriars' Church, the original copies on vellum of Solemn League and Covenant, the banner of the covenant used at the battle of Bothwell Brig, a collection of relics and memorials of the principal political and other controversies of former times, the blue ribbon worn by Prince Charles Edward as a Knight of the Garter in 1745, a collection of old paper money, Scottish, American, and French, and autographs of Queen Mary, James VI., Charles I., Cromwell, and other notable persons. The number of visitors to the museum in the course of a year has steadily increased from about 67,000 in 1861, to upwards of 120,000 at the present time.

Art Galleries.—The building, called variously the Art

Gallery and the National Gallery, stands on the central and southern parts of the Mound, and occupies a site computed to be worth £30,000, but given free by the town council. To erect it, vast excavations and substructions had to be made, and extensive improvements on the adjacent ground had to be effected, either preparatory to its own construction, or in order to harmonise it with surrounding structures. The building was commenced in August 1850, in the laying of its foundation-stone by the late Prince Consort, but did not reach completion till 1858, and cost, directly or indirectly, about £40,000. It was designed to provide suitable accommodation for the annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy, for the extension of the school of design, and for the instituting of a Scottish national gallery of painting and sculpture; was erected after designs by W. H. Playfair in the Greek-Ionic style, about the same width as the Royal Institution, but nearly a third longer; and extends in main length from N to S, but has a short, broad, high transept intersecting the middle, so as to be comparatively cruciform. The N and S fronts are exactly alike, but the former is in a great degree hidden by the Royal Institution, while the latter stands so much lower than the adjacent roadway as to be visible only at a very close view; and each is completely faced with an Ionic portico of two projecting wings and a centre, each wing having four columns and a pediment, and the centre having two columns in antes and a balustrade. The E and the W fronts are conspicuous from all points, high and low, whence the Mound itself can be seen; and the transept face of each displays a handsome hexastyle Ionic portico with a pediment, while the rest of the wall presents a bald appearance, relieved only by pilasters and by a balustered parapet. The eastern division of the edifice contains five octagonal apartments, lighted by cupolas; is occupied by the Royal Scottish Academy; and, from February to May every year, is used for exhibitions of the works of living artists, and then is so much frequented as to be the most fashionable lounge in the city. The western division has a similar arrangement to the eastern, and is devoted entirely to the National Gallery as a permanent collection of works of art. The collection includes works, or copies of works, by Titian, Tintoretto, Guido, Paul Veronese, Francesco, Albano, Spagnoletto, Vandyke, Rembrandt, Velasquez, and other continental masters; portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Henry Raeburn, Sir John W. Gordon, and Graham Gilbert; works of Sir George Harvey, Sir Noel Paton, Horatio Macculloch, Dyce, Etty, Roberts, Faed, Herdman, Chalmers, and other modern artists; some very fine specimens of water-colour drawings; and the statue of the poet Burns by Flaxman. Admission to the National Gallery is given for a charge of 6d. on Thursdays and Fridays, and free on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Albert Gallery was projected in 1876, in connection with an institution to be styled the Albert Institute of the Fine Arts, and erected on the N side of Shandwick Place, at a cost of £25,000, from designs by W. Beattie; it was designed for an art exhibition and artist's studios, with shops on the ground floor. The Institute was intended to promote the encouragement of fine art in general, and contemporary Scottish art in particular, by an autumn exhibition of water colours, a winter exhibition of painting and sculpture, and generally throughout the year by the exhibition and sale of works of art. Failing to succeed in these objects, this ornate building is now occupied by the Scottish Meteorological Society, the Edinburgh School of Cookery, and the offices of several lawyers and others.

Scientific and Literary Institutions.—The old Royal Observatory stands on Calton Hill, to the N of Dugald Stewart's Monument, and was projected in 1736, but not founded till 1776. It was erected after designs by Craig and Adam, and intended to have the form of a fortress, but completed to only a small portion of the design, and never properly served its purpose. It is a plain, dingy, three-story structure, in the form of a strong tower,

and contains a self-registering anemometer and a rain gauge. The new Royal Observatory stands on the summit of Calton Hill, on a tabular open tract E of the old Observatory, and was founded in 1818, and built after a design by W. H. Playfair, in the form of a St George's Cross, measuring 62 feet from N to S, and from E to W. It exhibits on each of its four fronts a hexastyle Doric portico, with handsome pediment; is surmounted, at the centre, by a dome 13 feet in diameter; has the mural circle in the W, the transit instrument and the astronomical clock in the E, and a solid pillar 19 feet high, for the astronomical circle, in the centre at the dome. It was improved in 1871 by the construction of an astronomer's house, with supplementary rooms for purposes of observation; and maintains true time throughout the city, partly by aid of electro-controlled clocks, and partly by the two simultaneous signals of time-ball and time-gun. Short's Observatory, on Castle Hill, serves rather as a place of amusement than for strictly scientific purposes, and has already been noticed.

The Royal Botanic Garden was founded by Sir Andrew Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald in 1670, and was used for the purpose of teaching by the professor of botany in the University from 1676. As already stated, its first site was in the valley to the rear of the Post Office, in a district long after known as the Physic Gardens. In 1763 it was transferred to Leith Walk, whence, in 1824, it was removed to Inverleith Row. It was greatly enlarged about 1867, by inclusion of the contiguous Experimental Garden. It contains a superintendent's house, a lecture room, a museum, a magnetic observatory, extensive hot-houses, splendid palm-houses, a Linnæan arrangement, an extensive Pinetum, collections of native plants and medical plants, a winter garden, a magnificent rockery, and some tasteful groupings of parterre and shrubbery. Within the last few years the mansion-house and policy of Inverleith have been acquired by government and the city corporation, and the grounds, extending to about 30 acres, are converted into an Arboretum or general collection of trees and shrubs scientifically named and arranged. There is one curator for Botanic Garden and Arboretum. The lecture-room is supplemented by a class museum, a large herbarium, an apparatus for histology, and demonstrations in the hot-houses and in the open ground; and is largely attended in the summer months by students of both sexes in different classes. So popular have these botanical classes become, that it was found necessary to erect, in 1880, an additional class-room to accommodate 600 students, the former class-room not affording room for more than about 350, so that the professor had to deliver the same lecture twice every day to separate classes of students, there being at that time about 500 students attending the Garden in the course of their University studies. The new building is in the form of an octagon, springing from the W gable of the old class-room, and carried outwards in breadth 12 feet on either side, and in length 50 feet. The hot-houses were founded in 1835, and gradually extended to a great range, comprising now a large octagon in the centre, and two lateral wings with each a central octagonal compartment; the large central octagon being added so late as 1872. This structure has a diameter of only 40 feet, but projects at the end into graceful connection with the wings; rises, in columnar form, from a 3-foot dado course, to a height of 23 feet; exhibits there a moulded entablature of architrave, frieze, and cornice; and has a roof of two stages, with an octagonal dome, 20 feet in diameter, 15 feet high, and crowned with ornamental cresting at an elevation of 45 feet from the ground. The chief Palm-house is 96 feet long, 57 wide, and 70 high; and contains magnificent specimens of both herbaceous and ligneous endogens. The Rock-Garden is one of the finest in Europe; presents a succession of bays and angles; rises, in terrace over terrace, to a height of 18 feet; has a width of 120 feet, and a length of 190 feet; is divided into uniform geometrical sections, and subdivided into more than 4000 variously-sized compartments; and commands, from its topmost terrace, a

strikingly picturesque view of Edinburgh. Several trees in the garden were planted as memorial trees by the late Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh. The garden is free to the public, on every lawful day in winter, from daylight till dark—in summer till 8 P.M.

The Experimental Garden, which lay contiguous to the S side of the Botanic, and is now included in it, was formed in 1824. It comprised about 10 acres of ground; contained a superintendent's house, an exhibition hall, several hot-houses, and a beautiful arrangement of lawn, parterre, shrubbery, orchard, and kitchen-garden; and belonged to a society instituted in 1809 for improving the cultivation of flowers, fruits, and culinary vegetables.—A large winter garden occupies the corner between Coates Gardens and the Glasgow Road, in the vicinity of Haymarket, belongs to the proprietor of a neighbouring nursery, and was formed in 1870-71. It has a S main front 130 feet long, with a central building 50 feet wide and 30 long, surmounted by a handsome dome 65 feet high; includes a northerly annexe, 50 feet long and 28 wide; has, beneath the entrance dome, a terra-cotta fountain, and a rich arrangement of hot-house plants; and contains a covered way, a fern-house 37 feet long and 20 wide, several ranges of hot-houses, and a series of stove, green, and propagating houses.—There was once a Zoological Garden in Broughton Park, at the E end of East Claremont Street, formed in 1840. It comprised a considerable extent of ground, tastefully disposed in walks and flower-plots; contained, for a number of years, an interesting collection of wild animals; and was often used for musical promenades, firework *fêtes*, and other entertainments; but, proving a failure, was abolished in 1860.

The Watt Institution and School of Arts dates from 1821. It had a plain building with several halls in Adam Square, which required to be taken down in 1871 to make way for the formation of Chambers Street; obtained in lieu of that building a site for a new one in Chambers Street, together with £7000 toward the erection of the new edifice, and certain other concessions worth about £350. It is patronised by the Lord Provost, managed by a body of directors, and conducted by fifteen lecturers and teachers, and gives instruction in mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, and natural history, French, German, Greek, Latin, English language and literature, phonography, arithmetic, architectural, mechanical, geometrical, machine, and free-hand drawing, engineering, history, economic science, physiology, geology, biology, and music; serving generally as an academy of science, art, and literature to the operative classes, and attended in 1877-78 by 3022 students, in 1879-80 by 3100, in 1880-81 by 3176. The new building for it is at the W corner of the semicircular recess opposite the Industrial Museum; was erected in 1872-73 after designs by David Rhind; rises to the height of two stories, with an additional pavilion story in the W; has a projecting porch surmounted by the statue of James Watt, which formerly stood in Adam Square; and contains a lecture-hall with accommodation for 680 persons, another hall 34 feet long and 33 feet wide, a chemical class-room 33 feet long and 23 feet wide, a mechanical philosophy apparatus-room, and the spacious general class-rooms. It has been proposed to affiliate the Watt Institution with the Heriot Hospital Trust, and to call it in future the Watt-Heriot Institute, but as yet this proposal has not received practical effect.

The Royal Association for promoting the Fine Arts in Scotland holds its ordinary meetings in a hall at 67 George Street, being founded in 1833, and incorporated by royal charter in 1847; and though not maintaining any regular public lectures, it supplies from time to time prelections on interesting subjects connected with the useful arts. The Philosophical Institution has premises at 4 Queen Street, a news-room, a reading-room, and an extensive library, and offers free admission to these to strangers who are members of kindred institutions. It affords class instruction, in some departments, to such of its own members as desire it; and maintains in a neighbouring hall, formerly occupied by the offices of the U.P. church, a winter course of lectures by distinguished men, on a variety of philosophical, literary, and miscellaneous subjects. The Edinburgh Literary Institute was incorporated in 1870; erected in South Clerk Street a handsome edifice, which was publicly opened in January 1872; has there a news-room and a library, each measuring 36 feet by 24, a ladies' reading and conversation room, a well-appointed billiard-room, and a fine hall originally 107 feet long, 55 wide, and 30 high, but curtailed and improved in 1875 at a cost of about £400; and maintains lectures on a variety of literary subjects, and occasional concerts. A similar institution was opened in February 1882 at Morningside. The Working Men's Club and Literary Institute occupies a portion of the Royal Exchange Square, and has news-room, billiard, bagatelle, chess, and draught rooms, and a library; the number of visitors during 1881 being 51,183.

Other scientific and literary institutions are the Royal Medical Society, instituted in 1737, chartered in 1778, and meeting in a hall at 7 Melbourne Place; the Speculative Society, instituted in 1764, and meeting in a hall in the University; the Harveian Society, instituted in 1782; the Obstetrical Society, No. 5 St Andrew Square; the Medico-Chirurgical Society, instituted in 1821; the Odonto-Chirurgical Society; the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society; the Juridical Society, instituted in 1773, and meeting in a hall at No. 40 Charlotte Square; the Scots Law Society, instituted in 1815; the Botanical Society, instituted in 1836; the Geological Society, instituted in 1834; the Royal Physical Society, instituted in 1771, and chartered in 1788; the Arboricultural Society; the Phrenological Association and Museum in Chambers Street; the Meteorological Society, instituted in 1855; the Photographic Society, established in 1861; the Horological Society, instituted in 1862; the Tusculan Society, instituted in 1822; the Actuarial Society, instituted in 1859; the Bankers' Literary Association; the Diagnostic Society, instituted in 1816, and meeting weekly during the College winter session; the University Philomathic Debating Society, instituted in 1858; the Architectural Association, No. 5 St Andrew Square; the Architectural Institute, constituted in 1850; the Educational Institute, formed in 1847, and chartered in 1857; the Subscription Library, No. 24 George Street, instituted in 1794; the Select Subscription Library, 26 Waterloo Place, instituted in 1800; and the Mechanics' Subscription Library, No. 3 Victoria Terrace, instituted in 1825.

Classical Schools.—The High School dates, under the name of Grammar School, from 1519. It sprang from a school at Holyrood, which probably existed as early as the beginning of the 12th century, and had not, for a number of years, any building of its own, either new or hired. It occupied, for some time a dwelling-house in Blackfriars Wynd, which had been a palace of Archbishop Beaton; was removed in 1555 to a house at the E side of Kirk of Field, near the head of what came to be called High School Wynd; and acquired in 1578 a new building for itself, within the Blackfriars' cemetery, on ground at the foot of Infirmary Street, giving to the tract around it the name of High School Yards. Another edifice, erected on or near the same site in 1777, was neat and commodious, and might have continued suitable for many years yet to come; but, owing to the plebeian character of its vicinity, and the unhealthiness of the locality, it lost caste in the eyes of the citizens of the New Town, when a new and more eligible site was sought for, and the old school transferred to the directors of the Infirmary, to be used as a surgical hospital. The present edifice stands on the S face of Calton Hill, a little above the line of Regent Road, about 160 yards E from the Prison. It is built on a terrace cut out of the solid rock, sheltered from the N wind, but somewhat exposed to the E and

the W; commands along its front, towards the S, one of the richest town and country views of Edinburgh and its environs; and forms itself a noble feature in the views from most parts of the Queen's Park. It was erected in 1825-29, after designs by Thomas Hamilton, at a cost of £30,000; has a curtain-wall in front of its main building, but at considerably lower level, extending in a gentle curve along the edge of the public pavement, with two lodges at the ends, and measuring upwards of 400 feet in length; consists, in its main building, of a centre, two lofty open corridors, and two wings, with an aggregate frontage of 270 feet; has a play-ground of nearly 2 acres, formed into a level by deep cutting in the face of the hill; and is enclosed with neat iron-railing. The two lodges are in the Doric style; present their flank to the road and their fronts toward each other; have each a tetrastyle portico; and are disposed, the one for occupancy by the janitor, the other in two class-rooms. Two doorways, in Egyptian architecture, boldly break the centre of the curtain-wall; and a double flight of steps, flanked half-way up by Egyptian projections, ascends to a spacious platform at the level of the main building; yet these features are merely ornamental, the access being by a gateway on a higher level considerably to the W and through the play-ground. A massive Doric portico, with a front range of six columns, and a rear range of two columns, rises from the platform at the top of the double flight of steps; covers all the centre of the main building; and is in pure Grecian style, copied from the temple of Theseus at Athens, with columns upwards of 20 feet high. The open corridors, connecting the centre with the wings, commence at points slightly behind the portico; and are each supported by six Doric columns. Each of the wings is a large oblong, nearly flat-roofed; presents one of its shorter elevations to the front; and is adorned only with pilaster and entablature. The central part of the main building contains a splendid examination hall, 75 feet long, 43 wide, and upwards of 30 high, a library hall, the rector's apartments, and some smaller rooms; and the wings contain four class-rooms, and apartments for four masters. The entire edifice, simply as regards its class-rooms, has accommodation for 575 scholars. It was at first a purely classical seminary; but it now furnishes systematic instruction in all the departments of a commercial as well as a liberal education; has classes for English, Latin, Greek, French, German, history, geography, physiology, chemistry, natural philosophy, zoology, botany, mathematics, drawing, fencing, gymnastics, and military drill; spreads its entire curriculum over the period of six years; and is conducted by a rector, 15 masters, and 2 lecturers. It formerly was under the magistrates and town council; but, in terms of the Education Act of 1872, it came under the city school-board. The number of pupils enrolled in 1879-80 was 418; 1880-81, 423; 1881-82, 398. Previous to 1872, when the board's control of the school began, the number of pupils had been gradually decreasing. The annual income of the school, varying according to fees, is about £5900—of this £820 arises from the General Endowment Fund, held by the town council for behoof of the school; the fees are fully £5000, and belong to the masters. (See *The History of the High School of Edinburgh*, Edinb. 1849.)

The Edinburgh Academy stands off the N side of Henderson Row, with rear on tabular ground overlooking the Water of Leith, 570 yards WSW of Canonmills; originated in a scheme by a number of distinguished citizens, including Leonard Horner, Henry Cockburn, Henry Mackenzie, Sir Walter Scott, and Sir Harry Moncrieff; and was erected in 1824, after designs by W. Burn, at a cost of £12,264. It is a low, neat, Doric structure, containing class-rooms with accommodation for 1700 pupils, and a common hall with commensurate accommodation; presents an appearance less elegant than massive, but is admirably adapted to its purpose; and occupies the centre of a play-ground of 3 acres, with covered sheds for exercise in wet weather. It has at some distance a cricket-ground for the exclusive use of present and former pupils; belongs to a body of subscribers, under royal charter from George IV.; and is superintended by a board of fifteen directors, three of whom are elected annually from the body of subscribers. It gives instruction in all departments of an English, classical, commercial, and liberal education, extending to a course of seven years, on terms which render it less accessible than the High School to the children of the middle classes; divides its pupils, in the latter part of its course, into a classical school for the learned professions, and a modern school for civil, military, or mercantile pursuits; includes certain classes not belonging to its proper course, treated as voluntary; and is conducted by a rector, 4 classical masters, French and German masters, 2 mathematical masters, masters for English and elocution, writing, drawing, fencing, fortification, and military and civil engineering. The pupils have varied in number from 300 to 500; and the income is entirely derived from fees.

Fettes College stands on a gentle eminence on the ground of Comely Bank, in the north-western outskirts of Stockbridge, and was erected in 1865-70, after designs by David Bryce, at a cost of about £150,000. It is an extensive and stately edifice in the semi-Gothic style prevalent in France and Scotland in the 16th century, with central tower; figures conspicuously and imposingly throughout a great extent of landscape; and is decorated with architectural features and carvings which render it as beautiful at hand as it is picturesque in the distance. Fettes College originated in a bequest of Sir William Fettes of Comely Bank (b. 1750; d. 1836), and gives maintenance, free education, and outfit to selected orphan boys, not at any one time exceeding fifty in number. It admits as day scholars or as boarders large numbers of boys, at an entrance fee of £10, 10s., an annual fee of £25, and an annual boarding-house charge of £60; is conducted on a plan similar to that of the great public schools of England; gives a highly liberal education, including classics, modern languages, English, mathematics, science, singing, drawing, gymnastics, and fencing; is conducted by a head master and eleven assistant masters; and has provision for two exhibitions worth £60 a year, each dating from 1875, two fellowships in Edinburgh University worth £100 a year, and an exhibition to Oxford or Cambridge University worth £100 a year, dating from 1876. A gymnasium stands apart from the College near its E wing; is a plain yet elegant structure; contains a hall 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 22 feet high; and is adjoined at the E end by a fives-court. The infirmary, or retreat for the sick, stands detached about 40 yards E of the gymnasium, and is a handsome, unique, one-story building, with a verandah along the greater part of its S side. Two boarding-houses stand respectively on the E and the W sides of the main approach, opened the one in 1870, the other near the end of 1872; and contain each private apartments for a master, dormitories, and study-rooms for thirty pupils, and public dining-room and sitting-room. A third boarding-house of later erection stands in similar position, and contains accommodation for fifty-two pupils. A gate-keeper's lodge, built in 1871, is at the end of the W approach; and another of later date is at the E approach, formed in continuation of Inverleith Place.

The Edinburgh Institution, though private property, ranks pretty much as a competitor with the High School and the Edinburgh Academy; it was organised in 1832 to serve for scholars who wished to devote less time to classical studies than was required at the two great public schools and more time to other branches of a liberal education. It was originally in George Street, afterwards in Hill Street, and removed in 1853 to Queen Street, being accommodated there in two private houses slightly altered, containing two large rooms, a hall 60 feet by 30, and having a total capacity for more than 900 scholars. It gives instruction in classics, French, mathematics, English, drawing, practical chemistry, dancing, fencing, drill, and gymnastics; and is conducted by twelve masters.

Several other seminaries for a jointly classical and general education, with each a large staff of masters, are in various parts throughout the city and suburbs, such as the Collegiate Schools, in Charlotte Square; Craigmount, the Ministers' Daughters College, the South Side High School, in the Grange district; and Merchiston School, located in the Castle of Napier of the Logarithms, at Morningside; but rank, in all respects, as private establishments.

Merchant Company's Schools.—George Watson's Hospital was originally an institution for maintaining and educating boys between 7 and 15 years of age, being children or grand-children of decayed merchants in Edinburgh. It sprang from a bequest of £12,000 by George Watson, a native of Edinburgh, first a merchant in Holland, afterwards a bank-accountant in his native city, and was erected in 1738-41 at a cost of about £5000, and greatly enlarged in 1857. It admitted at first only 12 boys on the foundation, but eventually about 80; stood on the N side of the Meadows, in the angle between Lauriston and the Meadow Walk; and in 1870, under provisional orders obtained in connection with the Endowed Institution's Act, underwent a sweeping change. The Hospital funds were thenceforward devoted to the maintaining of the foundationers in boarding-houses, and the providing of a liberal day-school education to large numbers of both boys and girls. The Hospital building, in 1871, was sold to the Royal Infirmary, and what was the Merchant Maiden Hospital was purchased in the same year, to be used as a school for boys. This edifice stands on the S side of Lauriston, with its front to the Meadows, about 240 yards WSW of the site of the original hospital. It was erected in 1816, after a design by Burn, at a cost of £12,250; measures 180 feet in length of frontage; has a tetrastyle Ionic portico, modelled after the Ionic temple on the Ilyssus; and acquired, in 1872-73, an addition on the N side, forming an ornamental rear-front, and containing a lecture hall 83 feet long, 51 wide, and 42 high. The school is called a college school; affords an education qualifying boys either for commercial life or for entering the Universities; has an average attendance of about 1200 pupils; and gives, by competition, bursaries or presentations aggregately worth about £700. The foundationers are now not more than 60 in number; require to be of age between 9 and 14; must be elected, to at least one-fourth of their number, by competitive examination from boys attending some one or other of the Merchant Company's Schools; are boarded with families; and receive certain advantages at the completion of their term. The girls' school is in George Square; bears the name of George Watson's College School for Young Ladies; had originally accommodation for 600 scholars; was enlarged in 1876 to contain accommodation for 200 additional scholars; includes in its enlargement a new building three stories high, with ornamental frontage in the Italian style; provides a high-class education, comprising English, French, German, Latin, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, physical science, drawing, singing, pianoforte, drill, calisthenics, dancing, needlework, and cookery; and affords, by competition, benefits estimated at about £700.

The Merchant Maiden Hospital was founded in 1695, principally by contributions from the company of merchants, and by a large donation from Mrs Mary Erskine, the widow of an Edinburgh druggist. It became incorporated in 1707; was held originally in a large tenement at the corner of Bristo Place and Lothian Street, on ground now occupied by St Patrick's Roman Catholic School; and acquired, in 1816, the edifice noticed in our preceding paragraph. It served long for the maintenance and education of from 90 to 100 girls, between 7 and 17 years of age, daughters or grand-daughters of merchant burgesses of Edinburgh; and, in 1870-71, under the same provisional order which revolutionised George Watson's Hospital, underwent vast changes. The edifice, in 1870, was converted into a day-school for young ladies on the same plan as George Watson's School in George Square; and, on being sold to the governors of George Watson's Hospital, was substituted by extensive premises at the W end of Queen Street. These are partly remodellings of pre-existent buildings, and partly superstructures on them; have an extensive frontage, and a lofty imposing elevation; contain accommodation for 1200 scholars; and furnish the same course of instruction and the same accompanying benefits as the young ladies' school in George Square. The changing of the classes from room to room, which is effected to music at five minutes before each hour, shows a model of organisation, and forms a very interesting sight. The foundationers to the Hospital were reduced under the provisional order to the number of 50; must be of age between 9 and 16; are boarded with families; and, at the completion of their term, receive each £9, 6s. 8d.

Stewart's Hospital sprung from a bequest of about £30,000, together with some houses, by Daniel Stewart of the Exchequer, who died in 1814. It stands adjacent to the Queensferry Road about ½ mile W of Dean Bridge; was erected in 1849-53 after designs by David Rhind; and is in a mixed style of old castellated Scottish and the latest domestic Gothic. It measures about 230 feet in maximum length, and upwards of 100 feet in minimum breadth, comprises in its main structure three sides of a quadrangle, two and three stories high, and a fourth side consisting of an arcaded screen, and projects considerably backward in its central part. It is surmounted by two main towers, with turrets, embattled parapets, lanterns, and ogee roofs, rising to the height of 120 feet, and by two smaller towers and several turrets; and contains, in its central part, a dining-hall and a chapel. It was instituted for maintaining and educating boys of between 7 and 14 years of age, the children of poor industrious parents; was converted, under a provisional order of 1870, into a day-school; gives similar education to that in George Watson's College School for boys, together with technical instruction; affords to its pupils the same benefits, by competition, as those afforded to the pupils of George Watson's schools; admits as foundationers not more than 40 boys, who must be of age between 9 and 15; and requires that at least one-half of them shall be elected from the day-scholars of some one or other of the Merchant Company's schools.

Gillespie's Hospital sprang from a bequest by James Gillespie of Spylaw, merchant and tobacconist in Edinburgh. It stands in a park opposite the W end of Bruntsfield Links, about ¾ mile S of the W end of Princes Street; occupies the site of a picturesque, irregular, turreted, ancient, baronial pile, belonging to the Napiers of Merchiston; and was erected in 1801-3 after designs by Burn. It consists mainly of an oblong structure in castellated Gothic style, with three projections in front and turrets at the angles, and partly of a neighbouring edifice in the form of a large schoolhouse; and was fitted, in its main structure, for the accommodation and support of a limited number of poor aged men and women, and, in its school structure, for the education of about 150 boys of between 6 and 12 years of age. It was, under a provisional order of 1870, converted into primary day-schools for boys and girls; affords instruction in English, writing, arithmetic, and singing, together with mechanical drawing for the boys, and sewing and knitting for the girls; allows its pupils a limited portion of similar benefits, by competition, as those open to the pupils of the other Merchant Company's schools; and has an average attendance of about 1400 boys and girls. The aged foundationers to the hospital require to be above 55 years of age; and now, instead of being maintained in any building belonging to the governors, are allowed each a pension of not less than £10, and not more than £25.

Hospital Schools.—Heriot's Hospital sprang from a bequest of George Heriot, a native of Edinburgh, goldsmith, first to the Queen of James VI., then to that King himself, and stands in a park immediately W of Greyfriars' Churches, between Grassmarket and Lauriston. It was founded in 1628, but not completed till 1650, and was used by Cromwell as a military hospital for his sick and

wounded soldiers after the battle of Dunbar, and did not become available for its own proper uses till 1659. It is commonly said to have been erected after designs by Inigo Jones, but probably owes most or all of its features to some other architect, costing about £30,000, which would have absorbed more than the entire amount of Heriot's bequest, had not the money for a long time been invested in a manner singularly lucrative. It is a quadrangular pile, with open interior court, measuring 162 feet along each side of the exterior, and 94 feet along each side of the interior; has often been called a Gothic structure, but is really in a style of architecture quite unique; and possesses such features as render it strikingly picturesque. The corner portions are massive square towers, four stories high, surmounted at the angles by round, projecting, oriental turrets; the central portion of the N side contains the entrance archway, flanked with Doric columns, and surmounted by a square dome-capped tower, rising to the height of 100 feet; the central portion of each of the other sides has a salient octagonal structure of medium character between tower and turret, rising higher than the summit of the adjacent walls; all the other portions of the elevations have a height of three stories; and the windows are 213 in number, and have mouldings and carvings in such variety of design that, with one exception, no two of them are alike. The enclosed court is paved with square stones, has an arcade 6 feet broad along its N and E sides, and is pierced on its S side with a Corinthian doorway, leading to a splendidly ornate chapel, measuring 61 feet by 22. The armorial bearings of Heriot and some emblematic sculptures surmount the entrance archway; and a statue of Heriot, in the costume of his time, from the chisel of Robert Mylne, occupies a finely carved niche in the interior side. The old and ordinary access is from Grassmarket; and a modern entrance archway, with a lodge in a style of architecture similar to the hospital itself, is in front of the park at Lauriston. A terrace, with elegant stone balustrade, now surrounds the main edifice; and all the grounds within the park have been beautifully embellished. The hospital is managed by the magistrates, town councillors, and parish ministers of Edinburgh; maintains and educates 220 boys—120 resident, 60 non-resident, and 40 day scholars, admissible at ages from 7 till 10, and requiring, except under special permission of the governors, to leave at 14; and gives instruction in English, French, Latin, Greek, mathematics, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, shorthand, geography, drawing, vocal music, and dancing. It allows, at the expiry of their term, £30 a year for four years to the most talented who wish to attend the University, and £20 a year to ten more who attend the University; gives to such as become apprentices for five or more years a sum of £50, and to such as become apprentices for fewer years a correspondingly smaller allowance, and a bonus of £5 at the end of apprenticeship; and provides to all, on leaving the hospital, suits of clothes and useful books. The annual income was at first so limited as to maintain and educate only 18 boys; it eventually became so large as to be able to maintain and educate as many as the edifice could accommodate; and, under authority of an act of parliament obtained in 1836, the surplus still over was devoted to the erecting and maintaining of free elementary schools in other parts of the city. The number of these schools has gradually increased, and the last report (April 1882) gave their average attendance as follows:—Heriot Bridge, 288; Cowgate Port, 299; High School Yards, 434; Old Assembly Close, 284; Borthwick Close, 273; Brown Square, 227; Rose Street, 438; Broughton, 233; Abbeyhill, 301; Davie Street, 294; Stockbridge, 303; Infant Schools—Broughton, 90; Abbeyhill, 125; Davie Street, 147; Stockbridge, 110; Victoria Street, 131. Free education is thus provided to about 5000 children in day schools, and, reckoning evening classes, between 6000 and 7000 altogether, of whom a few from the day schools are every year elected as foundationers in the Hospital. The evening classes afford instruction to young men and women, engaged in work during the day, in the various branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, French, phonography, drawing, etc. All the buildings are commodious, and some of them are ornamental. The one in Cowgate Port was erected in 1840, and, though standing in one of the most squalid parts of the city, has piazzas, towers, ornamented windows, and other architectural decorations; the one in Broughton Street was built in 1855, and stands amid a tolerably fair display of New Town architecture, yet is so ornamented with ground arcades, upper mouldings, and crowning statuary as to be, in a mere architectural respect, a decided accession to the neighbourhood; and the one in Abbeyhill was built in 1874-75, and is both prominent and very handsome. Another school, jointly juvenile and infant, was erected in Davie Street, in 1875-76, at a cost of about £4000; occupies the site of a plain, old, spacious, Lancasterian school; consists of a central block and two receding side wings; and is so ornamental as to exhibit features corresponding, in many respects, with those of the Hospital. Another was built at Dean Street, Stockbridge, about the same time, accommodating about 600 children, and costing about £4000. The income of the Trust for 1881 was £27,395. (See *Historical and Descriptive Account of George Heriot's Hospital, including a Memoir of the Founder*, Edinb. 1827; and Steven's *History of George Heriot's Hospital*, Edinb. 1859.)

John Watson's Hospital sprang from a bequest in 1759 by John Watson, a writer to the signet. It was intended by him to be a foundling hospital, but was turned by his trustees into a hospital for maintaining and educating destitute children. It stands on the left side of the Water of Leith, a short distance WSW of Dean Bridge; was built in 1825-28 after designs by William Burn; is a large and solid edifice, with a Doric portico; maintains and educates about 100 children, between 7 and 14 years of age; affords them instruction in English, Latin, French, mathematics, drawing, music, dancing, and drill; is managed by fifteen directors, comprising a treasurer, the keeper and deputy-keeper of the signet, and twelve commissioners of the writers to the signet; and, though originating in a fund which amounted in 1781 to less than £5000, is now, with its grounds and buildings, worth nearly £133,000.

The Orphan Hospital sprang from an effort of private benevolence in 1727, and was countenanced and aided, during their visits to Edinburgh, by Howard and Whitfield. It became incorporated in 1742; occupied a hired house, with about thirty children, in 1733-35; acquired, in 1735, a new commodious structure, with a spire, in the Nor' Loch valley, immediately S of the rear of the W section of Waterloo Place; and vacated that building, on account of the unhealthiness of the situation, in 1833, for a new edifice on the left side of the Water of Leith, about ½ mile WSW of Dean Bridge. It has accommodation there for 200 children; gives maintenance and free education to as many as its funds can support; and admits boarders or presentees at a charge of £16 a year for a boy and £14 for a girl. It affords instruction in all the ordinary departments of an English education, and is upheld almost solely by subscriptions and donations. It suffered such depression of its resources toward 1871 as not to be able to admit more than 90 children, including boarders; and was then threatened with removal to some smaller house and the sale of the property; but it experienced such revival in 1875 that the number of its children was increased in that year from 84 to 106. Its old building in the Nor' Loch valley became an asylum for destitute children, in connection with a charity workhouse, but was eventually swept away by the operations for the North British railway terminus. The new edifice was built in 1831-33, after designs by Thomas Hamilton, at a cost of nearly £16,000; stands on a terrace, reached by a broad flight of steps; comprises a spacious centre and two moderately projecting wings, all two stories high; has, on the middle part of the

centre, a portico with seven Tuscan columns and a plain pediment, overlooked in the rear by a small quadrangular clock-turret; and is surmounted, adjacent to the wings, by two quadrangular towers of two stages, cut with arches and terminating in turrets. The clock of the Netherbow Port was placed in the spire of the old structure, and transferred to the clock-turret of the new edifice.

The Trades' Maiden Hospital was originally a plain edifice in Argyle Square, on part of the site of the Industrial Museum, and is now a commodious house, with large garden, a little S of the Meadows. The institution was founded in 1704, and incorporated in 1707; sprang from donations by Mrs Mary Erskine and the incorporated trades of the city; and is managed by the deacons of these trades, thirteen in all, and fourteen other governors. It maintains 48 girls between 7 and 17 years of age, chiefly children or grand-children of craftsmen, who were educated formerly by a staff of teachers belonging to the hospital, but now receive their education at George Watson's school for young ladies in George Square. Each of the pupils, at the completion of her term, receives £10 and a Bible.

Donaldson's Hospital stands on the N side of the Glasgow Road, and on the right side of the Water of Leith, about 600 yards WNW of Haymarket, and sprang from a bequest of about £210,000 by James Donaldson of Broughton Hall, proprietor and printer of the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, who died in 1830. It occupies a gently swelling ground, which exhibits it fully and distinctly in very distant views, and is separated from the public road by successively a bold screen wall with elegant gates, a spacious terrace, a grand stone balustrade, and a fine lawn. It was erected in 1842-51, after designs by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of about £100,000; forms an open quadrangle, measuring 258 feet by 207 in the exterior, and 176 feet by 164 in the contained court; and is a splendid, palatial, towered structure, in the Tudor style. Its elevation, except at the towers, is about 50 feet high; is divided into two stories, with oriel windows, and with buttresses between every pair; and is surmounted by an embrasured parapet. Four octagonal towers, of five stories, stand at the centre of the main front, flanking the grand entrance, and rise to a height of 120 feet; four square towers, of four stories, stand at each of the corners, and rise to a height intermediate between that of the central towers and the smaller finials; and all the twenty towers have ogee roofs, and terminate in vanes. The number of window-lights is 600. The whole exterior, with perforated scroll ornament surmounting its oriels, ornamental lace-work, and armorial bearings on its corner towers, flowers and cherub-heads on the tympanums of its buttresses, and shields with thistles, shamrocks, roses, and fleur-de-lis, is exceedingly elegant. The contained court is correspondingly imposing; shows impressively the symmetrical proportions of the masses and apertures, the picturesque groupings of the towers and turrets, and the continuous lines of the mouldings and string-courses; and has a richly ornamented central pedestal, rising like a grand bouquet from the substantial pavements. The interior also is in good keeping with the exterior. The corridors have an aggregate length of about 3500 feet; the principal staircases are about 20 feet square, and from 40 to 50 feet high; the apartments average 17 feet in height, and are 164 in number; the public rooms average about 65 feet in length, and 25 in breadth, and have panelled, corbelled, bossed ceilings, painted in imitation of oak; the corridors, staircases, and public rooms have a wainscot lining to the aggregate length of more than 4 miles; and the chapel is splendidly decorated. The hospital was erected and endowed for maintaining and educating poor boys and girls, after the plan of the Orphan Hospital and John Watson's Hospital; is managed by a mixed body of public functionaries and elected gentlemen, amounting altogether to twenty-seven; admits no children whose parents are able to maintain them; gives preference to children of the names of Donaldson and Marshall; requires them to be between 6 and 9 years of age at admission, and dismisses them at the age of 14; gives them such a plain useful English education as fits the boys for trades and the girls for domestic service; and has accommodation for 150 boys and 150 girls, of whom a number are deaf and dumb.

Board Schools.—In 1873 the city School-Board reported that there were then within the city 169 primary schools, having accommodation for 45,492 scholars; that 7 of these, for 1218 scholars, were to be discontinued; and that room for upwards of 13,800 scholars in higher-class schools was unappropriated. They computed that primary school accommodation for 4160 scholars was required, and resolved to erect 7 new schools for 4200 scholars, borrowing for this purpose from the Public Works Department £70,000, to be repaid in thirty annual instalments. In terms of the Education Act of 1872, they so acquired schools, or provided temporary accommodation, as to have in 1874 17 day schools and 13 evening schools in operation; but found in 1875 that further room for upwards of 1000 scholars was required, and then opened 2 additional schools, purchased and adapted large tenements for a school in Canongate, and resolved to erect another in Dalry district. Since then several of the lesser and temporary schools have been discontinued, and the work of the Board is now carried on in 13 schools, independently of the High School, transferred to the Board by the town council. The following table gives the costs of these 13 schools, together with their actual measurements, with small side-rooms in some, and a district library in another:—

Name of School.	Cost of Site, including Expenses.	Cost of Erection, including Furnishings.	Total Cost.	Accommodation at 8 Square Feet per Scholar.	Cost per Scholar exclusive of Site.	Date of Opening.
*Dean	£1,046 14 0	£5,605 3 10	£6,651 17 10	457	£12 5 3½	Sept. 1, 1875.
*New Street	3,102 2 10	2,987 13 4	6,089 16 2	792	3 15 5½	May 1876.
West Fountainbridge	3,482 18 1	10,956 17 0	14,439 15 1	935	11 14 4½	June 1, 1876.
*Leith Walk	3,196 16 7	14,466 11 10	17,663 8 5	1,041	13 17 11	Nov. 3, 1876.
*Causewayside	3,254 4 4	9,712 7 2	12,966 11 6	633	15 6 10½	Dec. 23, 1876.
*Stockbridge	2,535 14 6	9,051 12 3	11,587 6 9	617	14 13 4½	Jan. 8, 1877.
*Bristo	8,739 16 2	10,518 2 3	19,257 18 5	857	12 5 5½	Sept. 27, 1877.
*Dalry (including additions)	71 7 1	10,223 11 7	10,294 18 8	1,155	8 17 0¼	Feb. 18, 1878. / Sept. 6, 1880.
North Canongate	5,348 11 7	9,989 8 0	15,337 19 7	1,023	9 15 3½	Jan. 6, 1879.
*St Leonards	66 1 4½	9,845 4 0½	9,911 5 5	1,132	8 13 11½	Jan. 5, 1880.
*Canonmills	55 16 0	7,263 16 9	7,319 12 9	948	7 13 2¾	Sept. 6, 1880.
Lothian Road	3,182 3 0	7,334 12 5	10,516 15 5	997	7 7 1¾	Sept. 6, 1880.
*Abbeyhill	2,503 3 6	7,426 7 1	9,929 10 7	829	8 19 1¾	June 24, 1881.
	£36,585 9 0½	£115,381 7 6½	£151,966 16 7	11,416	£10 2 1½	
New Writing Class-room, R. H. School	..	1,735 0 0	1,735 0 0	..	..	Oct. 1, 1877.
	£36,585 9 0½	£117,116 7 6½	£153,701 16 7			

The schools marked * have janitors' houses attached, the costs of which are included in those of the schools. The sums thus expended have been obtained by building grants from the Education Department to the amount of £5587, 10s. 7d., and loans from Public Works Board of £147,041, to this being added £1073, 6s. transferred from school fund, derived from the rates, to defray the cost of extra furnishings, making the gross total of £153,701, 16s. 7d.

These schools give accommodation for 25,960 children, leaving a deficiency of 1561 places; but this deficiency the Board are meeting (April 1882) by the erection of two other schools at Warrender Park and North Merchiston, with accommodation for 880 and 969 children respectively. The site of Warrender Park school extends to 1912 square yards, and was purchased for £1865; the site of North Merchiston school extends to 1940 square yards, and is feued for £85 per annum. The cost, exclusive of sites, will not much exceed £18,000. All the details of school management, organisation, and instruction are regulated by the yearly code issued by the Scotch Education Department; and religious instruction is given for about three-quarters of an hour to an hour each morning, very few having taken advantage of the conscience clause upon this point. The annual results of examination for the three years undernoted are as follow:—

Years.	Pupils presented for Examination.	Percentage passed in the Three Subjects.	Total Grant earned.	Rate of Grant per Scholar.	Passed in Specific Subjects.	Grant for Specific Subjects.
			£ s. d.	s. d.		£ s. d.
1879	5033	91	6308 8 0	16 7½	592	117 4 0
1880	6095	88·4	7358 8 2	16 3½	763	150 16 0
1881	6516	90·39	7810 8 8	16 5	1202	206 11 10

In each of these years temporary schools were closed and new ones opened in their places, and this affects the total amount received for grants, as no grant is paid on account of schools which are closed during the currency of a school year. When this is allowed for, the average grant earned per scholar is as follows: for 1879, 16s. 9¼d.; for 1880, 16s. 9d.; and for 1881, 16s. 11¼d. The following table shows the cost of instruction, sources of income, and total cost of schools:—

Years.	No. of Schools.	Total amount received from Fees.	Total amount received from Grants.	Total amount paid out of Rate.	Total Cost.	Average Attendance.	Cost per Scholar.
1879	14	£4046	£6308	£6549	£16,904	7578	£2 4 7¼
1880	16	4609	7358	6872	18,841	9024	2 1 9
1881	14	4595	7810	8442	20,848	9504	2 3 10¼

The total cost includes charges for repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance, and also a sum of £540 of annual feu-duty, properly chargeable to sites. The repayment of loans for building is not included. The heavy item in the cost of the schools is the salaries of the staffs. With the exception of Dean school, where the salary of the head-master is £200, and that of the head-mistress £100, all the head-masters have £300, with £10 additional for every 100 children over 600, until the salary attains £350; the salaries of first assistants, £120, rising to £175; head-mistresses, £120, rising to £150; male assistants, £80 to £100; female assistants and sewing mistresses, £60 to £80; and singing masters £40 for one hour each day. Over and above these salaries, 15 per cent. additional payment is given to those schools which are placed in the first class by the management committee, 10 per cent. to those in the second class, and 5 per cent. to those in the third class. The fees charged in all the elementary schools are at

the rate of 2d. to 5d. per week, except in New Street school, attended by the poorest class, where the fee, including books, etc., is only 1d. to 3d. per week. Evening schools have been in operationfor nine years during the winter months, and are largely attended by young men and women. In 1880-81 there were eight classes open in the evening, with an average attendance of 301. The cost of teaching in these were—advanced classes, £1, 6s. 6½d.; elementary, £1, 5s. 5d.; the teachers receiving £20 for salary, with a little more from grants. During three years the Board prosecuted 32 defaulting parents under the Act of 1878. Each prosecution cost the Board from 18s. to 18s. 6d., the expense altogether being thus over £29. Fines to the amount of £9 were imposed, but not recovered. Under the new and revised Summary Procedure Act, however, the sheriff can in imposing a fine give an alternative of imprisonment in proportion to the amount of fine imposed, and this it is believed will produce good results. The architectural details of the Board schools are generally in what is called the Scottish Flemish style, with mullioned windows and crow-stepped gables, but vary in accordance with site and locality, with the exception of the one at Dalry Road, which is in a pavilion style of only one story in height.

Miscellaneous Public Schools and Institutions.—The Church of Scotland Normal School stands on Johnston Terrace, about 160 yards WSW of the head of Lawnmarket, and was erected in 1845 at a cost of about £8500. It is a large handsome edifice, with an attached playground; contains class-rooms and other appliances for a large attendance of pupils; affords a wide range of training for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses; is conducted by a rector, seven masters, and a matron; and includes a practising school, with head-master and seven assistants in the principal department, a mistress and two assistants in a juvenile department, and a mistress and an assistant in an infant department. Premises in connection with this institution for the training of the male teachers exclusively were recently erected in Chambers Street, and opened in 1879. The building is a handsome and substantial one, and contains, besides lecture-rooms, the offices of the board of general management. A boarding-house in connection with the institution is at No. 12 Picardy Place. The Free Church Normal School, noticed in the section on Canongate, is held in Moray House; has similar objects and similar departments to those of the Church of Scotland Normal School; is conducted by a rector and a master in classics, masters in French and German, a lecturer in mathematics and physical science, a lecturer in history and English literature, teachers in drawing and in music, and five masters, a lady superintendent, two governesses, and an infants' mistress in the practising school; and has in connection with it, at No. 8 St John Street, a boarding-house for female students and pupils. The Episcopalian Training Institution for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses was formerly held in Minto House, Argyle Square, but, being taken down in 1871 for the forming of Chambers Street, is now held in Dalry House, Orwell Place.

The Royal Blind Asylum, or asylum for blind men and blind women, dates from 1793. It originated with Dr Blacklock, David Miller, the Rev. Dr Johnston, and the celebrated Wilberforce, and first occupied a house in Shakepeare Square, whence it was removed in 1806 to No. 58 Nicolson Street, where the large warehouse still is for the sale of the productions of the blind inmates. It included another house at No. 38, obtained in 1822 for females, now used for the males who do not reside with friends; the females and the blind children being provided in 1876 with a spacious new building at West Craigmillar. The institution is managed by a body of seventeen directors; instructs and employs the males in making mattresses, brushes, baskets, mats, and other objects, and in weaving sackcloth, matting, and rag-carpets,—the females in knitting stockings, sewing covers for mattresses and feather beds, and in other employments; and had, as inmates, in 1870, 114 males and

34 females; in 1875, 146 males and 26 females. Both of its buildings in Nicolson Street were originally private houses; both were purchased for its own uses, and fitted up with every requisite accommodation and appliance; and that at No. 58 was altered and adorned, about 1860, at a cost of about £3500. A handsome new façade, with stone-faced dormer windows, and a neat cornice and balustrade, was then erected; and is pierced with a large central door-way, flanked by two spacious windows, and surmounted by a bust of the Rev. Dr Johnston. The new building at West Craigmillar stands on a rising-ground S of Powburn, and is approached from Newington Road, nearly opposite Echobank cemetery. It was erected in 1874-76 at a cost of £21,000; is in light French style, with a central handsome clock-tower 80 feet high, surmounted by dome and lantern; has a frontage 160 feet long, and chiefly three stories high; and contains a circular reception hall 111 feet in diameter, a dining hall and chapel 115 feet long and 28 wide, a work-room 72 feet long and 20 wide, and accommodation for about 200 inmates. The school for blind children, prior to its amalgamation with the Royal Blind Asylum, was in a commodious building, originally a private house, at No. 2 Gayfield Square; was managed by a body of fourteen directors; and admitted boys and girls from 6 to 14 years of age. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb dates from 1810; stood originally in Chessels Court, in Canongate; and acquired, in 1826, an edifice off the N side of Henderson Row, in the western vicinity of the Edinburgh Academy. It is managed by a body of fourteen directors, and conducted by a principal, two assistant teachers, a matron, a female teacher, and a drawing master; and early acquired so much celebrity, by the excellence and success of its system of training, as to be made a model for similar institutions in other cities. The building was erected, by subscription, at a cost of £7000; is large, commodious, and of not unpleasing appearance; and is surrounded with pleasant garden-grounds.

The Roman Catholics have the following schools:—St Patrick's and St Ann's in Cowgate, St Mary's in Lothian Street, St John's in York Lane, and another conducted by the Christian Brothers at Easter Road.

St George's day-school institution, founded by the late Rev. Dr Andrew Thomson, at No. 10 Young Street, All Saints in Glen Street, St Columba's in Johnston Terrace, Dr Bell's schools in Niddry Street and Greenside, the Original Industrial school in Ramsay Lane, the United Industrial school in Blackfriars Street, the Carse Industrial school off Greenside, have buildings remarkable either for commodiousness, elegance, or both.

Theological Colleges.—The Free Church College, or New College, was instituted in 1843, and originally occupied halls modified out of private houses on the S side of George Street. It was removed in 1850 to a new, spacious, imposing edifice of its own, in the Pointed style of the 16th century, at the head of the Mound, and is conducted by a principal and six professors, occupying the chairs respectively of divinity, church history, Hebrew and Oriental languages, exegetical theology, evangelistic theology, and natural science; there being also a lecturer on elocution. Its winter session extends from the first Wednesday of November till an early day in April. The edifice was built in 1846-50, after designs by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of about £30,000, and is conjoined on the E with the Free High Church. It comprises a hollow quadrangle, with interior court measuring 85 feet by 56; presents its main frontage to the N, overlooking the Mound, and extending 165 feet from E to W; measures 177 feet along the flanks; is divided into two stories, crowned by a range of dormer windows; has a groined archway entrance surmounted by two large oriel windows, and flanked by two square towers, rising to the height of 121 feet, buttressed at the corners from base to summit, and terminating each in four heavy crocheted pinnacles; shows, at the NE corner, belonging to the High Church, a similar tower 96 feet high; is adorned on the S of its interior court with two octagonal towers surmounted by ogee roofs and gilt vanes; contains a library hall, a senate hall, nine class-rooms, and a number of small apartments; and has in the library hall a statue of Dr Chalmers by Steell. The library, which was begun only in 1843, now contains between 30,000 and 40,000 volumes, comprising many works in patristic theology, ecclesiastical history, and systematic theology, while other branches of literature are comparatively well represented.

The United Presbyterian Theological Hall was formerly in Queen Street, between St David Street and Hanover Street, forming a conjunct building with the United Presbyterian Synod Hall, and had till 1876 four professors and a teacher of elocution. In that year a change of session was made from two months in autumn to five months in winter, and the curriculum was shortened from five years to three. The staff now comprises a principal and professors of New Testament literature and exegesis, Old Testament literature and exegesis, systematic theology and apologetics, church history, and practical training, etc., as well as a teacher of elocution. The building was originally a private house, and was exteriorly fitted with a plain large porch, and interiorly altered to suit the uses of the Theological Hall, and to give ingress to the Synod Hall; and contained class-rooms, library-rooms, and other apartments. The Synod Hall, in the rear of the Theological Hall, was erected in 1847; handsomely and suitably fitted up for the business of the Synod, containing accommodation for 1100 persons; and is still used on hire for the lectures of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, as well as for occasional public meetings—religious, educational, philanthropic, and miscellaneous. The United Presbyterian Theological and Synod Halls now occupy a large block of buildings on Castle Terrace, between Cromwell Street and Cambridge Street, with fine open view to Princes Street. These premises were originally designed for the West End theatre, opened when incomplete as to exterior condition at the close of 1875, and intended to include an aquarium and winter garden on its W side and a circus or music hall on the S, estimated to cost altogether about £65,000. Built in a style resembling Italian, worked upon geometric lines, it presents its principal elevation to Castle Terrace, with considerable ornamentation, and was designed interiorly with much elegance, and had sittings for 3000. Purchased on the failure of the company by the United Presbyterian Church in 1877, it was subjected to considerable alteration both as to its interior and exterior, and now contains one of the largest halls in the city, designed primarily for the annual meetings of the Synod, and has lecture-room for the professors, library, and offices for the various secretaries and other officials of the Church.—The Theological College of the Episcopal Church in Scotland is at 9 Rosebery Crescent, and has lecturers on theology, ecclesiastical history, apologetics, and pastoral theology.

The Protestant Institute of Scotland was organised in 1850, and originated in an effort to stem the increase of Romanism. It has its premises on the W side of George IV. Bridge, immediately S of the central or open arches, and maintains classes, conducted by a professor, for training students of all Protestant denominations in the polemics of the Romish controversy. Its principal building was erected in 1862, partly to afford requisite accommodation for its business, partly to celebrate the tercentenary of the Reformation; presents a neat front to George IV. Bridge; and contains a spacious hall and other apartments.

Ecclesiastical Halls.—Victoria Hall, the meeting-place of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and used also as the parochial church of Tolbooth parish, stands at the forking of Lawnmarket into Castle Hill and Johnston Terrace, and occupies a site only a few feet lower than the Castle esplanade, and on a line with the head of Grassmarket and the W side of the Mound. This hall was erected in 1842-44, after designs by Gillespie Graham, at a cost of about £16,000, and is in the decorated Gothic style. It has an oblong form, 141

feet in length, extending E and W; presents to the E a main front, with a massive tower pierced through the basement with the grand entrance, crowned on the walls with a circle of turret pinnacles, and surmounted by an elegant octagonal spire rising to the height of 241 feet from the ground; shows, on each flank, five handsome windows and a corresponding number of buttresses and pinnacles; and is commodiously and neatly fitted, in all respects, to suit the business of the Assembly. The lower part of it is so closely adjoined by neighbouring buildings and by a curve in Lawnmarket as to be visible only at near distances; but the spire, so adorned as to look in the distance almost like a sheaf of pinnacles, soars above all the surrounding houses, and is fully seen, as a conspicuous feature of the city, from several parts of it and of the surrounding country. Immediately prior to the opening of Victoria Hall, the Assembly met in St Andrew's parish church; the meeting-place for long previous periods being the S aisle of St Giles' Church, and for a time between the Tron Church. The parish church of Tolbooth was formerly the western part of St Giles'.

The Free Church Assembly met, from 1843 till 1858, in a large, plain, low-roofed hall, carved out of an extensive suite of buildings in the style of a Moorish fortress, situated at Tanfield, on the Water of Leith, opposite Canonmills, and erected in 1825 for an oil gas-work, which proved unsuccessful. This place was the scene, in 1835, of a great banquet to Daniel O'Connel, and was used in 1847 for the amalgamation of the United Secession and the Relief synods into the United Presbyterian synod. The present Assembly Hall stands on the N side of Castle Hill, opposite Victoria Hall, and immediately S of the Free Church College, on the site of the palace of Mary of Guise. It was erected in 1858-59, after designs by David Bryce, at a cost of about £7000, and is in a style to harmonise with that of the Free Church College. It measures nearly 100 feet each way; presents to Castle Hill a screen wall, pierced by two entrances, and marked with panellings and a bold stream course; consists chiefly of a hall with accommodation for about 1700 persons, and a spacious corridor on the N side with pointed arches and deep recesses; and has its main entrance, from the college quadrangle up flights of stairs, through that corridor. The Free Church offices are in a spacious edifice, erected in 1859-61, after designs by Mr Cousin, in a florid variety of the Scottish Baronial style, with frontage to the Mound, and immediately E of the Free Church College.

Established Churches.—St Giles' Church stands at the junction of High Street, Lawnmarket, Parliament Square, and County Square. The original church on the site was built before the year 854; but by whom, in what circumstances, or why called St Giles', is not known. A new church, in lieu of the original one, was built in the early part of the 12th century by David I.; stood on the site of the north-western portion of the present pile; was extended, at different periods, by additions of aisles, chapels, transepts, and a choir; but suffered demolition, in 1385, by an invading English army under Richard II. A reconstruction of this church, with seemingly much of the old masonry, but consisting mainly of entirely new work, was commenced in 1387, and went forward, in successive portions, at successive periods, all in the Early Gothic style which then prevailed. It acquired, about 1454, a large southern aisle, with richly-groined ceiling, originally called the Preston, but at length the Assembly aisle, because used after the Reformation as the meeting-place of the General Assembly. It underwent, in 1462, enlargement of its choir in a style of decorated Gothic, with elevation of the central part into a clerestory; was constituted by James III., in 1466, a collegiate church, with a provost, a dean, 16 prebendaries, a master of the choir, 4 choristers, a sacristan, and a beadle, together with a number of chaplains in attendance upon the 36 altars in the church, and became crowded with monuments, armorial bearings, and costly private lofts or galleries. It was partitioned, after the Reformation, into four churches and some lesser apartments, and put into repair by the proceeds of the sale of the paraphernalia belonging to its altars and connected with Romish ceremonies; was, from 1633 till 1638, the cathedral of the brief bishopric of Edinburgh; witnessed, in July 1637, the well-known cutty-stool exploit of Jenny Geddes, when the dean attempted to introduce the Service Book, leading to events which annulled Episcopacy and restored Presbyterianism; and witnessed also, in 1643, the swearing and subscribing of the Solemn League and Covenant by the representatives of the public bodies of Scotland; but suffered much secularisation in various parts, partly by the use of it as a public exchange, and even a police station, partly by the imprisonment for several months in 1666 of the Covenanters taken at Rullion Green, and partly as a common rendezvous for idle and dissolute persons. Till 1817 what with the Krames, the Luckenbooths, the Old Tolbooth, a western range of shops, the south-western range of New Tolbooth and Goldsmiths' Hall, and the south-eastern piazza range of Parliament Close, it was so enveloped as to be entirely hidden from view, with the exception only of its surmounting tower and parts of its southern and eastern fronts. It had once the ordinary cathedral cruciform outline, but, by additions, alterations, and curtailments, lost nearly all trace of its original form; and it was in styles of architecture ranging from pure Norman till the latest Pointed, but now shows no feature of an earlier date than the 14th century, and scarcely any style except a comparatively plain variety of Gothic. It underwent, in 1829-32, under the direction of Mr Burn, with aid of a government grant of £12,600, an extensive renovation, which, while giving it an aspect of freshness, harmony, and strength, swept away some of its finest features, some of its unique parts, and nearly all its antique character, so that now it presents exteriorly an irregular, heavy, and comparatively tasteless appearance, with little of either the symmetry of form or grace of decoration commonly found in edifices of its age and class; yet by its massive breadth, and especially by its surmounting tower, it strikes the eye as grand and impressive.

The length of the edifice, in its present form, is 206 feet, and its breadth at the W end 110 feet, at the middle 129 feet, at the E end 76 feet. The steeple was rebuilt in 1648, on the model of a previous one, which, being weather-worn and dilapidated, required to be taken down; it consists of square tower and lantern spire, rises from the centre of the pile to a height of 161 feet from the ground, and, being situated on an elevated part of the High Street and Lawnmarket, is seen from a great distance, and forms a characteristic feature in all views of the city. The tower terminates in a Gothic balustrade; the spire comprises an open octagonal lantern and a crowning spirelet, showing the form of an imperial crown; and the lantern consists of intersecting arches, set with pinnacles. Within the spire there is a chime of bells, which are played every week-day for an hour. The arrangement of the interior, since the Reformation, has been repeatedly altered, as by the suppression of one of the four parish churches, by changes on the other three, and by disuse of the Assembly aisle for Assembly purposes. In 1872, it comprised the High Church in the E, the New North or West St Giles' in the W, and Trinity College Church in the S, but was freed from the last of these in 1878 by the erection of a separate edifice for the Trinity College congregation; while, in 1881, that of West St Giles' was also removed to a temporary church at the NE corner of Bruntsfield Links, pending the erection of a new edifice at Argyle Park Terrace, facing the West Meadows.

An interior restoration of St Giles' was proposed in 1867, but delayed till 1872, and the part first undertaken was the choir or High Church. Begun under the direction of Mr W. Hay, the process of renewal laid bare and restored to light many beautiful features in pillar, wall, and roof, as the old fittings were cleared away; the passages were then relaid with tiles bearing antique

Scottish devices; an elegant royal pew, ornate stalls for the lords of session and civic dignitaries, comfortable open seats for the congregation, and a reredos and pulpit of Caen stone, were all erected, which, with various other improvements, cost about £4490. In its renovated form, this portion of St Giles' was reopened in March 1873. The southern part, occupied by the Trinity College Church congregation, was next undertaken in February 1879; began by lifting floors, removing partitions, and opening up aisles; and was completed in August 1880 at a cost of about £3000, nearly double the estimated sum for the restoration of this portion. The most conspicuous additions at this date were the ornamental tiles laid in the S transept and the Moray aisle, also the very tasteful iron-grill in the same aisle. From this aisle there is a descent of a few steps to a crypt, in which are the tombs of the Regent Murray, Alexander, fourth Earl of Galloway, and the Earl of Athole, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, with marble tablets indicating the names and dates. From the crypt there is a further descent to the vault in which was entombed the Marquis of Montrose, in which the name and date, 1661, are likewise inscribed on a tablet. When this vault was taken in hand, it had been transformed into a coal cellar. It is now in thorough order, and a few bones, being all that could be recovered in the vault, have been interred under the tablet on the floor. The Montrose vault is, perhaps, the most interesting historical spot in St Giles'. This completed the restoration of two-thirds of the old cathedral, and there remained only the nave, occupied by the congregation of West St Giles', to be undertaken. This further restoration was completed in 1882, and in the execution of it valuable specimens of 14th and 15th century architecture have been discovered. This last portion includes the Albany and St Eloise's (or Old Hammermen's) chapels. These two chapels, as well as three arches of the southern aisle, being of a higher level than the rest of the edifice, are enclosed within handsome screens of wrought iron. In a recess in the Albany aisle it is designed to place a recumbent figure in white marble of the dying Duke of Rothesay. All the windows in St Giles' are in the Perpendicular style of Gothic art which prevailed from the 14th to the 16th centuries, and these are being filled with memorial windows in stained glass, those in the choir being all illustrative of the life of our Lord; whilst the clerestory windows are similarly filled with the armorial bearings of the several incorporated trades of Edinburgh—the whole being the design and workmanship of Messrs Ballantine & Sons, under the superintendence of R. Herdman, R.S.A. When the work of restoration is fully completed, the cathedral church of St Giles' will be of valuable service to the historian and the student of architecture, and a place of interest second to none within the confines of Edinburgh. It only remains to be noted that much of what has been done and is doing in the restoration of St Giles', is owing in great measure to the public spirit and generous liberality of Dr William Chambers, the eminent publisher. (See *Registrum Cartarum Ecclesiæ Sancti Egidii de Edinburgh:* a series of charters and original documents connected with the church of St Giles', Edinburgh, ed. by D. Laing, Edinb. 1859; and Chambers's *Story of St Giles' Cathedral Church,* Edinb. 1879.)

Trinity College Church stood on the W side of the foot of Leith Wynd; was founded in 1462, by Mary of Gueldres, consort of James II., as a collegiate church for a provost, 8 prebendaries, and 2 choristers; and was originally called the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity, but, after the Reformation, known as the College Kirk; and was removed in 1848 by the clearances for the North British Railway. It consisted of choir, transepts, and unfinished central tower, with a richness of design and beauty of execution equal to those of the best Gothic structures in England, and showed, in its salient parts, a great variety of exquisite sculptures, some of them in natural, but most in grotesque or monstrous feature. It had an apsidal termination of its choir, pierced with three lofty and richly-traceried windows; was

entered, at the S aisle, by a very fine doorway, beneath a beautiful porch with groined roof; was seated only over the central aisle, leaving the pillars fully exposed to view; and had there a lofty roof, in very rich groining, with remarkable variety of detail. The mortal remains of its royal foundress lay interred in an aisle on the N side; but, at the taking down of the church, these were reinterred in the royal cemetery at Holyrood. The stones of the edifice were removed under registry by a skilful architect, with the view of being reconstructed on some other site; but, becoming the subject of sharp and long-continued litigation, they lay bleaching on a slope adjacent to the Low Calton burying-ground till 1872. The scheme for re-erection was not matured till 1871; and it then merged in designs by the architect Mr John Lessels, for an entirely new building to serve as the church, with an annexe formed out of the old materials to serve as a congregational hall.

The new structure is oblong, and stands with front and main entrance toward Jeffrey Street, and with one side abutting on Chalmers Close. The front contains the main entrance, in form of an exact reproduction of the deeply-moulded doorway, with surmounting Norman Gothic arch, which formed so notable an ornament of the original church; is pierced, over the entrance, with a large, pointed, traceried window; and has, on each side of that window, a niche for a statue. It terminates in a gable, pierced with a circular cusped window, and surmounted by a cross; is flanked, on the W side of the gable, by a square three-story tower 115 feet high—on the E side, by a turret, carried up from the ground, and finished at the top with a stone roof and ornamental finial; and measures 62 feet in width, inclusive of the tower and turret, and 70 feet in height to the top of the cross. The tower is pierced with windows, has buttresses and crocheted pinnacles; and, at the height of 70 feet from the ground, takes the form of a broached spire of octagonal section, relieved, half-way up, with a row of dormer windows. The side elevations are pierced with rows of lancet-shaped windows of two, three, and four lights, rise to the height of 35 feet in clear wall, and are surmounted by a high-pitched roof of single span, rising to the height of about 65 feet. Many of these architectural details are reproductions of features in the original church. A small building, at the S end of the W side, contains an entrance lobby and a minister's room. The pulpit is a handsome structure of carved and moulded woodwork, and is another reproduction. The annexe is mainly a reconstruction of the E end of the original church, entirely from the old stones; but, instead of being placed end-on to the new structure, is so turned round that the apse, with its three deeply-moulded lancet windows, and its buttresses and ornamental finials, stands as part of the E elevation of the composite edifice. A gable, reproducing the old transept window, forms a corresponding feature in the W elevation; two arches, representing two in the old nave, pierce the S wall of the new building; the width of the old nave, and the height to the spring of the arch, respectively 24 and 48 feet, are preserved; the length of the reconstruction is 65 feet, nearly corresponding to the width of the new church; the arched spaces between the aisles and the clerestory, with its beautiful roof of groined stonework, reappear exactly as they were in the old structure.

The Tron Church stands isolated in Hunter Square, at the corner of High Street and South Bridge. It was founded in 1637, opened in 1647, and completed in 1663, at a cost of above £6000. Consecrated to Christ and the Church, it received its name from being situated opposite a public weighing beam or tron, called the Salt Tron. It suffered curtailment in 1785, at the forming of South Bridge; lost the upper part of its original steeple, a curious lead-covered wooden spire, by the great fire in 1824, but acquired, in 1828, a handsome new spire of stone. It presents its main front, containing the entrance door-way, to High Street; exhibits there characters of architecture which have been styled the Scottish Renaissance, but really do not belong to any regular

style, and cannot be called interesting; has, in each face of its tower, a clock-dial which is illuminated from the inside after nightfall; and acquired, in 1870, a large stained-glass window, of triplet tracery, divided by a transom. (See *The Tron Kirk, Edinburgh, a Lecture by W. Findlay*, Edinb. 1879.)

The Greyfriars' Churches, Old and New, stand in a recess from the head of Candlemaker Row or S end of George IV. Bridge; they took their name from a monastery founded by James I., situated at the SW corner of Grassmarket; and occupy a site on the crown or south-eastern portion of an enclosure, which rises gently from Grassmarket to the summit at the ancient boundary of the city, and was long the park or garden of the monastery. The monastery was an edifice of great size and much magnificence; became, in 1449, the temporary residence of the Princess Mary of Gueldres, and a few years afterwards, the asylum of Henry VI. of England; and was demolished in 1559, the garden being then given by Queen Mary to the citizens to be used as a public cemetery. The Old church was built in 1612; had originally an ungraceful form, relieved only by a steeple at its W end; lost that steeple in 1718, by an explosion of gunpowder which had been lodged there by the city authorities for security; and was destroyed by fire in Jan. 1845. It underwent restoration so tardily that it did not become again serviceable till 1857, when it acquired windows of beautifully stained-glass, and became notable as the first Presbyterian Established church to adopt the use of the organ. It numbers among its ministers Principal Rollock, Principal Carstares, Principal Robertson, Dr John Erskine, Dr John Inglis, Dr Guthrie, and Dr Robert Lee; and contains a beautiful medallion monument to Dr Lee, sculptured by Hutchison, and put up in 1870. This church figures in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering;* and is famous for the signing of the Solemn League and Covenant in 1638, partly within its walls, and partly on a neighbouring tombstone. — New Greyfriars was built in 1721 at a cost of £3045, adjoining the W end of the Old church. It forms, conjointly with the Old church, a lengthy oblong edifice, with broad slated roof and comparatively plain appearance. It shared in the fire which destroyed the Old church in 1845, but suffered much less injury, and was soon restored for use.

Lady Yester's Church was founded in 1647 by Dame Margaret Ker, Lady Yester, being built, and partly endowed from a gift of 15,000 merks, by that lady. It stood a little to the E of the site of the new church which superseded it, and was surrounded by a small cemetery now covered with buildings. The new Lady Yester's Church was erected in 1803 on the N side of Infirmary Street, a plain structure, without a spire, and has a quaint nondescript front, sometimes erroneously described as Gothic. In 1865, it underwent window decoration and internal improvement at a cost of about £600, and again, in Oct. 1881, was further altered and improved at a cost of about £700.—St John's Church stands on the S side of Victoria Street, was built in 1838, and is a large edifice, in mixed architecture, with a Saxon doorway, and without a tower.—Greenside church stands on the northern slope of Calton Hill, at the W end of Royal Terrace, and is sufficiently isolated to expose all its sides to view. It was mainly built in 1838, but did not acquire the greater part of its tower till 1851; is a quasi-cruciform structure, in very poor modern Gothic; has a tower of only two stages, crowned with poor pinnacles; and, being a conspicuous object in the near neighbourhood of great masses of Græco-Italian architecture, is a blot upon the landscape.—The Gaelic church stood at the corner of Horse Wynd and Argyle Square, adjacent to the W end of North College Street, and was a plain building, without a spire. Being purchased by the City Improvement Trustees for £6000, it was removed in the clearances for Chambers Street in 1871. The congregation, after worshipping for a time in the Reformation Society's Hall in George IV. Bridge, occupy now a place of their own in Broughton Street, which was some years ago vacated by the congregation of the Catholic Apostolic church.

St George's Church stands on the W side of Charlotte Square, on a line with George Street. It was erected in 1811-14, after designs by Robert Reid, at a cost of £33,000; is in massive Græco-Italian style, on a square ground-plan measuring 112 feet each way; and is surmounted by a miniature of the dome of St Paul's in London, but so large and beautiful as to be more like a reduced copy than a mere miniature. The church front, toward the square, has a lofty Ionic portico, with four columns and two pilasters, between two comparatively plain projecting wings—the columns rising from the platform of a flight of steps, and surmounted by only an entablature and a balustrade, with a heavy and tasteless appearance. The domed superstructure comprises—first, a square basement, with massive cornice; next, a circular tower, engirt with an attic-Corinthian colonnade; next, a great lead-covered dome, and then, successively, a cyclostyle lantern, cupola, and cross,—the last at the height of 150 feet from the ground, the whole being finely proportioned, admirably executed, and gracefully impressive. It figures very nobly both in near views around the square, and in all the general views of the New Town.—St Luke's Church stands in Young Street, was originally a chapel of ease to St George's, and is a large, plain, modern edifice, without a tower.

St Andrew's Church stands on the N side of George Street, opposite the Commercial Bank. It was built in 1785, in plain oval form, without a steeple, but acquired afterwards an attached structure on its front, comprising an elegant tetrastyle Corinthian portico, surmounted by a tower and spire 168 feet high; and is notable as the meeting-place, in 1843, of the General Assembly, at which occurred the Disruption, or secession of the Free Church. It underwent interior improvement and decoration in 1862. The tower is of three stages, very symmetrical and adorned with pillars, and contains a fine chime of eight bells; the spire is octagonal and beautifully tapering; and the two together form a graceful steeple, which figures conspicuously in almost every view of the New Town.—St Stephen's Church stands at the foot of the northern New Town, on a site confronting the line of St Vincent Street. It was erected in 1826-28, after designs by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of £21,000; is in a mixed style of architecture; has an octagonal outline and heavy appearance; and presents to St Vincent Street a narrow façade, with spacious lofty flight of steps, leading to a massive arched doorway, flanked by comparatively plain receding fronts, and surmounted by a massive square tower, rising 163 feet from the ground, and terminating in a lofty balustrade, with elegant double cross at each angle. Its commodious interior underwent considerable alteration and renovation consequent upon the introduction of an organ in 1880.—St Mary's Church stands in the centre of the unfinished Bellevue Crescent. It was built in 1824, after designs by Thomas Brown, at a cost of £24,000; has an oblong form, with the NE end as its main front; and is adorned there, from the platform of a spacious flight of steps, with a noble, lofty, hexastyle, pedimented Corinthian portico, surmounted by a tower of three stages, terminating in a cupolar superstructure, rising to the height of 186 feet. The first stage of the tower is square, and has Doric pillars at its corners; the second and the third stages are circular, and have respectively Ionic and Corinthian pillars around them; the cupola is little more than an arched stone roofing over the third stage, and entirely out of harmony with the rest of the pile, but is crowned by a beautiful, small, open cyclostyle in the form of a lantern.

St Cuthbert's or West Church has been noticed in the section on St Cuthbert's parish.—St Bernard's Church stands in West Claremont Street, was built in 1823 as a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's, and is a spacious and comparatively plain edifice, with a low, neat steeple.—Buccleuch church stands in Buccleuch Street, opposite Crosscauseway, 120 yards E of George Square, and was erected in 1755, as a chapel of ease to St

Cuthbert's, at a cost of £800; but, being a very unsightly structure, it underwent restoration and embellishment in 1866, after designs by D. M'Gibbon, at a cost of more than £2000. It has now a lofty gable over its entrance, and a turret 70 feet high on its S side, and is adorned with several very fine memorial windows, one of them erected by the Marquis of Bute to the memory of his ancestress, Flora, daughter of Macleod of Rasay.—St David's Church stands in Gardner's Crescent, was originally a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's, and has a Grecian portico, but very plain flank.—Dean church stands in the suburb of Dean, erected as a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's, and has been already referred to under Dean.—Lady Glenorchy's Church, in Roxburgh Place, was built in 1809 as a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's; was long called Roxburgh church; and is a plain edifice. The original Lady Glenorchy's Church sprang from the beneficence of the wife of John Viscount Glenorchy. It was, for some time, a rented chapel in Niddry's Wynd, designed for Evangelical ministers of all denominations; but by-and-by a large plain edifice of 1774, situated at the foot of Leith Wynd, in connection with the Establishment, and demolished for the North British Railway in 1845. It is now represented, on the part of the Establishment, by Roxburgh church, and on the part of the Free Church, by a new edifice in Greenside Place.—Grange church stands at the corner of Kilgraston Road and Strathearn Road; was erected in 1871, after designs by Robert Morham, at a cost of about £6000, as a memorial to Professor James Robertson; and consists of nave and transepts, with a steeple in the centre of the breast gable, rising to a height of 150 feet.—Morningside church stands on the E side of the upper part of Morningside suburb, and has been already referred to under Morningside.—Newington church is on the S side of Clerk Street, a little N of Newington; was erected in 1823 as a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's; is a neat, large, oblong edifice, with a Roman end front, and a steeple 110 feet high.—Abbey church stands on the S side of London Road, near Abbeyhill station; was erected in 1875-76 at a cost of about £7000; is a handsome edifice in the Gothic style, with tower and spire; contains 850 sittings; and serves for a *quoad sacra* parish formed out of Greenside and South Leith parishes.—St Leonard's Church stands in Parkside Place, opposite the E end of Lutton Place; was built in 1876 at a cost of about £5500; contains 900 sittings; and serves for a *quoad sacra* parish formed out of St Cuthbert's, Lady Yester, and Newington parishes.—Queen's Park church stands in Prospect Place, Dumbiedykes Road; is in the Gothic style, with a spire rising 150 feet, having accommodation for 850 sittings; and cost about £4000.—West Coates church stands on the Glasgow Road, not far from Donaldson's Hospital; was erected in 1869, after designs by Mr Bryce, at a cost of £7500, as a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's; is in the later Pointed style, with a tower and spire 130 feet high; and has been pronounced 'clumsy, squat, and badly detailed.'—Mayfield church is in Newington, and is also a neat, though small, building in Gothic style, with handsome interior. A new church is at present in progress (1882) at North Merchiston, which is estimated to cost £13,000.

Free Churches.—Barclay Church stands on the western verge of Bruntsfield Links, opposite the entrance to Gillespie Crescent, and was erected in 1862-63, after designs by F. T. Pilkington, at a cost of £10,000, defrayed from a bequest by a lady named Barclay. It is a curiously intricate example of the Venetian-Gothic style, pronounced by Professor Blackie, 'full of individual beauties or prettinesses in detail, yet, as a whole, disorderly, inorganic, and monstrous.' It has an elegant tower and spire, rising to the height of 250 feet, relieving the monotony of the surrounding scenery, and figuring grandly from many distant points of view. Barclay Church underwent considerable interior alteration in 1880, adding materially to the comfort of the congregation.—Buccleuch church stands in the western section of Crosscauseway, nearly confronting the Established Buccleuch church. It was erected in 1856 in pleasing Gothic style, and acquired, in 1861-62, after a design by Hay of Liverpool, a lofty, well-proportioned, octagonal spire.—Canongate or John Knox's Church is on the N side of Netherbow, immediately E of John Knox's House, and was erected in 1850. It has a remarkably beautiful façade of florid Gothic, terminating in four richly crocheted pinnacles, and in a decorated pediment, surmounted by a cross.—Cowgate and Cowgatehead churches are comparatively recent buildings, erected on the territorial principle for Cowgate district.—Dalry church is at the corner of Cathcart Place, Dalry. It is a very handsome building, with fine front and entrance porch, with several pinnacles on its roof, and at its western corner a very graceful spire rising from a lantern tower. It has a congregational hall with rotunda-shaped front at its eastern side.—Dean church has been already noticed.—Grange or Chalmers' Memorial Church stands at the angle of Lovers' Loan and opposite Grange cemetery. It was erected in 1866, after designs by Patrick Wilson, at a cost of £5000, as a memorial of Dr Chalmers; consists of nave and transepts, respectively 60 and 67 feet long, and each 31 feet wide; is in the Geometric style, with a highly-pitched gable on the nave, forming the principal front; has there a large four-light traceried window above the entrance door-way; and was designed to have an octagonal spire, surmounting a three-stage tower, and rising to the height of 165 feet.—Greyfriars' Church is in Graham Street, and has a neat Saxon front, with two small turrets and a pediment.—High Church forms the eastern part of the Free Church College buildings, is of plainer character than the rest of these buildings, and has, on its E side, a small neat porch.—Holyrood church stands amid a block of buildings immediately W of the Palace-yard of Holyrood, and is a plain edifice.

Lady Glenorchy's Church stands in Greenside Place, opposite the junction of Picardy Place and Leith Walk; and has a factitious front in the Tudor style, with low, broad, embattled tower.—M'Crie Church stands in Davie Street, is a plain large building, formerly belonged to the Original Secession, and is notable for the ministry in it of Dr M'Crie, the biographer of Knox and Melville.—Martyrs' Church, originally belonging to the Reformed Presbyterians, amalgamated with the Free Church in 1876, and is on the W side of George IV. Bridge. It was built in 1860, and has a Gothic front; a former building being in Lady Lawson's Wynd.—Mayfield church is at the corner of St Andrew's Terrace and Mayfield Loan; is Gothic in style, cruciform in plan; and has a very neatly decorated doorway and frontage.—Moray Church stands in the grounds of Moray House, contiguous to South Back of Canongate; was erected in 1862; and is a reduced copy of Barclay Church, without the tower.—Morningside church has been already noticed under Morningside.—Newington church is on the E side of Clerk Street, a short distance S of Newington Established church; was built partly in plain style immediately after the Disruption, partly somewhat ornately a number of years later; and is a spacious edifice, with a Gothic front.—New North Church stands in the sharp angle at the junction of Forrest Road and Bristo Place, confronting the line of George IV. Bridge. It was erected about 1846; is an oblong edifice in the Gothic style, with main front on the end toward George IV. Bridge; and has, on the basement of that front, a projection about 12 feet outward, adorned with an unfinished Gothic colonnade.—Pilrig church stands at the N corner of Pilrig Street and Leith Walk, and was erected in 1861-62, after designs by Peddie & Kinnear, at a cost of about £6000. It is in the French-Gothic style, has two wheel windows toward respectively Pilrig Street and Leith Walk, and is surmounted by an octagonal spire 150 feet high.—Roseburn church stands near Coltbridge and Murrayfield, and is a handsome modern edifice, with a spire.—Pleasance church was a plain building in Pleasance, but the congregation, in 1875, purchased the Independent Chapel in Richmond Place, an edifice erected about 1842, and presenting pleasant Early Gothic features.—Roxburgh church has a rear front to Rich-

mond Place, and a neat porch opening into Hill Square, and is a plain building.—St Andrew's Church stands behind the street-line of the S side of George Street, and is entered by a lobby through the house which was occupied till 1850 by the Free Church College.—St Bernard's Church stands on the S side of Henderson Row; was erected, in lieu of a previous building, in 1856; and is in the Gothic style, consisting of nave and aisles with a small spiral tower.—St Columba's or the Gaelic Church and St Cuthbert's Church stand in short streets between Castle Terrace and Lothian Road, and are neat Gothic structures.—St David's Church stands in Morrison Street, and is a plain building, with a large hall behind, added in 1881.

St George's Church stands at the corner of Shandwick Place and Stafford Street, and superseded a previous church in Lothian Road on ground now occupied by the Caledonian station. It was built in 1866-69, after designs by David Bryce, at a cost, including site, of about £31,000; is in the Palladian style, perfectly classical, but with an aspect which would have been suited equally for a music hall. It presents its main front to Shandwick Place, with an entrance flanked by coupled Ionic columns, and slightly projecting wings adorned with Corinthian attached columns, and has also an elaborately finished flank to Stafford Street. It measures 125 feet in length and 78 feet in width; includes, over a vestibule and corridor, a large congregational hall; is fitted with low-backed seats, open at the ends; and has a platform, instead of a pulpit, in an apse with semi-dome roof, supported by six pillars of polished Peterhead syenite. In 1882 a spire was added, rising from the SW corner of the building, where from the level of the church roof the campanile springs as a plain square tower, buttressed at the corners, and pierced with one small window near the base, to a height of 68 feet. Here the buttresses are finished off with scrolls, while round the tower is carried a deep frieze enriched with festoon ornaments. Over the tower rises the belfry, showing double pilasters at each corner, and having each side divided by Corinthian pillars into three-arched openings. Then comes another frieze and cornice, which supports the lantern forming the crowning stage of the structure. The angles of the octagonal lantern are filled with vases, each of the eight sides presents a round-headed arch, and the pyramidal top terminates in a small ornamental finial at the height of 185 feet from the ground. There has been much discussion as to the harmony of the spire with the building.—St John's Church stands at the E end of Johnston Terrace, close by what in old times was the West Bow Port, and was erected in 1847, after designs by Robert Hamilton, in a mixed style of Early Gothic, with a considerable amount of pleasing embellishment. It presents its main front, with a moderate elevation, to the junction of Lawnmarket and Johnston Terrace, nearly opposite Victoria Hall; rests its rear front on a lofty substruction facing Victoria Street, nearly opposite St John's Established Church; and is notable for the ministry in it of Dr Guthrie and Dr Hanna.—St Luke's Church stands behind the house-line of Queen Street; is entered by a lobby thence; and has, on the house-line, a factitious front, in the Tudor style, with two crocheted turrets.

St Mary's Church is at the N corner of Albany Street and Broughton Street, superseding a previous edifice in Barony Street, and was erected in 1859-61, after designs by J. T. Rochead, at a cost of about £13,000. It is in a mixed style of Third Pointed and Tudor; exhibits some fine work, with occasionally an excess of detail; and has a richly carved steeple 180 feet high.—St Paul's Church stands in St Leonard's Street, nearly opposite the end of Rankeillor Street. It was built before the Disruption, and has a plain Roman front, surmounted by a quadrangular belfry, each face of which is pierced with a wide arch.—St Stephen's Church is in Wemyss Place, and was formed out of the upper parts of large private houses; and shows lofty windows, surmounted by a broad entablature.—Stockbridge church, adjacent to the foot of Dean Street, in Stockbridge, was erected in 1867 out of the materials of St George's Church in Lothian Road, and is mainly an exact reproduction of that church, originally built after a design by Mr Cousin. It is in the Anglo-Norman style, with some mimic arcade decorations and two carved turrets, and acquired much heaviness of aspect by the carrying up of its original front into a broad pyramidally-roofed tower.—Tolbooth Church stands behind the N side of St Andrew Square, with rear and flank exposure to the view from Queen Street, being entered by a lobby through a house from St Andrew Square. It was erected in 1857, and is in the Gothic style, with large end window and roof-lights.—Tron Church was formerly in a close off High Street, quite concealed from general view, but now occupies an ornate building in Chambers Street, opposite the Industrial Museum.—Viewforth Church stands at the end of West Gilmore Place, and was built in 1871-72, after designs by Pilkington & Bell, at a cost of about £4500. It is in the Geometric-Gothic style; includes a sunk story, with school-room and vestry; and has an ornate front, with large central gable, smaller side gable, and a corner tower 120 feet high.—West Port church stands in West Port, was erected as the result of Dr Chalmers' personal territorial mission work, and is in the Gothic style.

United Presbyterian Churches.—Argyle Place church is cruciform in plan, presenting a gabled front to Carlung Place, through which is the principal entrance by a projecting porch, with the doorway recessed and flanked on both sides by two engaged columns, supporting a finely carved arch pediment, flanked on the NW angle with a square tower, above which a graceful spire rises to a height of 150 feet from the ground; the whole is in Pointed Gothic style, and cost about £5000.—Arthur Street church belonged originally to Baptists; was purchased in 1833, by a Relief congregation, for £2100; and became United Presbyterian at the union of the Relief and the United Secession.—Blackfriars Street church stands in Blackfriars Street, superseded a previous place of worship occupied as a mission church, was erected in 1871 at the rebuilding of the Blackfriars Street portion of the city improvements, and is a neat edifice.—Bread Street church was built in 1831, and has a Roman front with pilasters and pediment.—Bristo Street church is in a court off Bristo and Marshall Streets, and is on the site of the oldest dissenting Presbyterian church in Edinburgh. It was built in 1802 at a cost of £4084, enlarged at a cost of £1515, interiorly renovated in 1872 at a cost of about £1300; and is neat and very spacious.—Broughton Place church stands across the E end of Broughton Place; was built in 1821 at a cost of £7095, and repaired and altered in 1853 and 1870 each time at a cost of about £2000; has a Roman front, with elegant tetrastyle Doric portico; and is notable for the ministry of the Rev. Dr John Brown.—Canongate church superseded a previous place of worship used as a mission church, was built in 1869 at a cost of £3200, and is in the Early Pointed style.—College Street church is in South College Street, was rebuilt in 1857, has a front in the Florentine style, and is roofed and lighted in the manner of a Gothic clerestory.—Colston Street church is in a new street of that name off Leith Walk, and is neat and elegant.—Dr Davidson Memorial Church stands in Eyre Place, Canonmills, and is occupied by the congregation which formerly worshipped in the Synod Hall, Queen Street.—Dalry Road or Haymarket church, a short distance SW of Haymarket station, superseded an iron structure of 1871, destroyed by a storm in Oct. 1874; was erected in 1875 at a cost of about £5000; includes a basement tower, intended to be surmounted by a spire; is in the Gothic Romanesque style, with joint buttresses rising to a height of about 100 feet; and contains 840 sittings.—Dean Street church stands in Stockbridge, and was built in 1828 at a cost of £2100.—Hope Park church is adjacent to the E end of the Meadows, in the near vicinity of the Newington Established and Free churches; superseded a previous church of 1793 in Potterrow; was erected in 1867; and is a handsome edifice.—Infirmary Street church was built in 1822,

belonged for a time to the protesting Antiburghers, was noted for the ministry of Rev. Dr Paxton, came into its present connection in 1856, and is adorned in front with Doric pilasters.—James Place church was built in 1800 at a cost of £3600, and repaired in 1828 at a cost of £650; and is plain but spacious.—Lauriston Place church was built in 1859, is a handsome Gothic structure, a large congregational hall being recently added to its western side.—London Road church stands at the corner of London Road and Easter Road; was erected in 1874-75; is in the Pointed style, with a tower and spire 160 feet in height; and contains 950 sittings.—Lothian Road church was built in 1831, and has an Italian front of three stories, with recessed centre, rusticated basement, and surmounting balustrade.—Morningside church has been already noticed.—Newington church stands at the corner of Grange Road and Causewayside; superseded a previous church in Duncan Street, purchased in 1847 from Baptists; was erected in 1862-63; and is in the Early Pointed style, with a tower.—Nicolson Street church stands near the S end of Nicolson Street; was built in 1819 at a cost of £6000; has a broad Gothic front, with turret pinnacles 90 feet high; and is notable for the ministry of the Rev. Dr John Jamieson, author of the *Scottish Dictionary* and of various theological works.—North Richmond Street church is small and neat.—Palmerston Place church stands on the SW side of the street, a little SW of Coates Crescent; was erected in 1873-75 at a cost of about £13,000; is in classic Italian style, with a hexastyle portico of circular-headed arches, and with two massive flanking towers about 100 feet high; and contains about 1100 sittings.—Portsburgh church, in the Vennel, was built in 1828 at a cost of £1927. The congregation removed in 1881 to a new church in Gilmore Place, costing £4600.—Rose Street church was rebuilt in 1830 at a cost of £3042, and presents to the street the greater side of an oblong, in Roman architecture, with pilasters and balustrades.—Rosehall church is on the E side of Dalkeith Road, adjoining Rosehall Terrace; is small and ornate in appearance; has two side entrances, arched and supported by pilasters; recessed over each of these are square towers, with open stonework lanterns at top; has a font of Caen stone like that of St Giles'; behind is a large congregational hall.

Episcopalian Churches.—St Mary's Cathedral Church for the diocese of Edinburgh stands on the E side of Palmerston Place, in a direct line with Melville Street. It originated in a bequest by the Misses Walker, who owned the estate of Coates, comprising the sites of Coates Crescent, Walker Street, Melville Street, and several other thoroughfares in West End, and yielding a revenue of £20,000, which represents a capital of about £400,000. The whole was bequeathed for erecting and endowing a cathedral, and for purposes connected with it, so far as the funds would allow, and they became available in 1870. The work was begun in 1874 from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, after whose death, in March 1878, the building was carried on and completed by his son, Mr John Oldrid Scott, and formally consecrated and opened in Oct. 1879. The cathedral is cruciform in plan, with lofty central tower and spire; the nave, choir, and transepts are respectively seven, four, and two bays in length; each of the four arms have aisles on both sides, and by the arrangement of the reredos the choir aisles are connected at the E end. At the W end the nave aisles are terminated by two steeples; but the funds were not available for carrying these above the roof-level of the nave, the cathedral being thus deprived of a most interesting external feature. The style is that which preceded the Early Pointed, and is partly founded on that of Holyrood and Jedburgh Abbeys, and others of the finest churches in Scotland. The choir, crossings, and aisles are groined in stone, the nave and transepts in wood. The four façades are varied in designs: the E end has three lancets commencing at the height of 15 feet, above is a range of niches containing figures about life size, while over these is an ornate design of a seated figure of our Lord in glory, a series of angels being grouped around; the fronts of the N and S transepts possess wheel windows; the W front is occupied by a great arch, within which are four lancet windows of equal size and design, a beautiful rose window being above these. In this front is the main entrance, with recessed arch and elaborate carving; the doorway is double, being divided by a central pier, on which rests a sculptured tympanum. The total external length is 262 feet; width across transepts, 132½ feet; across nave and aisles, 75 feet; internal height of nave, 71 feet; choir, 60 feet; of ridge of roof externally, 84 feet; diameter of central tower, 42 feet; height of spire, 225 feet. Internally the whole is of rich design—the pavement of the choir being of Sicilian marble and tiles; the wooden fittings, stalls, bishop's throne, etc., being of walnut wood. In 1880 there was added a reredos at the upper end of the chancel, of reddish-veined alabaster with enrichments of variously coloured marbles, and sculptures in white Carrara—the most important of the latter being a relievo of the Crucifixion by Miss Grant. The structure is approached by steps from the level of the chancel floor; presents a central elevation and two receding wings. The lower stage consists of a plain base 5 feet high, with a row of medallions, and surmounted by a carved cornice. Over this rises upon two pairs of marble shafts a wide pointed arch, decorated with beautiful carving, and carrying a crocheted gablet with ornamental cross by way of finial; the gablet supports four angelic figures, and its tympanum is pierced by a six-leaved opening. Within and behind this arch is a second, supported at either side by four columns of pinkish Jura marble. Behind this again comes an arcade of three openings, resting on four octagonal columns of a darker shade, forming a screen to the central relievo of the Crucifixion, which entirely fills the three openings. Two statues occupy the flanking wings of the reredos—on one side St Margaret of Scotland, on the other St Columba bearing the crosier of St Fillan. (See *History of the Erection of the Cathedral Church of St Mary*, Edinb. 1879.)

St Paul's Church, on the N side of the E end of York Place, was previously the bishop's church or quasi-cathedral, and was erected in 1816-18, after designs by Archibald Elliot, at a cost of about £12,000. It consists of nave and aisles, standing E and W, and measuring 123 feet by 73, and is an elegant edifice in the later Pointed style, with some intermixture of Tudor. Rich mouldings, fine tracery, crocheted pinnacles, and beautiful Gothic balustrades adorn the street side and the two ends; a grand window is in the E, re-decorated with painted glass in 1850; and four octagonal turrets, almost wide and high enough to be called towers, all of one pattern, rise from the four angles of the inner walls, and are cut throughout their upper parts into open ornate stone-work. The organ was originally built in 1774 by Schnetzler for the church which preceded the present, and underwent, from time to time, such improvements as won for it the reputation of being the finest organ in Scotland. It underwent further improvement in 1870; measures 27 feet in length and 30 in height; and has forty stops, besides eight couplers. This church is notable also for the ministry in it of the Rev. Archibald Alison, author of *Essays on Taste*, who died in 1839.

St John's Church stands at the corner of Princes Street and Lothian Road, and was erected in 1818, after designs by W. Burn, at a cost of £15,000. It is an oblong edifice, with nave and aisles, 113 feet long and 62 wide, and is in a florid Gothic style, with details copied from St George's Chapel at Windsor. It is adorned on the sides with beautiful windows, symmetrical buttresses, finely crocheted pinnacles, and large niches with richly-carved brackets and canopies; is surmounted at the W end by a square well-proportioned tower, pierced through the basement with a noble doorway, relieved in its sides by beautiful windows, and crowned, at the height of 120 feet, with ornate pinnacles; rests along the S side on ornamental burial-vaults, with a terrace and other burial-vaults to the S; and has attached to its E end a

large low vestry, in a style harmonious with the main building. The pillars and arches of the interior are light and symmetrical; the middle roof is ornamented with mouldings and a profusion of decorations; the great E window is 30 feet high, and exhibits figures of the twelve apostles by Eggington, of Birmingham; the reredos is a splendid erection of 1871, after designs by Peddie & Kinnear; and the organ is a very fine instrument. An addition of a new chancel at the E end was made in 1882. This erection has a length of 25 feet and a width of 21 feet, having large traceried windows in each of its sides; is carried to the full height of the nave; and finishes on the top with ornamental parapet and pinnacles. A new entrance door in the side next Princes Street gives access to the church and to the choir vestry below the chancel. The total cost of these later alterations was about £2600. Dean Ramsay, the author of *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, was long incumbent of St John's. A school-chapel, connected with St John's, stands in Earl Grey Street; was built in 1852, and enlarged in 1862; and is a plain cruciform structure, used as a school on work-days, and as a chapel on Sabbaths.

Trinity Church is at the NW end of Dean Bridge, and is noticed in the paragraph on Dean.—St George's Church stands on the S side of York Place, was built in 1794 after designs by Robert Adam, and is a quaint-looking edifice, in a mixed style of Gothic and Grecian.—All Saints' Church, in Brougham Street, was erected in 1867, after designs by R. Anderson, at a cost of about £4000; consists of nave, aisles, transepts, and octagonally-ended chancel; is surmounted, at the SW corner of the nave, by a tower 110 feet high, with richly-moulded belfry stage and saddle-backed roof; and in 1875-76, at a cost of about £1500, underwent much alteration and improvement. It has a school attached, entering also from Glen Street.—St Andrew's Church stands in the South Back of Canongate, opposite St John Street; was built in 1857; and is a small oblong edifice of unpolished stone in the Saxon style, with an apse and a low square tower.—St Columba's Church, in Johnston Terrace, is a Gothic building, with only one flank exposed to full view; and has, at its W end, a low square battlemented tower.—St James' Church stands on the N side of the W end of Broughton Place, and is a large plain building, uniform with the contiguous range of private houses.—St Peter's Church is in Lutton Place. It is a plain, high-roofed Gothic-windowed edifice of 1858, and has a tower and spire of later date, too large and lofty to harmonise with its own bulk.—St Paul's Church, in Carrubber's Close, already referred to, was built by the Jacobites immediately after the Revolution. It was cleared away on the formation of Jeffrey Street, and a new Gothic edifice is being erected in its place in the new street.—Christ Church Scottish Episcopalian Church stands at Morningside, and has been already noticed.

St Thomas' English Episcopalian Church stands compact with private houses on the E and the W; presents a S front to Caledonian Station; has a N front in the recess-angle facing the point where Princes Street, Hope Street, Queensferry Street, and Maitland Street meet; and is adorned there, in the Norman style, with a beautiful porch, some exquisite mimic arcade-work, and a profusion of chevron ornaments.—Christ Church English Episcopalian Church stands in St Vincent Street, opposite St Stephen's Established Church; was built in 1856; is a small Gothic edifice, with nave, chancel, N aisle, and spirelet; and looks both dwarfish and ambitious in comparison with the confronting massive form of St Stephen's.

Other Churches.—The United Original Secession Church stands at the W end of Victoria Terrace; was built in 1866 at a cost of about £1700; is in the Byzantine style, with an ornamented front gable; and adjoins the old building in West Bow known as Major Weir's house, now converted into a vestry and other offices in connection with the church.

Augustine Independent Church faces the E side of George IV. Bridge, but rises from Merchant Street at 30 feet lower level. It superseded a previous church in Argyle Square on ground now occupied by the Industrial Museum, and was erected in 1859-61, after designs by Hay, of Liverpool, at a cost of about £15,000. It includes two stories below the level of George IV. Bridge, disposed in congregational hall, school-rooms, and other apartments; is in the Byzantine style, with three recessed arched doorways, and a surmounting circular headed window 16 feet high; and is surmounted, on the front, with a tower and minaret of pagoda-like appearance, rising to the height of 120 feet.—Albany Street Independent chapel stands at the SE corner of Albany Street and Broughton Street; was built in 1816 at a cost of £4009, and improved in 1867 at a cost of more than £2000; and presents an ornamental flank to Albany Street and an end front in mixed Roman style, with entrance doorway, to Broughton Street.—Caledonian Road or Dalry Independent chapel was built in 1872, after designs by A. Heron, at a cost of more than £3000, and is in the Gothic style, with a belfry spire 100 feet high.—Hope Park Independent chapel stands at Hope Park Terrace; was erected in 1875-76 at a cost of about £4000; serves in lieu of Richmond Place chapel, sold to the Pleasance Free church congregation; is in the Romanesque style; and contains 650 sittings.—Richmond Independent chapel is a plain building, formerly used as a school; stands in a recess off East Preston Street; and is now almost shut out of view from the street by a range of houses.

The Brighton Street Evangelical Union chapel blocks the head of Brighton Street, off the N side of Lothian Street; was originally a Relief church; and has a Roman front of curved contour, with pilasters and pediment.—Buccleuch Evangelical Union chapel stands in West Crosscauseway, was erected in 1874 at a cost of £2500, is a neat edifice with a Gothic front, and contains 550 sittings. A similar building of the same denomination is in Fountainbridge.

Dublin Street Baptist chapel was built in 1858, and is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a double transept and a spirelet.—Charlotte Street Baptist chapel, at the corner of West Rose Street and Charlotte Street, was originally Episcopalian; went by sale to Baptists; has a neat Roman front; and is notable for the ministry of Christopher Anderson, the author of several well-known works.—Duncan Street Baptist chapel is in Newington; was originally Baptist; went by sale, in 1847, to the United Secession; returned by re-sale, in 1863, to Baptists; and is a plain, but pleasant edifice.—Bristo Place Baptist chapel has a neat Roman front.—Marshall Street Baptist chapel is a new and neat building.—The Glassite chapel in Broughton is very plain.

The Catholic Apostolic church stands at the N corner of Broughton Street and East London Street, and was mainly built in 1874-76 at a cost of about £17,000. It is in the later Norman style, after designs by M. Anderson; measures 200 feet in length, 45 in height to the wall head, 64 to the apex of the roof vault; comprises a nave 100 feet long and 45 wide, a chancel 61½ feet long and 23 wide, an apse terminating the chancel and containing an altar, an Episcopal throne and clerical stalls, and a circular baptistry 28 feet in diameter; and has a W end tower measuring 35 feet on each side, a grand entrance porch through the base of that tower, an arcaded passage from the S side of the entrance porch to the baptistry, three arched openings in the division-line between the nave and the chancel, and four massive, square, spired turrets at the corners of the nave.

The Wesleyan Methodist chapel stands at the SW corner of Nicolson Square; has a handsome Roman front, with basement arcade and crowning balustrade; and was interiorly redecorated in 1872.—The Primitive Methodist chapel stands in Victoria Terrace; was built in 1866, after designs by Paterson & Shiells, at a cost of about £1300; and is in simple Italian Gothic style, with a canopied bell-turret.—A Methodist chapel is also at

Stockbridge.—The Unitarian chapel stands in Castle Terrace, was built in 1835, and has a Roman Corinthian front, a fine interior, and a good organ.

St Mary's Roman Catholic church or Pro-Cathedral is at the head of Broughton Street, on the ascent toward St James Place; was erected in 1813, after designs by Gillespie Graham, at a cost of £8000; shows a handsome Gothic front with pinnacles 70 feet high; measures exteriorly 110 feet by 57; and has a fine organ and a splendid altar-piece.—St Patrick's Roman Catholic church is at the E end of Cowgate; was built in 1771-74 at a cost of £7000; belonged originally to Episcopalians, and was long occupied by Presbyterians; is a large oblong edifice in the Italian style, with a bell tower; and contains wall paintings by Runciman. —The original St Patrick's Roman Catholic church stands at the corner of Lothian Street and Bristo Place; was built in 1839, and occupied as a church till about 1856, being then transmuted into St Mary's Roman Catholic school; and has a handsome pinnacled Gothic front.—The Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Heart in Lauriston Street was built in 1859-60, and has an Italian front and cupola lights.—St Margaret's Roman Catholic convent, already referred to, has attached to it an elegant chapel in the Saxon style, after designs by A. W. Pugin.—St Catherine's Roman Catholic convent stands in Lauriston Gardens, adjacent to Chalmers' Hospital; was built in 1861; and is in the Collegiate style.

Blackfriars' Monastery stood on or near the site of the old High School, having gardens extending to Cowgate, Pleasance, and Potterrow. It was founded in 1230 by Alexander II., and became so frequent a residence of its founder, as to be called the King's Mansion. It had a large cruciform church, with central tower and lofty spire, which suffered partial destruction by fire in 1558, and total demolition at the hands of the Reformers of 1558, the lands belonging to it being given by the Crown to build and endow Trinity Hospital. —Greyfriars' Monastery has already been incidentally noticed in our account of Greyfriars' churches.—The Carmelite Monastery stood at the NE base of Calton Hill, was erected in 1526, and disappeared at the Reformation. — St Anthony's Chapel and Hermitage stood on a precipitous knoll, near the base of the N side of Arthur's Seat; were founded in 1435 by Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig; and belonged to a preceptory of St Anthony at Leith. The chapel stood 9 yards distant from the hermitage; was a Gothic edifice 43 feet long, 18 broad, and 18 high, with a square tower fully broader than itself and about 40 feet high; and continued to stand, in a roofless state, till about the middle of last century. The hermitage was 16 feet long, 12 broad, and 8 high; and a fragment of it, with plain corbels, and a piece of groined roof, still exists. A clear cool spring, called St Anthony's Well, celebrated in the old song, *O waly, waly up yon bank*, is at the foot of the rock on which the fragment stands. A number of other ancient ecclesiastical edifices, chiefly small chapels, stood in various parts of the city and the suburbs, but either were not of any note or have already been incidentally noticed.

Cemeteries.—The first great cemetery of Edinburgh has already been incidentally noticed in our account of Parliament Square, and lay around St Giles' Church extending down the slope toward Cowgate. It received the remains of John Knox in 1572; became completely secularised before 1607; was then, or soon afterwards, entirely effaced; and yielded up its best known relic in 1800, in the form of a curiously sculptured stone, found at the head of Forrester's Wynd, supposed to have been part of a decorated gateway at the cemetery's western boundary, and showing a group of figures similar to those in Holbein's Dance of Death. —Greyfriars' Cemetery has already been mentioned in our account of Greyfriars' churches, and succeeded St Giles' as the chief burial-place for the city. It became, and long continued, so overcrowded as to give cause for alarm; but it was subsequently relieved from pressure,

and adorned with walks and shrubbery. It commands picturesque views of the S face of the Old Town and the Castle rock; exhibits a striking mixture of monuments, curious and beautiful, old and recent; and has, on its enclosure walls, a number of richly sculptured monumental stones, chiefly of the 16th and the 17th centuries. A spot at its E wall, where lie the remains of most of the martyrs of the Covenant who were executed in the Grassmarket, imparts a great interest to this churchyard. Here are also the remains of Regent Morton, George Buchanan, George Heriot, Alexander Henderson, Sir George Mackenzie, Sir James Stewart, Principal Carstares, Principal Robertson, Dr Pitcairn, Sir John de Medina, Allan Ramsay, Colin Maclaurin, Dr Joseph Black, Dr Hugh Blair, Dr M'Crie, Lord President Forbes, Lord President Blair, the two Professors Munro, Dr Carson, Patrick Fraser Tytler, and many other distinguished men. (See *Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions in Greyfriars' Churchyard*, collected by J. Brown, Edinb. 1867.)

St Cuthbert's and Canongate Cemeteries have been already noticed. Several other ancient cemeteries lay within or near the city, but were neither large nor notable, and are now mostly extinct.

High Calton Cemetery is comparatively modern. It was broken in upon at the formation of Waterloo Place, from which it is now fenced by a lofty retaining wall, adorned with projections, niches, pillars, and cornice. It is reached by a flight of steps commencing at a doorway in the retaining wall; surmounts on its S side a lofty cliff overhanging North Back of Canongate; is flanked on the two other sides by the old Post Office and the Prison; and contains the mausoleum of David Hume, the metaphysician and historian, the political martyrs' monument, and that of David Allan, the Scottish painter.—Low Calton Cemetery occupies part of the slope between Regent Road and North Back of Canongate, was formed by removal of the tombs of High Calton Cemetery, and has many monumental tombstones of good design.—Buccleuch Cemetery lies round Buccleuch Established church, is small and obscure, and contains the remains of the blind poet, Dr Blacklock, and the classical scholar, Dr Adam.— Warriston or Edinburgh Cemetery is on a southward slope on the N side of the Water of Leith, 600 yards N by E of Canonmills, and was formed, about 1844, in the manner of an ultra-mural ground. It is all laid out with much taste; has broad winding walks, parterres, and shrubberies; and commands, from some of its walks, one of the finest of the northern views of the city and its environs. It is entered by two approaches, the one from Canonmills by a bridge, the other from Inverleith by a road deflecting near the Botanic Garden. It contains an ornate range of catacombs, a handsome Gothic chapel for Episcopalian burial service, a number of beautiful monuments, and the remains, among others, of the poet Alexander Smith, the distinguished physician Sir James Y. Simpson, and other eminent persons.— Grange Cemetery lies in Grange suburb, and was formed subsequently to Warriston Cemetery. It is large and ornamental, and contains the remains of the Rev. Dr Chalmers, Sheriff Spiers, Sir Andrew Agnew, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, the second Lord Dunfermline, Hugh Miller, Rev. Dr Robert Lee, Dr Guthrie, Dr Duff, Dr John Brown, and many other distinguished persons.—Dean Cemetery, a most picturesque and beautiful place, is noticed in the paragraph on Dean.—Rosebank Cemetery lies on the W side of the N end of Pilrig Street, is modern and ornate, and contains, among many interesting monuments, a tombstone erected by Queen Victoria to the memory of an attached servant who died in 1854.— Dalry Cemetery lies in the western outskirts, and is of similar date and character to Rosebank Cemetery.— Echo Bank Cemetery, in the Newington district, is well laid out, and has a railed-off portion set apart as the Jews' place of burial.—Morningside Cemetery lies in the valley between the southward slope of Morningside and the rising slopes of Braid Hills, beautifully situated and ornately laid out.

Infirmary and other Institutions.—The Royal Infirmary was first contemplated in 1725, instituted on a small scale in 1729, incorporated by royal charter in 1736, and provided with suitable buildings in 1738. It maintained for a time a serious struggle with various difficulties, but rose eventually to such eminence as to become a national institution and a school of medicine; admitted to its wards at length a yearly average of more than 3000 patients; and afforded courses of lectures and demonstrations to medical students. It long held property worth about £26,000, exclusive of buildings which did not yield any revenue, and also had a very large income from voluntary contributions. The principal building of the old Infirmary was on the S side of Infirmary Street, off the E side of South Bridge, presenting a rear to Drummond Street, and was erected in 1738. It formed three sides of a quadrangle, 210 feet long and 94 wide, plain, and four stories high in parts of the main building and in the entire sides; showing in the centre front a rusticated basement, a surmounting attached Ionic portico, a crowning attic terminating in a glazed turret, and, in a niche above the entrance, a statue of George II. in Roman costume. The arrangement generally was that of separate wards for male and female patients, and it contained about 400 beds. Other extensive buildings, serving variously as fever, lock, and surgical hospitals—one of them the old High School, another the old hall of the College of Surgeons, and a third a neat structure of 1855—were in a large area extending from the principal building eastward to the back of Pleasance, and separated from Drummond Street by the old city wall, cut down to half its original height and topped with an iron-railing. These buildings are all now, since the opening of the new ones, in Oct. 1880, in disuse for Infirmary purposes, with only the exception of a portion retained as a fever hospital by the city authorities, and refitted for this purpose at a cost of about £3000. The new buildings stand on and around the site of George Watson's Hospital, and are only separated from the new medical schools of the University by the fine avenue leading to the Meadows, which the Infirmary closely adjoins, thus enjoying the great requisites of fresh air and the vicinity of excellent pleasure-grounds. These buildings, the foundation-stone of which was laid with great public and masonic ceremonial by the Prince of Wales in the latter part of 1870, were erected partly from the Infirmary's own funds and partly from a very munificent special public subscription; and they occupy ground purchased from the governors of George Watson's Hospital for £43,000; and are in a modified variety of the old Scottish style of architecture, after designs by Mr Bryce. They present a main frontage to Lauriston fully 100 feet long, four stories high, surmounted by a massive square tower with round corbelled turrets at the corners, and very similar to Holyrood Palace in appearance; and include ranges of pavilions connected with the main building by corridors, and in similar architecture to the main frontage, also a separate pathological house and laundry house, and are all arranged and fitted on the most approved methods for ventilation and management. During 1881 there were 5288 patients admitted, of whom 2801 were dismissed cured, and 1651 relieved. Of the cases brought to a close during the year, 480 were cases of infectious disease, 2113 ordinary medical cases, and 2659 surgical cases. The daily average of patients during the year was 520. There was a staff of 65 nurses and 36 probationers, and the income for 1881 was £28,474, 17s. 11d.; the expenditure (including fever hospital), £31,720, 16s. 8d.—The Convalescent Home of the Royal Infirmary for males was formerly in Sciennes House, Grange, that for females in Preston Street; but a number of years ago both were conjoined, and a large airy villa-like residence erected for the purpose on a slope at Corstorphine Hill, with large garden, and every necessary requisite for a home of the kind. During 1881 considerable improvements were effected in the internal arrangements, which occasioned an increase in the extraordinary expenditure of the establishment, while the ordinary expenses remained the same. The number of patients during the same year was 704, being 118 less than the preceding year—the average period of residence being 22 days.—Ravenscroft Convalescent Home for poor people, invalids from disease, belonging to Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, has its quarters at Gilmerton.—The Royal Infirmary Samaritan Society, for assisting the families of Infirmary patients, for giving clothing and other needful assistance to patients on leaving the Infirmary, procuring work for, and generally befriending and aiding them as far as possible, has a room for carrying on its work in the Infirmary itself. The number of patients who received pecuniary or other aid during 1881 for themselves or their families was 178. The receipts in 1881, including a balance of £216, 16s. 6d. from preceding year, was £525, 17s. 3d., and the expenditure £304, 7s. 11d., leaving a balance in favour of the society of £221, 9s. 4d.—The Incurables Longmore Hospital occupies ground in Salisbury Place, Newington. Soon after the foundation of the hospital at 8 Salisbury Place in 1874, the association found their accommodation insufficient for carrying on the work, and setting themselves to remedy this, were enabled, shortly after, through the liberality of the trustees of the late Mr Longmore, in voting a grant of £10,000 for the purpose, to purchase the adjoining property. Temporary accommodation was found at Fisherrow for the inmates till the new hospital was built, and opened on 3 Dec. 1880. The new building has a frontage of 160 feet, and consists of a centre block and two wings three stories in height. It is treated in the classic style, and having a large number of windows—no fewer than 48 in the frontage—possesses a light and cheerful appearance. The windows on the second floor of the central part are treated with pilasters and projecting balconies, those above being plain. The entrance is through a porch in keeping with the rest of the façade, and at the top of the building over the entrance is a pediment containing a large panel with the inscription, 'The Association for Incurables, Longmore Hospital.' There is a considerable piece of ground at the back suitably laid out. The cost of the site was £4000, and the outlay in erection about £10,000. There is accommodation for 44 patients, besides apartments for matron, nurses, etc., and also for cases requiring special treatment.—The Royal Hospital for Sick Children was commenced in 1860 in a small house in Lauriston Lane, acquired afterwards for itself a separate building in the same locality with fine frontage and lawn bordering the West Meadows, and was enlarged in 1871 by the addition of two fever wards. During 1881 it admitted into the wards 528 children, and treated in the dispensary attached 6052, making a total of 6580. Since its establishment in 1860 the number of patients has year by year increased, and altogether up to the end of 1881, 106,333 sick children had received treatment in the hospital. For 1881 the income was £1839, 2s. 5d., while the expenditure was £2568, 5s. 3½d. The expenditure over income in 1881 had arisen mainly from placing the whole sanitary arrangements of the hospital in a more efficient state.—Chalmers' Hospital for the Sick and Hurt stands in Lauriston, opposite the Cattle Market, and sprang from a bequest by George Chalmers, a plumber in Edinburgh, of about £30,000, left at his death in 1836, and allowed to accumulate till 1861. The hospital was erected in 1861-63, is an oblong edifice of comparatively plain but pleasing aspect, and is under the management of the dean and faculty of advocates. In 1881 the number of patients treated in non-paying wards was 226, those in other wards, 60—in all, 286. The number treated in the waiting-room and surgery as out-door patients, 2620. Expenditure for the year, £1549, 7s. 3d.; income, £1631, 8s. 6d.—A Home for Cripple Children under the age of 12, suffering from spinal affection and hip-joint disease, is at 20 North Mansionhouse Road, Grange.—An Hospital for the Diseases of Women was proposed in 1870 to be erected in Edinburgh, as a memorial of Sir James Y. Simpson, to be arranged in accordance with the latest expressed views of that great

professor:—to afford both suitable relief to suffering women, and instruction to medical students in women's diseases; and to be available for patients from distant places, even as far as London and Dublin. This proposal was carried into effect and brought into conjunction with the Maternity Hospital, instituted in 1843; has a fine building at West Lauriston Place; and is known at the Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital. — The Lying-in Institution, established in 1824, is at 46 Cockburn Street; it provides for delivering poor married women at their own houses, and has attached to it a wardrobe department managed by a committee of ladies.—The Society for relief of poor married women of respectable character when in childbed is managed by ladies, and has a wardrobe-keeper at 20 Dublin Street.—The Royal Dispensary and Vaccine Institution is in West Richmond Street; was established in 1776; became, toward 1872, utterly insufficient for its objects, so as then to require some extension of the building; and during 1881 ministered to 8643 persons, 1190 of these being attended at their own homes. The New Town Dispensary is in Thistle Street, and was instituted in 1815; the Throat Dispensary is also here.—A northern district dispensary is in Dean Street, Stockbridge, at which, in 1881, 1300 persons were attended by the medical officers, 400 were visited in their own homes, 1500 free prescriptions were given, and 130 children vaccinated.—The Eye Infirmary is at 6 Cambridge Street, and was instituted in 1834.—The Eye Dispensary is at 54 Cockburn Street, and was instituted in 1822.—The Ear Dispensary is in Cambridge Street, and was instituted in 1857.—The Dental Dispensary is conjoined with the Dental College at 32 Chambers Street.—The Edinburgh Provident Dispensary, established in 1878, is in Marshall Street.—The Scottish Nursing Institution, established in 1872, has it home at 44 Castle Street, and the training institution for sick nurses at 125 Princes Street.—A lepers' hospital was erected, after the Reformation, on the site of the Carmelite Monastery, at the NE base of Calton Hill, and was under regulations which indicate both the frequent prevalence of leprosy at the time, and the great dread in which the distemper was held, but it has ceased to be required, and has disappeared.

The Royal Lunatic Asylum stands within a high wall enclosure at the foot of the W side of Morningside; is partly a large edifice of 1810-13, partly an extensive addition of about 1850, jointly costing upwards of £80,000; and has all the most approved arrangements for the treatment of the insane, with fine contiguous garden-grounds.—The Midlothian and Peeblesshire district Lunatic Asylum is also at Morningside, and consists of a main building two stories in height, with central block and two wings, presenting a frontage of about 370 feet. Parallel with this building is another block of 140 feet in length, connected with the first by a one-story range. Accommodation is provided for about 250 patients. The architectural features are Italian, and the buildings cost about £20,000.

Refuge Asylums.—Trinity Hospital was founded, in connection with Trinity College Church, by Mary of Gueldres, consort of James II., being originally an edifice on the W side of Leith Wynd, which became ruinous about the time of the Reformation, and was afterwards the residence of the provost and prebendaries of Trinity College Church. Refitted for new use, it formed two sides of a parallelogram two stories high, and presented interesting features of monastic architecture, but was all swept away in 1845 by clearances for the terminus of the North British Railway. It maintained 42 inmates, either burgesses of Edinburgh or the wives or unmarried children not under fifty years of age; and gave to the inmates, at the demolition of the premises, pensions of £26 a year each. A new scheme for Trinity Hospital was drawn up by the Court of Session in Feb. 1880, and the number of pensioners, of whom one-eighth are incurables, was fixed at 60 on the higher pension of £25 a year, 22 of these being appointed by private patrons; on a lower pension of £15, the number was fixed at 100.—An hospital, called the Hospital of our Lady, for the support of 12 poor men, stood in Leith Wynd, and was founded in 1479 by Thomas Spence, Bishop of Aberdeen. It passed, at the Reformation, into the possession of the town council, receiving then, in some unaccountable way, the name of Paul's Work, after which it was converted first into a workhouse, next into a house of correction, and next into a broadcloth factory, bequeathing its name of Paul's Work to a court and cluster of buildings on and around its site.—The House of Refuge and Night Refuge, or temporary pauper home of houseless wanderers and night asylum for the destitute, is Queensberry House, a large building in Canongate already noticed, managed by a committee, drawing its income from voluntary contributions, an allowance by the town council, payments by friends of inmates, and the proceeds of work done within it. According to its last biennial report (Jan. 1882), it had relieved and sheltered, during the two preceding years, over 23,000 persons, besides giving breakfast and dinner to numbers of poor children. — The Night Asylum and Stranger's Friendly Society has its premises in Old Fishmarket Close, off High Street.—Four sets of improved lodging-houses belonging to an association for giving lodgers good accommodation and appliances for health and comfort at low charges, are in Cowgate, West Port, Merchant Street, and Mound Place respectively —the first for 80 lodgers, the second for 58, the third for 48 married persons and females, and the fourth, for females only, accommodates 30 lodgers.—Queensberry Lodge, for the treatment of ladies addicted to intemperance, stands within the grounds of Queensberry House, adjacent to South Back Canongate. It is a neat building in the Scottish Baronial style, erected in 1860; and, during the first four years after its opening, admitted as boarders 91 ladies from all parts of the kingdom; and its estimation has risen so much since then that the daily average of boarders has increased from about 7 to nearly 20.—A training home for friendless girls of good character is in Lauriston Lane; a girl's house of refuge or western reformatory is near Dalry; and an institution for the reformation of juvenile female delinquents is at Dean Bank.—The Magdalene Asylum, instituted in 1797, is at Dalry; an industrial home for fallen women is at Alnwick Hill, near Liberton; and the rescue and probationary home for fallen women, instituted in 1861, is at St John's Hill.—An institution for the relief of incurables was founded by the late Mrs Elizabeth Keir in 1805.

Workhouses.—The old workhouse for the city parishes, built partly in 1743, and partly about a century later, stood on the W side of Forrest Road, close to the grounds of Heriot's Hospital. It then comprised a huge barrack-looking mass four stories high, and some separate structures, with accommodation originally for 450 inmates, together with a children's hospital; afterwards increasing its accommodation first for 691, and then for 909 altogether; but these buildings were sold in Dec. 1870 and March 1871 for £23,000. — The new workhouse stands at Craiglockhart, about 3 miles SW from the centre of the city, and was erected in 1867-70 at a cost of about £50,000. It is in the Scottish Baronial style with a corbelled octagonal tower 105 feet high at the centre of the main workhouse, and contains a dining-hall 74 feet by 48, and a kitchen 30 feet square and 19 feet high. It comprises three distinct groups of buildings—the main workhouse in the centre, the infirmary to the E, and the lunatic asylum to the W; has accommodation for about 800 inmates in the main workhouse; and there is a detached villa for the governor.—The town offices stand on the W side of Bristo Place, occupying part of the site of the old Darien House, and were erected partly in 1844, and the rest of them in 1871-72, and are neat and commodious. The return of poor for Jan. 1882 showed that the number of paupers on the out-door roll was 741, as against 772 in Jan. 1881, while the number of inmates in the poorhouse was 695 as compared with 766 at the same time in 1881.

—St Cuthbert's Poorhouse formerly stood in St Cuthbert's Lane, a short distance W of St Cuthbert's Church, and was a dingy group of buildings. They were removed in 1866, along with St George's Free Church and other buildings, to give place to the new station of the Caledonian Railway.—That of Canongate occupied a series of old buildings in Tolbooth Wynd, overlooking the churchyard lying round the parish church, and were in many respects altogether unfitted for their purpose.—The Combination Poorhouse for St Cuthbert's and Canongate stands in an airy situation near Craigleith, in the western part of St Cuthbert's parish. It was erected at a cost of about £40,000, a considerable portion of which sum accrued from the sale of the old buildings, and is a most imposing edifice, thought by some to be unduly attractive to paupers. It has considerably more accommodation than the old poorhouse; yet, even with this additional room, it was found inadequate to meet the requirements, so that additional wings, four stories in height at either end, and in unison with the original design, were added in 1880. This extension cost about £10,000, and gave room for 192 more inmates. From the inspector's report for the half-year ending Nov. 1881 it appeared that the number of poor on the outdoor roll, exclusive of lunatics, was 1238, being an increase of 12 compared with the number at the same date of the previous year. The average number of inmates in the poorhouse and dependants for the year was 641.

Market Structures.—The chief public flesh market is situated on the northern slopes of the Old Town, close by the North Bridge; it comprises a series of terraces, and is partitioned into departments, well-arranged and tidy. Smaller flesh markets were formerly at West Nicolson Street, Dublin Street, and Stockbridge, but are now as such almost wholly disused. Large quantities of fish are brought from the coast, chiefly from Newhaven and Fisherrow, and sold in a fresh state variously in markets, shops, and on the streets. A great weekly market of country produce in quantity, connectedly with the sample sales of grain in the Corn Exchange, is held every Wednesday in the spacious area of Grassmarket. The cattle market is a commodious enclosure, in the triangular space between West Port, Lady Lawson's Street, and Lauriston Place; and is open every Wednesday from an early hour for sales, which commonly amounts to about 800 or 900 head of cattle and about 2000 head of sheep. The old Green Market, for vegetables and fruit, lay in the bottom of the valley to the E of the chief flesh market, and was transferred in 1869 to the North British Railway Company, for extension of their station. The present vegetable market adjoins Princes Street, opposite St Andrew Street. It occupies the northern part of the site of what was the terminus of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, now amalgamated with the North British, and was constructed by the railway company in lieu of the old market. It rests on a series of archways, so high as to furnish storage places below, and so strong as to bear any great public building which might be erected on them; is fenced from Princes Street by a neat iron railing, though it presented for a time so plain an appearance as to be somewhat of an eyesore amid the many fine public buildings in its neighbourhood. Of recent years this has been greatly amended, and a platform roof was made, resting on a system of iron beams and main girders, crossing the open space in two spans, supported in the centre by a range of iron columns. The platform roof has a series of wells or deep depressions, with glass on sides and top to afford light to the market below; is furnished along the edges with a low parapet and railing, having at intervals pedestals carrying flower vases; presents to the W a semicircular two-story façade, close beneath which is an aquarium; and to the S, in full view from North Bridge, a similar façade to that on the W; whilst the greater portion of the roof is laid out in walks and flower parterres, presenting quite an attractive appearance, and known by the name of the Waverley Garden.

Slaughter Houses.—These are so intimately connected with markets, that they may be fitly noticed here. The old shambles stood under the North Bridge, beside the chief flesh market, and were a horrible nuisance. The new slaughter houses are situated on the grounds of Lochrin, between Fountainbridge and Lochrin Distillery, at the south-western extremity of the city; they were opened in 1852, and occupy an area of nearly 4 acres. They are entered through a massive Egyptian façade at Fountainbridge, with emblematic figures and stone caryatides of cattle, supporting arches and serving as corbels; and are interiorly fitted with every convenience, comprising ranges of shambles, which are let out to the butchers of the city.

Water Works.—All the supply of water for the city was, in 1875, brought from springs and rills on the northern slopes of the Pentlands, within the rivers-systems of the North Esk and the Water of Leith; and the works, which afforded supplies also to Leith and Portobello, comprised erections for damming the rills, appliances for filtering the water, trunk-pipes for bringing it to Edinburgh, a reservoir on Castle Hill for receiving it, and pipes for distributing it through the city. It was in 1621 that the magistrates obtained parliamentary authority to cast 'seuchs and ditches,' in the lands between the city and the Pentlands, for bringing water, but they were not able for half a century to execute any of the works; about which time they engaged a German plumber, in 1674, for £2950, to lay down a leaden pipe, of 3 inches in diameter, from Comiston to a reservoir on Castle Hill. At length, in 1722, a new pipe, of 4½ inches in diameter, was laid from the same quarter, with supply from additional springs; and subsequently new parliamentary authority was obtained for extending the works, and a cast-iron pipe, of 5 inches in diameter, was laid in 1787 from Comiston, and another of 7 inches in diameter, in 1790, from springs on the lands of Swanston. These works were executed out of the city funds, at a cost of £20,000; but, owing to increase of population, they failed to furnish a sufficient supply, and could not be further extended except on some basis of compulsory assessment. A water company, with the town council holding shares in it as representatives of the citizens, was accordingly formed in 1810, and incorporated in 1819, with a capital of £135,000. The Company obtained new powers in 1826, with a further capital of £118,000, and opened a new grand source of supply at the Crawley springs, nearly 9 miles from the city. A cistern was formed at these springs, 6 feet deep, 15 wide, and 45 long, with retaining walls and an arched roof; a large artificial pond being also formed to provide compensatory supply to mills on the North Esk. A cast-iron pipe, of from 15 to 20 inches in diameter, was laid from the cistern along the vale of Glencorse, through a tunnel of about a mile in length, thence by Straiton, Burdiehouse, and Liberton Dams to the N side of the Meadows, next through a tunnel 2160 feet in length under the surface of Heriot's Green, then across Grassmarket, sending off there branch pipes to reservoirs near Heriot's Hospital and on Castle Hill, and proceeding by a tunnel 740 feet long through the rock of Castle Hill, and 120 feet beneath the reservoir there, to Princes Street. Pipes, which ramified from these reservoirs, were laid through all the principal streets; and, previous to being laid, were tested by a pressure equal to a vertical column of 800 feet of water. The new works cost nearly £200,000, and raised the total supply of water to the rate of about 298 cubic feet per minute; yet, from increase of population and great scarcity in times of drought, even these works were not enough. The Company, therefore, obtained new powers in 1843 and at subsequent dates; and from time to time made repairs and improvements on their previous works, constructing extensive new ones, which drew large supplies from the Black, the Listonshiels, and the Bavelaw springs, situated respectively 9, 10, and 12½ miles from Edinburgh. The supplies from the Listonshiells and the Bavelaw springs, about forty in number, which became available in 1847, are conveyed, in clay pipes, into a stone cistern at Westrigg, about 12 miles from

the city; thence through an aqueduct nearly 5 miles long to Torphin Hill, and afterwards by an iron pipe of 16 inches internal diameter to the city. The reservoirs then at Crawley, Loganlea, Clubbiedean, Bonally, and Torduff had collectively a storage capacity of 112,962,267 cubic feet, and were capable of affording a supply of 3500 cubic feet of water per minute for a period of four months without rain. The Company, in 1863, though they expended altogether on their works £485,937, and were able to give, or professed themselves able to give, a daily supply of water to the amount of 31·12 gallons for each inhabitant, obtained powers to raise £46,000 for the purchase of new gathering grounds and the construction of new works; and expected to be able, after the completion of the new works, to furnish a daily supply amounting to 39 gallons for each inhabitant. Dissatisfaction, however, arose among a large section of the community; doubts were entertained as to the sufficiency of the works; complaints were made regarding great and frequent scarcity in some districts of the city; and this eventually led to measures which terminated in the transference of the works, by compulsory sale, to the town council in 1869. The water trustees appointed by the town council speedily concocted a gigantic scheme for bringing a new supply from St Mary's Loch in Selkirkshire, variously estimated to cost about £500,000 and upwards; spent considerable sums in preparatory measures for that scheme, and in seeking authority for it from parliament; came eventually into collision with the opinions of a large proportion of the ratepayers; and, in 1871, though they carried their scheme through the House of Commons, were defeated on it in the House of Lords, mainly on the ground that the evidence adduced by their opponents tended to prove that a sufficient supply was obtainable from the gathering-grounds in the Pentlands. The gentlemen who succeeded to the trusteeship in November 1871 mostly held views antagonistic to the St Mary's Loch scheme, and they directed their attention to the improvement of the existing works and to further survey of the Pentland gathering-grounds, but held themselves open to consider any scheme for new works which might be desired or approved by the general body of the ratepayers. An act was obtained in 1874 to construct works for bringing an additional supply from parts of the Moorfoot Hills within the basin of the South Esk; and another act was applied for, in the winter of 1875, to grant power for the construction of additional works within the basin of the North Esk, and making of arrangements for furnishing supplies to Lasswade, Dalkeith, and Musselburgh. The water is of excellent quality; and, with exception of some densely peopled and poor districts where defective distribution has been more or less due to the bad fittings in the houses, it has generally been supplied so regularly and plentifully as to contribute greatly to the comfort and health of the population. The average supply is 12,897,000 gallons per day, equal to 41·54 gallons per head to a population of 310,400. The total quantity of water stored in the reservoirs is nearly 2,061,726,000 gallons. Of the 12,897,000 gallons supplied, 4,473,000 are from Listonshiels and Bavelaw, 7,080,000 from Alnwickhill, 810,000 from Torduff, and 534,000 from Swanston and Comiston. The 7,080,000 gallons from Alnwickhill were made up as follow:—2,700,000 were from Glencorse, 3,048,000 from Gladhouse, 800,000 from Portmore, and 532,000 from Tweeddale Burn.

The reservoir on Castle Hill stands at the head of the W corner of Ramsay Lane, near the NE verge of the Castle esplanade, and was originally constructed about the year 1674. It was a remarkably plain structure, 5 feet deep, 30 wide, and 40 long, with a capacity for about 6000 cubic feet of water; but, being too small for the increasing wants of the city, it was demolished in the autumn of 1849, to give place to a much larger one. The present reservoir stands on the same site, and is constructed with great strength, and has an ornamental appearance, rising exteriorly to the height of one story. It measures interiorly 30 feet in depth, 90 in width, and 110 in length; has capacity for about 297,000 cubic feet of water; is fed by a pipe which delivers 253 cubic feet per minute; and sends off from its bottom a series of pipes for distributing the water to the higher parts of the city. A large cistern, for furnishing an ample ready supply to the troops in garrison, and affording ordinary supply to such houses in Castle Hill, Lawnmarket, and the upper part of High Street a sare situated at a greater altitude than the reservoir on Castle Hill, is in the shot-yard of the Castle, and was constructed in 1850.

There are drinking fountains in various parts of the city and the suburbs, which originated chiefly about 1859, and are largely due to the beneficence of the late Miss Catherine Sinclair. They are nearly all of simple action, sending a flow of water into a metal cup by pressure of a valve-stud, some being of iron, some of polished granite, and several fitted in a species of well-case, with self-acting tap fixed to a wall front. A prominent one is a neat triangular structure, erected in 1859 at the expense of Miss Sinclair, on the thoroughfare at the meeting-point of Princes Street, Lothian Road, Maitland Street, and Hope Street. Another prominent one is a neat structure, erected in 1869 at the expense of Mrs Nicol of Huntly Lodge, at the NE of Boroughmuirhead entrance to Morningside; and both of these, in addition to drinking-cups for pedestrians, have watertroughs for cattle, and surmounting ornamental lamps. A large ornate public fountain, designed by Durenne of Paris, stands on the middle walk of West Princes Street Gardens, was presented to the city by Mr Ross of Rockville, and cost him upwards of £2000. It arrived at Edinburgh, in 122 pieces, in the autumn of 1869, and cost about £450 from private donations or other sources before it could be erected. It forms an interesting feature in the landscape seen from the Mound; and, being visible from Princes Street, is an ornament also to that great thoroughfare. Another highly ornate public fountain is in Holyrood Palace-yard, already noticed in the section on Holyrood.

Gas Works.—The Edinburgh Gas-Light Company was formed in 1817, and incorporated in 1818, with a capital of £100,000 in shares of £25. Their chief premises stand between Canongate, New Street, North Back of Canongate, and Canongate cemetery; are very extensive; and have a principal chimney, erected in 1847, and rising to the height of 342 feet. The chimney is a cylindrical brick column, springing from a square stone pedestal measuring 30 feet each way; it tapers in diameter from 26 feet to 16 feet, is finished at the top with belts and coping, and has an endless chain inside, affording the means of ascent at any time to the top. It stands so near the bottom of the hollow at the southern base of Calton Hill as not to figure largely in most of the architectural groupings of the city; but, as seen from some vantage-grounds of the southern environs, particularly about Liberton, it soars well aloft. A gasometer adjacent to the principal works has a diameter of 101½ feet; seven other gasometers are in different situations; and about 100 miles of supply-pipes, from 1½ inch to 15 inches in diameter, are ramified through the streets.—The Edinburgh and Leith Gas-Light Company was formed in 1839; purchased gas-works in Leith, belonging to a previous company; and laid pipes through the streets to supply both Leith and Edinburgh from the Leith works.—Extensive premises for making oil-gas were erected in 1825 at Tanfield; but, proving unsuccessful, the buildings went by sale to the Edinburgh Gas-Light Company, and were partly reserved, with four gasometers, for supplying the northern parts of the city from the Canongate works, and partly converted into a large hall, used for the early meetings of the Free Church Assembly, but now used entirely as warehouses.

Railway Works.—The Old Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway, now amalgamated with the North British, commences at St Leonard's, near the boundary of the Queen's Park, on the south-eastern verge of the city, and passes through a sloping tunnel in the near neighbourhood of the terminus. It was used for passenger traffic in carriages drawn by horses for some time after locomotive

engines ran on other railways, got thence the popular name of the 'Innocent Railway,' and is now used only for the conveyance of coal.—The original terminus of the Caledonian Railway was on the W side of Lothian Road, about 350 yards S from the W end of Princes Street, and was designed to be a spacious ornamental edifice, but became little more than a huge open shed. It ceased to be used for passenger traffic about the beginning of 1870; underwent then extensive changes, converting the whole of it into a goods station; and presents now to the street a long range of low stone front, partly ornamental, including a heavy goods store 65 feet long and 30 wide, and a grain store 290 feet long and about 30 wide, with ample room and every facility for all sorts of goods traffic. The new terminus of the Caledonian Railway is in the angle between Lothian Road and Rutland Street, at the W end of Princes Street, and occupies part of an extensive area, reaching to the old terminus. It was purchased and cleared at enormous cost, and fenced from Lothian Road by a lofty retaining wall. Erected in 1869 at a cost of more than £10,000, it presents a neat one-story elevation, 103 feet long and 22 wide; and is intended to give place to a magnificent permanent structure, with an adjoining great hotel. The railway line, from both the old terminus and the new, passes beneath lofty houses at Tobago Street and Gardner's Crescent, and has there a remarkably interesting short tunnel. Beyond this tunnel there is a sub-station for the convenience of passengers in that portion of the city.—Haymarket Station stands in the angle between Corstorphine or Glasgow Road and Dalry Road, and was the original terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. It presents a neat two-story Italian front to the thoroughfare leading on to Princes Street; has ample yards and other spaces for the different departments of traffic; and serves now as the station of the North British system for the W end of the city, and as an extensive coal depot.

The ultimate terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, the original terminus of the North British Railway, and the terminus of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, were all situated in the Nor' Loch valley, at the E side of Waverley Bridge. That bridge was erected in connection with the termini, and occupied the site of a previous raised roadway, called the Little Mound. It was a substantial and somewhat neat stone structure, comprising several arches, all spanning lines of railway; rose to an elevation much below that of the margins of the valley; and had neat, spacious, descending approaches from respectively the reach of Princes Street, between St Andrew Street and St David Street, and the point of southern thoroughfare to which Cockburn Street was opened in 1861. The three termini occupied much ground; occasioned the demolition of several old streets, the old Orphan Hospital, Lady Glenorchy's Church, Trinity Hospital, and Trinity College Church; and were so well fitted into the valley, and so neatly constructed, as to present an appearance partly ornamental and entirely pleasant. The Edinburgh and Glasgow terminus, and that of the North British, were conjoint, the former on the S, the latter on the N, and extended E and W. The station-house presented to the roadway of Waverley Bridge a one-story elevation with elegant arcade-piazza, and contained, on the level of the roadway, handsome booking-offices, with compartments sustained by Corinthian pillars. The carriage platform was on a level two stories lower, reached by long, spacious, descending flights of steps from the sides of the booking-offices, and covered, in the manner of a crystal palace, with a roof of great height, yet not so high as the level of Princes Street roadway; and offered egress both to pedestrians and to vehicles, by roads comparatively steep, and somewhat similar to many other ascending thoroughfares of the city. The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee terminus stood between the other two and Princes Street, communicating with them, in goods traffic, by underground rails, and separated from them, for passenger transit, by only the breadth of a roadway.

The present North British terminus concentrates the lines of all the three original termini, and occupies the entire areas of the original North British and the Edinburgh and Glasgow termini, about half that of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee terminus, the whole of that of the old vegetable market, and other ground to the E and S. Involving the entire reconstruction of the Waverley Bridge, and material improvements on the approaches, it consists partly of retained portions of the original structures, but generally of entirely new works. It was formed, in successive parts, throughout the years 1869-1873; is much more convenient and commodious than the three termini which preceded it; and was planned with reference to any further extension which subsequent increase of traffic might require. The new Waverley Bridge was formed on a similar model to that of the new Westminster Bridge in London, and rises to a higher elevation, and less below the level of Princes Street, than the previous bridge. It is also considerably wider than that bridge was; consists mainly of iron, with an appearance somewhat plain and stiff; and rests on three rows of iron pillars, supported by substantial stone piers. The pedestrian approach from Princes Street is wider and much more convenient than the old pedestrian approach to the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee terminus; descends from the NE corner of new Waverley Market; and has also an entrance by flights of steps from North Bridge, at the SE corner of the Post Office. The carriage access, both from Princes Street and the Old Town, is a spacious roadway in line with Waverley Bridge, which curves from that line round the retaining wall of the new vegetable market, and terminates in a large paved space in front of the booking-offices. These offices, together with waiting and other rooms, have the form of an oblong square, and are two stories high, and flat-roofed. They present a plain but neat elevation to the N, extend across the terminus platform, and have a corridor from end to end, affording easy access to any point of the platform. The platform is of vast length, extending from a short distance W of Waverley Bridge to the near vicinity of Leith Wynd, and is considerably broader at the central part, where the offices stand, than was the entire previous platform of the original North British and Edinburgh and Glasgow termini. It resembles the Newcastle-on-Tyne station in being one-sided; has, along its S side, four lines of rails for through traffic; contains, to the E and to the W of the booking-offices, several 'docks' for the local passenger traffic; permits twelve trains, without more than ordinary bustle or confusion, simultaneously to take in or discharge passengers; and is covered, throughout its entire extent, by a glazed iron roof, 40 feet high, of similar construction to that of the Victoria Station in London. The goods station lies to the S and E of the passenger platform, a very large new shed having recently been erected eastwards. The cost of the entire reconstruction of the terminus was estimated to amount to about £90,000.

The westward line from the North British terminus traverses the centre of the East and West Princes Street Gardens, being conducted by a tunnel through the Mound. It passes under neat, light foot-bridges, within West Princes Street Gardens; almost hugs the skirts of the romantic cliffs of the Castle; and then plunges into a tunnel, running about 3000 feet under the streets of the western New Town, and emerging at Haymarket Station. The northward line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway formerly passed immediately from the terminus into a tunnel at a decorated arch-work beneath the brow of Princes Street; descended that tunnel, on a rapidly inclined plane beneath the whole breadth of the New Town, to the foot of Scotland Street; and was worked along that inclined plane by means of a stationary engine at the terminus, and an endless cable. This tunnel was one of the most remarkable pieces of engineering work in modern times, only a little less wonderful than the tunnel beneath the Thames at London, and was formed at great cost, and not without considerable degrees of risk; yet, subsequently to the amalgamation of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee

Railway with the North British, was entirely relinquished, and is now a mere useless curiosity. The eastward line, or line of the North British proper, traverses the southern spur of Calton Hill in a tunnel right below Burns's Monument; curves thence, above the level of the surrounding hollows, partly on embankments and partly on arched viaducts, till it reaches the railway engine and workshop depot at St Margaret's; and, at a point adjacent to Abbeyhill 450 yards E of the end of the tunnel through the spur of Calton Hill, sends off a branch, completed in 1869, to communicate with the N in lieu of the line down the tunnel to Scotland Street. That branch passes under the London Road, or rather under a new, long, raised roadway formed at great cost in lieu of the original road; curves rapidly from an east-north-easterly to a west-north-westerly direction; goes under Leith Walk, having there a depot and a station; and passes thence north-north-westward, to a considerable distance, into junction with the original line from Scotland Street. A Suburban and Southside Junction Railway is in process of construction (1882) in connection with the North British, and branches off W of Haymarket, passing round by Dalry, Morningside, Powburn, Newington, and thence onward to join with the main line near Joppa Station.

The Tramways.—A system of tramways for the principal thoroughfares of the city and its environs was authorised in the early part of 1871, and now comprises lines from the General Post Office to Leith, Newhaven, and Trinity; from the General Post Office to Haymarket and Coltbridge; from Princes Street, by St Andrew Street, York Place, and Picardy Place into junction with the first line in Leith Walk; from the General Post Office, along Waterloo Place, Regent Road, and London Road to Portobello; from the General Post Office, along North Bridge, South Bridge, Nicolson Street, and Clerk Street, to Newington and Powburn; from the W end of Princes Street, by Lothian Road and Earl Grey Street, to Morningside, and thence eastward into junction with the Newington line at Minto Street. An omnibus runs in connection with the tramway system from Post Office to Stockbridge. A new extension of tramway lines goes by Gilmore Place to Merchiston and other places westward, while another, by way of Lauriston, Forrest Road, George IV. Bridge, and High Street, connects the Merchiston district with the heart of the town. For the last six months of 1881 the average number of horses employed was about 600, with 60 cars and 3 omnibuses. The Portobello section of the tramway system was long only a single line of rails with passing curves for meeting cars, but in the course of 1881 was made double the whole way. Parliamentary sanction has been given to the Company to use mechanical traction power throughout their system, subject, however, to sanction being given by the Board of Trade and a two-thirds majority of the town council.

Miscellaneous Buildings.—Most of the numerous hotels are large and beautiful. The Regent, in Waterloo Place, is a splendid edifice, erected in 1819 at a cost of nearly £30,000; the Waverley, in the same street, occupies the old Post Office; the Edinburgh, in Princes Street, is a very large and finely embellished edifice of 1864; the Royal extends through three edifices, and has a sumptuous interior; the Bedford is part of the gorgeous edifice of the Life Association of Scotland; the Clarendon, in Princes Street, is the greater part of an elegant six-story structure, completed in 1876, and pierced through the basement with the entrance to a beautiful bazaar-hall arcade; whilst several others, in the same line of street, compete with these in extent, embellishment, and other attractions. The Café Royal, in West Register Street, is a beautiful, large, Italian edifice of 1865; the Cockburn, at the foot of Cockburn Street, is a picturesque structure in the Scottish Baronial style; whilst, in the central parts of the city, there are others which have more or less of corresponding character. The New Club, in Princes Street, a little W of Hanover Street, was built, and is maintained for their own exclusive use, by an association of noblemen and gentlemen, limited to 660 in number, and elected by ballot; is a very spacious edifice, after designs by W. Burn, with Tuscan doorway, projecting basement windows, stone balcony on curved trusses, and surmounting balustrade; and underwent considerable enlargement about 1865. The University Club, in Princes Street, between Castle Street and Charlotte Street, was erected in 1866-67, after designs by Peddie & Kinnear, at a cost of nearly £14,000; is in the Palladian style, with elegant Grecian details; and has a handsome interior, with accommodation for 650 members. The United Service Club in Queen Street, and the Northern Club in George Street, are also handsome and spacious buildings. The Liberal Club, at the W end of Princes Street, is an imposing dome-capped edifice; and the new buildings for the Conservative Club at 112 Princes Street, built in 1882, are of an imposing character.

The Masonic Hall, on the S side of George Street, stands behind the street-line of houses, and is entered by a vestibule through the house No. 98. It was erected in 1858-59 after a design by David Bryce, and is a spacious well-arranged edifice. The Masonic Hall, on the new side of Blackfriars Street, was built in 1871, and is a substantial structure in the Scottish Baronial style. The Oddfellows' Hall, on the E side of Forrest Road, was built in 1872-73, after designs by J. C. Hay, at a cost of about £5000; is in the Italian style, with balcony, several sculptured figures, and corner turrets; and contains a principal apartment with accommodation for about 800 persons, another apartment with accommodation for 300 persons, and several smaller rooms. The Calton Convening Rooms, at the E end of the N side of Waterloo Place, have a one-story frontage to the S and to the E, adorned with Doric three-quarter columns, and are interiorly adapted for public meetings and popular exhibitions. The Young Men's Christian Association building, on the W side of South St Andrew Street, was erected in 1875, after designs by George Beattie & Son, at a cost of about £18,000; is a six-story edifice in the Italian style; and contains a hall 60 feet long and 26 wide, a reading-room 26 feet square, a library, a conversation-room, and other apartments. The Catholic Young Men's Institute, in St Mary Street, was built in 1869, after designs by D. Cousin, at a cost of £4930; is in the old Scottish domestic style; and contains a hall, with accommodation for above 900 persons.

The Inland Revenue Office stands on the S side of Waterloo Place, and is the central building to the W of Regent Bridge; it rises to the height of four stories, and is in the Græco-Italian style, harmonious with that of the adjacent buildings. The Royal Academy building, popularly known as the Riding School, stood on the W side of Lothian Road; was a large handsome edifice, with adjoining yards; contained suites of apartments for the Military and Naval Academy, and apartments and other accommodation for teaching equestrian exercises; but was taken down in the course of the clearances for the Caledonian new railway station. The Volunteer Drill Hall occupies part of the site of the old city workhouse, off the W side of Forrest Road. It was erected in 1872; comprises a main hall 135 feet long, 96 wide, 12 high in side walls, and 46 high from the ground to the roof-ridge, with segment-circular roof supported on iron ribs and glazed in three stretches; and includes a meeting-room, a store-room for 2500 rifles, a spacious room for work and cleaning, a gallery 50 feet long and 8 wide for visitors, and other apartments. The Militia Depot stands off the E side of Easter Road, adjacent to the new northern line of the North British Railway. It was erected in 1868; comprises neat ranges of two-story buildings, for the occupancy of the resident staff; and has commodious enclosed grounds for drill exercise.

Many of the business premises, in the principal thoroughfares, are both extensive and ornate. The arcade, in Princes Street, was opened in 1876; stands associated with the new Clarendon Hotel; has an entrance through the basement of the hotel edifice, 13 feet wide, sur-

mounted by the royal arms; and is not a thoroughfare, but rather a fashionable promenade bazaar-hall. It measures upwards of 100 feet in length and about 30 in breadth; is floored with Austrian marble in alternate squares of black and white, and roofed with glass supported on perforated girders of lace-work pattern, and picked out in gold and colours; terminates in three circular-headed stained-glass windows, with handsome rope mouldings and capitals; and contains, on each side, seven elegant shops, each measuring 17 feet by 13. Cowan's warehouse, in West Register Street, was erected in 1865, after designs by Beattie & Son, at a cost of about £7000; it is in the Venetian-Gothic style, with profusion of carved work; presents ornamental fronts to the E, the S, and the W; and has a height of four stories, besides a sunk one and an attic. Taylor & Son's premises, in Princes Street, were erected in 1869, after designs by J. Lessels; are in the Italian style, with French features, and considerable variety of detail; present a façade 80 feet long and 60 high to the wall top, 76 feet to the roof-ridge; and have a basement story disposed in shops, and three stories and attics fitted as a hotel. Jenner & Co.'s premises, in Princes Street and St David Street, comprise several spacious blocks of buildings, highly decorated.

Rows, ranges, and groups of working-men's houses were erected in the years 1872-82, at Norton Park, Dumbiedykes, East Montgomery Street, Dalry, and other places in the city's outskirts or immediate environs; and are now so numerous that, had all been built in near neighbourhood, they would have formed a considerable town. They stand mostly in airy situations, with more or less of rural surroundings, form generally symmetrical ranges or neat blocks, and present a striking contrast in structure, accommodation, and salubrity, to the dense and squalid dwellings of the lower classes in the old and central parts of the city. They were, to a large extent, erected by joint-stock companies; and have, from year to year, yielded good dividends on the subscribed capital. The grounds of Warrender Park, S from the West Meadows and Bruntsfield Links, have been largely built upon also, and here many fine streets and crescents are being formed of houses of a superior class to those referred to above. The majority of the houses in the wynds and closes are almost blocked against pure air and a due measure of light; stand on steep inclines, with inconvenient access to the main thoroughfares; are sectioned, floor above floor, into small separate domiciles; and are in the upper stories accessible by staircases that are steep, dark, and dangerous. As many as 121 families, at the census of 1861, occupied single-roomed domiciles, each without a window; as many as 13,209 families lived each in a domicile of only one apartment; and 1530 of these families comprised each from 6 to 15 individuals. Considerable relief from this state of things has been afforded by the erection of the new houses for working-men; and corresponding improvement on the architectural aspects of the city has accrued partly from the erection of these houses, and partly from the demolitions and reconstructions noticed in a previous section, as done under the City Improvement Act of 1867.

Public Promenades.—Thoroughly public promenades always open, readily accessible, containing 'ample scope and verge enough' for exercise and games, are not so good and abundant in Edinburgh as they ought to be, yet the space for such is much larger and better than in many other populous towns. Not a few of the public thoroughfares, likewise, comprising several in the Old Town, and the majority in the New, whether for walking exercise, for good air, or for exquisite scenery, are eminently good public promenades.

East Princes Street Gardens were first formed in 1830, and then planted with 77,000 shrubs and trees, under the direction of Dr Patrick Neill. When broken in upon by the extension of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, they were re-formed in 1849-50 at the expense of £4400, received from the railway company as compensation. They comprise much diversity of ground, ascending from a deep centre over high graduated banks,

and are so skilfully and tastefully laid out as to contain, within their comparatively narrow limits, a remarkable variety of promenade, parterre, shrubbery, and grove. A terrace about 100 feet broad, on the same level as Princes Street roadway, extends along their N side; is traversed by a gravel walk 20 feet broad, and partly occupied by the Scott, Wilson, Black, and Livingstone monuments; and is bounded, along the S, by a handsome parapet wall 4 feet high, with pedestals at regular intervals for six statues. A walk about 10 feet wide extends along the middle of the face of the N slope; and is reached, from the ends of the terrace, by two fine flights of steps, each 15 feet wide at the top, expanding with circular wing walls to nearly 30 feet toward the bottom. The tract between the terrace and that walk is carpeted with sward; and the lower tracts are variously sloping and level, have intersections of walks and interspersions of shrubbery, and are separated from the railway by an ornamental embankment. The W end, comprising the eastern skirts of the Mound, is traversed by a broad gravel walk, connecting the N and the S sides, and commands thence interesting views toward the North Bridge and Calton Hill. It lost much of its sylvan appearance by the operations for improving the Mound about the year 1855, acquiring, instead, an ornamental iron railing along the margin of the broad-paved footpath then formed along the Mound. The S side rises more steeply and to a higher elevation than the N side; is laid out in a manner more diversified and less embellished; retains much of the appearance given it by the planting of 1830; and has narrow winding footpaths, commanding good views. The gardens contain one or two bowling-green plots, but are not otherwise available for athletic sports.

West Princes Street Gardens, reclaimed from the marshy and fetid remains of the Nor' Loch in that quarter, were formed, under powers of a special statute, in 1816-20. They have a similar appearance to that of the East Princes Street Gardens, but extend to fully twice the length, and ascend their southern acclivity to the verge of the Castle esplanade. They belonged originally, as a common, to the citizens; but were allowed to become private property, attached to the tenements in Princes Street. The town council unsuccessfully attempted about 1852 to recover them, either wholly or partially, for public use; after which they became accessible to the public, at certain hours on certain days of the summer months, when entertainments were given by regimental or other music bands; and could also at any time be entered by respectable strangers with keys easily obtainable from any of the hotels and principal shops in Princes Street. About 1876 they were, on terms of purchase and agreement, obtained by the town council, and thrown completely open to the public, after undergoing alterations and improvements. They exhibit now a kind and amount of embellishment not much different from that of the East Princes Street Gardens; and it is even now (1882) proposed to add a new feature to them in the shape of a covered rock garden and fernery, for the erection of which £1500 have been left by the widow of the gentleman who presented the Ross Fountain.

Calton Hill was formerly a common belonging to the citizens, which, as such, suffered serious curtailment by the formation of the Regent and the London Roads, the construction of the Regent and Royal Terraces, and especially the enclosing of all its gentler slopes to form gardens or pleasure-grounds to the houses of these terraces and to the High School; so that now little more than its mere crown is public property. Nevertheless it has been so greatly improved there with broad, fine walks, and made so easily accessible by stairs, gravelled paths, and a carriage-way, as to form one of the finest promenades in Great Britain. The walks and the carriage-way were partly cut through solid rock; the former making such circuits and traverses round and over the crown as to afford a full and easy command of the very extensive and surpassingly picturesque panoramic views for which the hill is celebrated.—The

Queen's Park far outrivals Calton Hill in spaciousness —having a circuit of nearly 5 miles—as well as in diversity and romance of aspect, due particularly to the features it derives from Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat. It competes with it likewise in the grandeur of views commanded by its loftier vantage-grounds; excels it, too, in containing large expanses of level ground, available for athletic sports; while, though strictly the property of the Crown, and under special surveillance, it is scarcely more restricted than if it belonged directly and entirely to the citizens.

The Meadows extend west-north-westward from the northern verge of Newington, and measure nearly ¾ mile in length and fully 1 furlong in mean breadth. They were anciently covered with a lake, called the South or Borough Loch, which, being gradually drained in the 17th century, degenerated into a marsh, unsuited to any useful purpose, and injurious to the salubrity of the environs. In 1722 they were let, over their eastern parts, to Mr Thomas Hope, under obligation to drain and enclose them, which was so effectually done—the father of Robert Burns, it is said, assisting in the operation —that they received, over these parts, the name of Hope Park, and became, in the latter part of last century, the favourite promenade of nearly all the *literati* and the fashionables of the city. They were afterwards, over their other parts, completely drained, nicely levelled, beautifully enclosed, clumped with wood, and zoned all round and cut across the middle by broad level avenues between lines of trees; and then, as a whole, partly disposed in archery-ground for the Queen's Body Guard in Scotland, let partly for drying clothes, and partly for grazing cattle. They acquired in 1850 an ornamental wide entrance from the E end of Lauriston Place, and were opened in 1854 to general public use for promenading and athletic sports. They were subsequently improved by the formation of footpaths across them, the construction of a carriage-drive along their S side, and various modifications of their general surface, and underwent further improvements, in completion of well-considered plans, during the five years ending in 1875. In 1881 a new and ornamental entrance was erected opposite Hope Park Terrace at the expense of the Messrs Nelson, and further embellishments are being added by the planting of trees and the formation of shrubberies at prominent parts. The hall of the Queen's Body Guard or Royal Company of Archers stands in the neighbourhood of Hope Park, and is a neat plain building. Bruntsfield Links and Boroughmuir are continuous with the south-western side of the Meadows. Bruntsfield Links, or Downs, belong to the city, and are open to all the citizens. They are claimed by the golfer, who is tenaciously jealous of his ancient rights over them, and they were formerly used as a parade-ground for troops.

A large field at Raeburn Place, in Stockbridge, was given to the public in 1854 by Mr Hope of Moray Place, under special regulations, as a public promenade and place of athletic sports.

Baths.—Excellent facilities for summer sea-bathing exist at the parts of the Firth nearest the city, especially at Granton, Seafield, and Portobello. The dwelling-houses, indeed, of even the New Town of Edinburgh, excepting in the more recent parts of it, are not near so generally provided with fixture-baths as the dwelling-houses in the new parts of Glasgow; but an excellent suite of safety swimming-baths, and of other baths of all kinds, was erected about 1860 on the low ground at the foot of Pitt Street; while another suite of swimming-baths was erected about the same time at the South Back of Canongate. Good public baths, of various kinds and various extent, for the upper and the middle classes, are in several parts both of the city and its environs. Public baths for the working-classes were long a desideratum, though earnestly desired by many of the working-classes themselves. A proposal to establish them by subscription was at length spiritedly begun in 1844, but somewhat flaggingly carried out. The chief suite of them was fitted up in a tenement

purchased for the purpose in Nicolson Square. They cost upwards of £1000 beyond the amount of the subscriptions paid in or obtainable; passed under the immediate management of persons who became bound for the extra sum; and were so well constructed and so much appreciated that nothing but the debt upon them prevented the immediate extending and cheapening of baths for working-men.

Drainage and Cleaning.—The configuration of great part of the site of the city, with the inclination of streets and alleys, and the descent to natural outlets for water, is favourable to good drainage at all seasons, and provides powerful natural flushings in times of rain; yet this has not served to preserve certain portions from remarkable foulness of condition, and contributed nothing, but the reverse, to the drainage of thoroughfares, or other places on dead levels, or in the bottoms of the valleys. The artificial sewerage system, throughout the greater part of the New Town and in some modern parts of the Old, is unexceptionable in structure, ramification, and outlet; yet it is checked or marred, more or less in most of these quarters, by mal-arrangement in its connection with houses or in its intersection by open foul drainage; and a good system of sewerage, in the other parts of the city and in the outskirts, is in some cases defective or wanting. The Water of Leith, which receives great part of the sewerage, has not water enough, in times of drought, or even in times of moderate rain, to carry off impurities;—and often, for successive weeks, it used to be little else than a great open common sewer;—but, under an act of parliament obtained in 1864, it was subjected to sweeping improvement all round its vicinity to the city and onward to Leith, at a cost of not much short of £100,000, and is now under the surveillance of a board of commissioners, comprising the chief magistrates and certain town councillors of both Edinburgh and Leith. The district of St Leonard's, comprising an area of 413 acres, acquired for itself a new sewerage system in 1871 at a cost of fully £10,000, and is drained by that system to an outfall of its own in the Queen's Park opposite Salisbury Terrace. The city still requires a thorough and complete system of main drainage, sweeping down towards Leith, and having such outfall as might permit the sewerage to be utilised for irrigation on some neighbouring tracts, or sold to inland farmers.

The surface-cleaning of the streets, particularly in the removal of solid refuse from houses, is conducted in a way to yield the corporation an income of about £7000 a year. Edinburgh suffers little from the diffused manurial accumulation which prevails in Glasgow and some other large towns, and which acts there as a constant provocative of pestilential diseases; and yet, through its defective sewerage system, it suffers probably quite as much as if manurial accumulations were permitted to be made. Ashes, rubbish, and all occasional refuse are carried off daily, at stated hours, under a code of special regulations, in well-appointed police wagons. The regulations, however, cannot always be enforced; and, notwithstanding somewhat vigorous efforts to maintain them, are very extensively infringed. They do not prevent the contents of many buckets being emptied on the street, to lie there perhaps for hours, or to be widely scattered by bone-gatherers and by the winds. Excrementitious matters also, in those parts of the city where no connecting pipes exist between the houses and the sewers, are treated and carried off in the same manner as the ashes; and there the nuisance is frightful—all the more so that these parts of the city are just the parts where the population is densest, or where the houses are highest and most crowded. Perhaps, too, the general deposits of the street manure, the prodigious heaps which are formed by the daily discharge of the wagons, are not far enough from the city, not secluded enough from the nearest suburbs, and not disposed of quickly enough to farmers; so that they have been blamed, we do not say with what justice, as an appreciable exciting cause of pestilence.

A very large tract in the eastern environs, extending

all the way from the vicinity of Holyrood by Restalrig to the Firth of Forth, is disposed in foul water irrigation meadows—being kept in a state of constant swamp by the diffusion over them of the contents of great common sewers from the city. This irrigation produces indeed large crops of herbage, but is a serious nuisance, loathsome to look upon, horrible to the olfactory nerves, and probably, even when the noxious gases arising from it are diluted with the pure air of the surrounding high grounds not unaccompanied with material injury to the public health. In winter, when the irrigation is not much practised, and the water is, for the most part, either diluted with rains, or allowed to flow directly to the Firth, very little disagreeable odour arises from these meadows; but in summer, when the irrigation is vigorously prosecuted, a strong odour, sometimes a heavy stench, is diffused; and in dry, sunny, hot weather, in particular—especially if a keen wind blow from the E, wafting up to the city the exhalations from their entire length of the meadows, and their greatest breadth, while the exhalations are held close to the ground by means of thick fogs—the odour becomes comparatively far spread and disgustingly offensive. Dr Littlejohn, in one of his reports on the sanitary condition of the city, says,—'The easterly are our most prevailing winds, which pass across these meadows before they sweep over the New, and the more elevated portions of the Old, Town; and it has been plausibly conjectured that the insalubrity of these winds depends largely on this contamination. But, at any rate, a city surrounded by swamps cannot be regarded as in a sound sanitary condition; and it is highly probable that a great part of the mortality of the Abbey and some of the poorer districts of the Old Town is, in a great measure, owing to the unhealthy character of these breezes which blow so continuously during many months.'

Government.—Edinburgh was made a royal burgh by David I., and was governed from 1583 till 1856 by a council consisting of 17 merchants, 6 deacons, and 2 trades' representatives—from whom were chosen a lord provost, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 4 bailies; it then had the character of a close burgh, with some little

Seal of Edinburgh.

admixture of popular representation. Since 1856 it has been governed, in terms of a special act of that year, by 39 popularly elected councillors, from whom are chosen a lord provost, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 6 bailies. The councillors are elected by the burgh constituency, divided into thirteen wards, three by each ward, and one-third of them retire from office every year, but are eligible for re-election. The constituency amounted, in 1862, to 8833; but, under the extension of the franchise in 1867, it amounted, in 1871, to 23,735; in 1876, to 26,180; in 1881, to 28,894; and that constituency also sends two members to parliament. The lord provost is elected by the council for a term of three years, and is eligible, at the expiry of his term, for immediate re-election. He bears the title of Right Honourable, and is, *ex officio*, lord-lieutenant of the county of the city, high sheriff of the royalty, and has precedence of all official persons within his jurisdiction. The other magistrates retire at the expiration of one year, and cannot be re-elected till the end of another year, yet may remain in the council from year to year by filling the different offices in succession. The magistrates, prior to the Act of 1856, had ordinary burgh jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over only the ancient royalty and the extended royalty; but now it extends over all the parliamentary burgh. They also, within the same bounds, have exclusive jurisdiction as to weights and measures, and co-ordinate jurisdiction with the sheriff as to offences against the public-houses Act; they likewise wield the authority formerly possessed by the police commissioners, and form committees to carry out police acts; are also commissioners of supply for the city, and sit in the commission of the peace, comprising about 160 members, for the county of the city, which extends beyond the parliamentary burgh toward the Firth of Forth. The town council now act as city road trust, and also govern Trinity Hospital; unite with the city parochial clergy to govern Heriot's Hospital; appoint 1 of the assessors and 4 of the curators of Edinburgh University; and were also formerly patrons of the High School, now under the jurisdiction of the city school-board. The lord provost, 2 bailies, and 4 councillors likewise are members of the Water of Leith sewerage commission; the lord provost, 2 bailies, the dean of guild, and 12 councillors are members of the board of trustees under the Edinburgh and District Waterworks Acts of 1869 and 1874; and all the magistrates and councillors are trustees under the City Improvement Act of 1867. The chief committees of the town council are the lord provost's, including watching and coal-weighing; Trinity Hospital; markets, including slaughter-houses; plans and works, including fire-engines and police-house department; cleaning and lighting, including workshops; streets and buildings, including drainage, public parks, and bleaching greens; education, public health, law, treasurer's, and police appeals. The town council formerly held the patronage of a number of the University chairs, but were deprived of this by the University Act of 1858; and also the patronage of thirteen of the city churches, which was taken from them by the Annuity Abolition Act of 1860.

Ordinary courts for the city, in all the departments of the burgh jurisdiction, are held daily; a sequestration court for the city is held in the Council Chamber every Friday; and a tenmerk court for the city and county of the city is held in the Council Chamber every Monday. The sequestration court disposes of summary cases, takes affidavits and declarations; and the tenmerk court determines claims of servants' wages to any amount, and claims of other kinds for sums not exceeding 11s. 1½d. A justice of peace small debt court for the city and county of the city is held in the Council Chamber every Monday; a justice of peace small debt court for the county at large is also held every Monday; and a sheriff small debt court for the county is held in the sheriff court-house every Wednesday. The sheriff ordinary courts for the county also are held in the sheriff court-house every Wednesday and Friday.

The Court of Session in Parliament House is the supreme civil court of Scotland, and takes cognisance of the same kind of cases as, in England, are determined severally by the Court of Chancery, the vice-chancellor and Master of the Rolls, Courts of Queen's Bench, and of Common Pleas and Exchequer, Court of Admiralty, with exception of prize cases, Court of Doctors' Commons, and the Court of Bankruptcy; and consists at present of a Lord President, Lord Justice-clerk, and ten other judges. The Lord President and three

judges form the first division, the Lord Justice-clerk and two judges form the second division, of the court, these two divisions being termed the Inner House; the remaining five judges sit all separately from one another, and are severally lords ordinary, and aggregately the Outer House; and the latest appointed attends particularly to the business of the bill chamber or proceedings of the nature of injunction or stay of process, which require summary interposition. Each of the vast majority of cases brought into the Court of Session is tried, in the first instance, by one of the lords ordinary, and may either terminate in his judgment on it, or may be appealed to either division of the Inner House. No appeal lies from one division to the other, or from one division to the whole court; yet either division may call in the opinion of the other judges, and whatever judgment may be given, either by one of the divisions or by the whole court, when required to conjoin opinion, is final as to all authority in Scotland, but may be appealed to the House of Lords. The Lord President, the Lord Justice-clerk, and five other judges form the High Court of Justiciary, having supreme criminal jurisdiction; they sit in Edinburgh, at occasional times, for despatching criminal cases belonging to the three Lothians, together with such cases as, from their importance or other reason, may be brought from any of the assize towns to Edinburgh for trial; and they distribute themselves every year during the vacations of the Court of Session for holding assizes at Jedburgh, Dumfries, Ayr, Glasgow, Inverary, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Inverness. The four senior lords ordinary form a court under an act of 1868, for hearing appeals from sheriff-courts; one of the lords ordinary transacts the business of the Court of Exchequer; and one that of the Court of Teinds, embracing all questions as to modification of the stipends of the clergy, and the liabilities of parties subject to the payment of the stipend; and three judges form the Registration Appeal Court.

The High Court of Admiralty consisted, after the Union, of a judge appointed by the lord vice-admiral of Scotland, and functionaries of inferior jurisdiction appointed by the judges; and, in civil causes, was subject to review by the Court of Session. An admiralty jurisdiction was possessed also by the city magistrates over the county of the city, and to the mid waters of the Firth of Forth, limited on the W by a line drawn from Wardie brow to the Mickrie stone, and on the E by a line drawn from the extremity of the Pentland Hills to the middle of the Firth E of Inchkeith. The commissary court, or head consistorial court of Scotland, was, as to its business, nearly all merged in the Court of Session in 1830. Two deputies, with office chamber in the New Register House, perform the duties of the Lyon court, or, more strictly, of the sinecure office of Lyon-King-at-Arms. The Convention of Royal Burghs, a court constituted in the reign of James III., meets annually on the first Tuesday of April in Edinburgh, and is presided over by the lord provost of the city. It consists of delegates chosen year by year by the several royal burghs, and possesses all the characters of a corporation, with qualities and privileges which have been conferred by statute. It has no funds, yet possesses a statutory power to assess the burghs annually for the supplies of the current year; discusses and determines questions of trade affecting the interests of the burghs; and, before dissolving itself at the end of its sittings, appoints a committee, who wield its powers till the meeting of next year. Three portions of the city—Canongate, Portsburgh, and Calton—situated beyond the old royalty, but lying contiguous to the old streets, had formerly separate burgh jurisdictions, but were annexed to the city-burgh by the Municipal Extension Act of 1856. A trivial separate jurisdiction over the precincts of Holyrood still exists, and there is an ordinary court on the first Saturday of every month.

Police.—After the Battle of Flodden, the citizens began voluntarily to perform the duty of what was called the watching and warding of the city, and did it in rotations of four. In 1648, a paid guard of 60 men, with a captain and two lieutenants, was appointed for the duty; but it proved distasteful to the inhabitants, and the voluntary system was resumed. About 1689, there was raised, under authority of an Act of Parliament, another paid body, 126 in number, which received the name of the town-guard, and had its rendezvous in the lower portion of the Old Tolbooth. This body perambulated the streets at night, clothed in old military costume, with long blue coats and cocked hats, each man carrying a huge Lochaber axe. A militia regiment, called the trained bands, was contemporaneous with the town-guard, comprised 16 companies of 100 men each, and had the lord provost as colonel; but was called out only on great occasions, such as for some state pageant or on the anniversary of the King's birthday. A better system was inaugurated in 1805, improved in 1812 and 1822, and matured in 1848, which acquired, and continues to retain, all the characteristics of the best modern police organisation. It served, till 1856, not only for all the parliamentary burgh, but also for a tract to the N of it; was originally administered by commissioners, some ex-officers, some elected by certain public bodies, and others elected by rate-payers. By the Municipal Extension Act of 1856, the administration was transferred to the magistrates and town council, and relieved from the charge of the northern tract, which was assigned to the police district of Leith. The force consists of 415 men of all ranks, with a chief constable at a salary of £600. The court department comprises the city magistrates, the county sheriff and sheriff's substitutes, a public prosecutor and clerk, clerk of court and depute-clerk, three superintendents, lieutenants, inspectors, and a court sergeant; and the civil department comprises the chief constable, medical officer of health, burgh engineer, inspector of lighting and cleaning, inspector of nuisances, master of fire-engines, inspector of markets, inspector of dealers in coals, a treasurer, a collector of assessments, an accountant-auditor, a law agent, and several other minor officials. Stations, subsidiary to the head police office in High Street, are at Fountainbridge, Canongate, St James Street, St Leonard's, and Stockbridge; but they are merely lock-ups, each in charge of a sergeant station-keeper; and the one at Fountainbridge contains only very indifferent cells, inferior to those in small provincial burghs. Another station was added to these in 1874 at Torphichen Street, and was built in the style of old Scottish architecture at a cost of £4000. All are in communication with each other by telegraphic wires. The revenues and expenditures will afterwards be noticed under the head of finances.

Sub-Municipal Bodies. — The Guildry Court comprises the lord dean of guild, the old dean, 10 councillors, a clerk and extractor, a master of works, a procurator-fiscal, and 2 officers; and the guildry council comprises the lord dean of guild, 15 councillors, a secretary, a treasurer, and an officer. The jurisdiction of this court was at one time very extensive, and included mercantile and maritime causes; now, however, its chief duty is to see that all buildings are according to law, neither encroaching on private property nor on the public streets; and also that houses in danger of falling be taken down; no building can be erected in the burgh without its sanction. The Merchant Company was constituted by royal charter in 1681, embracing 'the then haill present merchants, burgesses, and gild brethren of the burgh of Edinburgh, who were importers or sellers of cloths, stuffs, or other merchandise for the apparel or wear of the bodies of men or women, for themselves and successors in their said trade in all time comeing.' They received ratification by Act of Parliament in 1693, a second royal charter at a subsequent date, and regulating ratifications by two other Acts of Parliament. The latest of these, in May 1827, admits, in terms of these ratifications, all persons 'being merchants, burgesses, and guild brethren, or entitled to be chosen merchant-councillors, or magistrates of the city of Edinburgh.' It charges £63 as the

rate of entry-money, possesses property and funds yielding about £1100 a year, and expended chiefly in aiding widows and decayed members, and is managed by a master, 12 assistants, treasurer, secretary, and law agent, an accountant-auditor, a chamberlain, a collector, and widows' fund trustees. The Trades' Corporations were formerly bodies wielding much influence and power in the community; amounted to thirteen under a convenery, and represented in the town council, with two others standing apart from the convenery and the town council representation; and now form decayed bodies, all still choosing their own deacons. The thirteen under the convenery are waulkers, constituted by seal of cause in 1500; skinners, by seals of cause in 1586 and 1630; furriers, by acts of council in 1593 and 1665; goldsmiths, by seal of cause in 1581, and crown charters in 1586 and 1687; hammermen, by seal of cause in 1483; wrights, by act of council in 1475; masons, by act of council in 1475; tailors, by seals of cause in 1500, 1531, and 1584, and by royal charters in 1531 and 1594; baxters or bakers, of date before 1522; fleshers, by seal of cause in 1488; cordiners, by seals of cause in 1440 and 1479, and by crown charter in 1598; websters, by seals of cause in 1475 and 1520; and bonnet-makers, by seals of cause in 1530 and 1684. The two other corporations are candlemakers, constituted by deeds of 1517, 1597, and 1695, and barbers, by deed of 1722. A remnant of incorporated trades, with a convener, also exists in the ancient burgh of Calton; and remnants of eight incorporated trades, with a convener, under a common royal charter of 1863, exist in Canongate. The High Constables, instituted in 1611, are a numerous body available for aid in preserving the public peace in cases of emergency, and are ruled by a head functionary called the moderator, and have thirteen captains, one for each of the thirteen wards of the parliamentary burgh.

Finances.—The city corporation revenue is now derived principally from landed property, feu-duties, and market dues; but was formerly derived also from the shore-dues of Leith, from imposts on wines and malt liquors, from the annuity-tax for ministers' stipends, and from the seat-rents of the city churches. The amount of it in 1788 was about £10,000; in 1841-42, £19,884; in 1853-54, £33,247; in 1870-71, £36,521; in 1881-82, £37,757. The value of the whole heritable and movable property in 1833—exclusive of the Leith dues, the church patronage, the High School, council chambers, and the court-rooms—was £271,657; yet in that year the corporation had long lain under heavy embarrassment, and was declared insolvent. No actual embezzlement or fraudulent malversation, but merely imprudent management, over-sanguine expectations of increasing revenue, profuse expenditure for civic parade and entertainments, and extravagant outlay on public buildings and public works, could be charged as causing the disastrous state of the finances; yet these were cumulatively such as to require prompt and permanent rectification, quite as much as if the causes had been of a graver kind. A debt to government of no less than £228,374 for the works of Leith docks had recently been contracted, other debts to the amount of £407,181 were due at the insolvency, and these stood contrasted with a total debt of only £78,164 in 1723. An act of parliament legalising a settlement was obtained in 1838; and this relieved the corporation from all responsibility with the Leith docks, assigned a certain annual payment from the dock revenues in aid of Edinburgh, and arranged that the public creditors of the city should receive bonds bearing 3 per cent. of perpetual annuity, that the bonds should be transferable, and be redeemable only by payment of the full sum, or by purchasing the bonds at their market value. Since 1838 bonds have been cancelled representing £70,600 of debt and £2118 of annuity; there being still outstanding in Aug. 1881 bonds representing £314,435, 16s. 8d. of city debt, £9433, 1s. 6d. of annuity being payable thereon. Other additions to the corporation liabilities, to the aggregate amount of £96,557, arose out of respectively the Cattle Market Act of 1844, the Corn Market Act of 1847, the Slaughter-houses Act of 1850, the Annuity-tax Abolition Act of 1860, and the Amendment Act of the Annuity-tax Abolition Act of 1860. What remained of all these liabilities at 1 Aug. 1871 was only £338,145, 16s. 8d. of principal, or £10,144, 7s. 6d. of annuity or interest, under the act of 1838; £5735, 14s. 7d. of principal, or £229, 8s. 7d. of annuity or interest, under the act of 1850; and £53,675 of principal, or £1878, 12s. 6d. of annuity or interest, under the act of 1870.

The gross amount of municipal revenue for the year ending 1 Aug. 1881 was made up as follows:—Creditors' account, £17,987, 8s. 9d.; proper municipal account, £11,578, 18s. 6d.; Water of Leith sewerage fund, £1101, 14s. 2d.; city clerk's fee fund, £1724, 14s. 10d.; registration of births, deaths, and marriages, £2065, 6s. 5d.; valuation of lands, etc., £2131, 11s.; registration of voters, £1653, 5s. 5d.; markets and customs, £13,419, 17s. 6½d.; slaughter houses, £4162, 14s. 0¾d.; Trinity Hospital, £3867, 2s. 9d.; which, with the revenue from 35 minor trusts, gave a total revenue of £71,047, 19s. 1½d., against an expenditure on the same trusts of £62,911, 10s. 0½d. The Veterinary College trust income was £1194, 4s. 4d.; expenditure, £1446, 6s. 6d.

The police revenue for the year ending 15 May 1881 was £95,764, 6s. 8d. in current expenditure, £2172, 3s. 6d. in capital expenditure, £18, 8s. 6d. sinking fund—for general police purposes; £20,558, 9s. 6d. streets and public safety; £5131, 0s. 9d. current expenditure, £2540 capital expenditure—for general improvements; £4243, 17s. 5d. for sewers and drains; £2827, 14s. 3d. for public health; allowances in watching department, £264, 6s. 6d.—total revenue £142,520, 7s. 1½d., against an expenditure of £169,409, 7s. 3d.

The total amount of revenue in the two departments, police and municipal, was £246,141, 12s. 10d., but that suffered deduction of capital sums in the municipal department of £3457, 3s. 1d., in improvements department of £6166, 10s., in police department of £4712, 3s. 6d., and therefore amounted practically only to £231,805, 16s. 3d., which was thus classified in regard to its destination or uses into six several departments—municipal, inclusive of city, markets, and slaughter-house revenues, £40,513, 18s. 0¾d.; police, inclusive of watching, lighting, cleaning, fire-engines, public parks, sewers, public health, etc., £137,543, 17s. 1½d.; improvements, under act of 1867, £24,778, 6s.; registration, valuation, inspection, etc., £7372, 7s. 5d.; trust revenues, inclusive of Trinity Hospital, etc., £11,111, 2s. 3d.; and other revenues transferred from one account to another, £10,486, 5s. 4¾d.

The income and the expenditure of the city improvement trust are classified into two accounts, the cost account and the revenue account; and, in the year ending 2 Aug. 1875, were as follow:—The income, under the cost account, comprises £16,524, 19s. 11d. for properties sold off or forming roadways, £695, 7s. 2d. of the year's surplus on the revenue account, £15,000 from the sinking fund for discharge of loans, and £193,984, 1s. of loans on mortgages, etc.; the expenditure, under the cost account, comprised £42,753, 14s. 4d. for properties acquired and in connection with the purchases, and £8669, 11s. 8d. for removal of old buildings, disposal of building areas, and formation of roadways, drains, etc.; the income on the revenue account comprised £20,656, 5s. 8d. of assessments, and £723, 7s. 3d. of rents and ground-annuals; and the expenditure, on the revenue account, comprised £1395, 15s. 6d. for management and collection, £7374, 10s. 3d. for interest and feu-duties, and £11,914 of contribution to the sinking fund. The total receipts from 1867 till 2 Aug. 1875 were £197,193, 7s. 5d.; the total expenditure, during the same period, was £383,565, 15s. 4d.; and the amount at credit of the sinking fund, at 2 Aug. 1875, was £7611, 13s. 1d. In 1881 this account stood as follows:—revenue, £31,379, 2s. 3d.; expenditure, £14,314,

3s. 1d.; sinking fund, £3995, 13s. 5d., leaving a gross balance against the scheme of £108,887, 18s. 4d.

The yearly rental of the parliamentary burgh, since the passing of the valuation act in 1855, has increased more or less from year to year. The amount, in 1855-56, was £761,863, 9s. 1d.; 1860-61, £844,542, 4s. 1d.; 1865-66, £1,003,793, 8s. 4d.; 1870-71, £1,214,046, 0s. 10d.; 1875-76, £1,419,043, 15s. 9d.; 1880-81, £1,727,740, 15s. 4d.; showing a total increase since 1855 of £965,877, 6s. 3d.

Social Condition.—Edinburgh is strictly the metropolis of Scotland, the centre of everything national which remains to it since the union of its crown and its parliament with those of England. It is the principal seat of the administration of justice for the whole country, the meeting-place of the supreme courts of the several religious denominations, the fountain-head of scientific and literary activity, the seat of the greatest of the Scottish universities and of numerous first-class schools, and the focus of influences of all kinds over the entire country. The city contains so many people connected with these interests, and draws such large numbers of the refined classes of society, as visitors either for business or for pleasure, that the population, in the average months of any year, exhibits a proportion connected with intellectual matters almost as large as the population of Glasgow or Manchester exhibits in connection with cotton manufacture. The status of the city is truly national, or strictly Scottish. 'Nothing,' remarks Mr Lorimer, 'can be more erroneous than to liken Edinburgh to such places as Bath or Cheltenham, or any of the mere pleasure-towns of England. Edinburgh, after her quiet fashion, is a busy place enough, and, London excepted, unquestionably fulfils the idea of a capital more than any other city in the United Kingdom. She has nothing of that air of a proconsular residence which, while it confers on Dublin a certain external splendour, unfortunately renders her more like to what we imagine Calcutta or Montreal, than to the capital of any European country, however small. There is no foreign ruling class in Edinburgh; what she has is Scotch, and what Scotland has is hers. The true centre of Scottish life, from her, as from the heart of the land, the life-blood of Scotland issues forth, and to her it returns freely again. Every Scotchman finds in her a common centre for his sympathies. The inhabitants of Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, and the like, have no bond of union other than as the inhabitants of a common country; but every man of them feels that he has a tie to Edinburgh. It is to her that he looks for his news, his praise, his influence, his justice, and his learning. And there is always a large body of sojourners within her walls who compose a fluctuating, but, as regards both wealth and position, by no means an important part of her population. These persons, we believe, are attracted hither for the most part by one or other of the following causes—the beauty of the place, the excellence and cheapness of the elementary education which they can here procure for their families, and the prospect which Edinburgh society holds out of their being able to gratify those refined and cultivated tastes which they may have elsewhere formed.'

The city has a calm, steady character, in keeping with the predominance of legal, educational, literary, and artistic pursuits, from which it derives its chief maintenance, and contrasts broadly with the fluctuations, excitements, and mercantile convulsions, which produce so much vicissitude in manufacturing towns. 'Edinburgh,' remarks Alexander Smith, 'is not only in point of beauty the first of British cities, but, considering its population, the tone of its society is more intellectual than that of any other. In no other city will you find so general an appreciation of books, art, music, and objects of antiquarian interest. It is peculiarly free from the taint of the ledger and the counting-house. It is a Weimar without a Goethe—a Boston without its nasal twang.' The number of capitalists, bankers, professional men, and other liberally educated persons in 1831, in Edinburgh and Leith's total population of 161,909, was 7463; while the number in Glasgow's population of 202,426 was only 2723; in Manchester and Salford's population of 182,812 was only 2821; in Birmingham's population of 146,986 was only 2388; and the respective numbers, in times subsequent to that year, have shown an increasingly greater proportion of the liberally educated class in Edinburgh apart from Leith. The comparative wealth of the higher classes, however, is widely different, seldom rising in Edinburgh above mere patrician competency, and it makes no such display among even the highest as among the merchant princes of the great manufacturing towns. 'Edinburgh,' says Alexander Smith, 'is a patrician amongst British cities, "a penniless lass wi' a long pedigree." She has wit, if she lacks wealth; she counts great men against millionaires.' Edinburgh has a reputation for taste in certain departments which ranks above that of most other British cities, and to stand the test of her critics, is accepted as an assurance of a splendid success. 'The success of the actor,' remarks Alexander Smith again, 'is insecure until thereunto Edinburgh has set her seal; the poet trembles before the Edinburgh critics; the singer respects the delicacy of the Edinburgh ear; coarse London may roar with applause, but fastidious Edinburgh sniffs disdain, and sneers reputations away.' The drama, formerly not very much patronised, has come increasingly into favour; the circus draws great assemblies; music, in the form of concerts, oratorios, and operas, has risen into enthusiastic esteem; exhibitions of the fine arts attract crowds of connoisseurs; travelling celebrities, of almost all kinds, are warmly welcomed; the races in neighbouring towns are frequented by numbers; and athletic sports in the open air, from the coarsest to the most refined, are zealously practised and extensively admired. The poorer classes, however, as may be inferred from statements in previous sections, are, to a great extent, excessively poor and depressed, not from any peculiar bad tendency in themselves, nor merely from the bad influence of their unhealthy domiciles, but also, and perhaps chiefly, from the want of scope for industry, and of healthy stimulus to exertion. The disproportion of females over males, too, is much greater than in almost any other town in the empire; and has been accounted for on two grounds—the one, the unusually large proportion of female servants in the city, tending to draw girls hither from the country; the other, the paucity of general industrial occupation, forcing young men to seek employment elsewhere, while compelling their sisters to remain in their native town.

Numerous clubs and societies exist for purposes of amusement or recreation. Among these are the Edinburgh Chess Club, instituted in 1822; St Cecilia Amateur Instrumental Society (1848); Edinburgh Choral Union (1858); Edinburgh Harmonists' Society; Scottish Vocal Music Association; Amateur Quartette Union; the Southern Musical Society; Greyfriars' Choral Society (1865); St George Quartette Club (1874); St Andrew Boat Club (1846); the Edinburgh University Boat Club; Midlothian Province of Royal Caledonian Curling Club (1838); Duddingston Curling Club (1795); the Edinburgh Curling Club (1830); the Coates Curling Club (1854); Merchiston Curling Club; Waverley Curling Club and Skating Club; Lochend Skating Club; Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society (1735); Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, instituted prior to 1744; Bruntsfield Links Golf Club (1761); Bruntsfield Allied Golfing Club (1856); Warrender Golf Club (1858); the Edinburgh Thistle Golf Club (1871); Viewforth Golf Club (1872); Salisbury Archers' Club (1836); Forth Swimming Club and Humane Society (1850); Lorne Swimming Club and Humane Society (1870); Royal Caledonian Hunt (1777); Lothian Racing Club (1846); Celtic Society for promoting the general use of the ancient Highland dress in the Highlands of Scotland, and for encouraging education among the Highlanders and the distribution of prizes in schools, instituted in 1820. Of bowling

clubs, there are the Edinburgh, the Edinburgh and Leith Associated, the Whitehouse and Grange, and the Drumdryan; while of cricket and football clubs, there is an innumerable host.

The clubs, institutions, and associations, which claim, in some manner or other, to be patriotic or benevolent, have purposes which range from that of mere self-gratification to the highest flights of philanthropy and religion, and are exceedingly numerous. One set of them are the Edinburgh City Artillery Volunteer Corps, with nine batteries; the Edinburgh City Rifle Volunteer Corps, with twenty companies; the Second Edinburgh Volunteer Corps, with six companies; the British League Cadet Corps; Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Association (1861); the Midlothian Rifle Club; and, in some degree, the First Midlothian Rifle Volunteer Corps, and the Midlothian Coast Artillery Volunteers. Another set are the Grand Lodge of the Freemasons in Scotland; the Religious and Military Order of the Temple; the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Freemasons of Scotland; the Royal Order of Scotland, dating from Kilwinning; the Supreme Council for Scotland of the 33d and last degree of the ancient and accepted Scottish rite; Imperial Council of Scotland of order of Red Cross of Constantine; the Rosicrucian Society of Scotland; and the mason lodges in Edinburgh—1, Mary's Chapel; 2, Canongate Kilwinning; 5, Canongate and Leith; 8, Edinburgh Journeymen; 36, St David's; 44, St Luke's; 48, St Andrew's; 97, St James'; 145, St Stephen's; 151, Edinburgh Defensive Band; 160, Roman Eagle; 291, Edinburgh and Leith Celtic; 349, St Clair; 392, Caledonian; 405, Rifle. Another set are St Cuthbert's Lodge of Free Gardeners (1824); St Andrew's Lodge of Free Gardeners (1863); St George's Lodge of Free Gardeners; Athole Lodge of Free Gardeners; Barony of Broughton Lodge of Free Gardeners; and St Giles' Lodge of Husbandmen Gardeners. Of Oddfellows, there are the City, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Dun-Edin, St Bernard's, and the Excelsior Lodges; the Edinburgh School of Arts Friendly Society (1828); the Saturday Half-Holiday Association (1854); the Edinburgh Christmas Club (1867); the Edinburgh Booksellers' Society; the Edinburgh Academical Club; the Edinburgh Institution Club; the High School Club (1849); the High School, Bryce, and Donaldson Associations (1865); the School of Arts Watt Club; the Edinburgh Health Society; the Cockburn Association; the Sanitary Protection Association; the Edinburgh Naturalists' Field Club; the Cobden Club, instituted in 1868; and the Edinburgh Parliamentary Society.

Of county associations in Edinburgh, there are the Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine Association; Angus Club (1841); Argyle, Bute, and Western Isles Association; Ayrshire Club (1854); Border Counties Association (1865); Borderers' Union (1874); Breadalbane Association (1876); Caithness Association (1838); Dumbartonshire and Lennox Association (1872); Dumfriesshire Society; Galloway Association (1843); Fife, Clackmannan, and Kinross Association; Clan-Gregor Society (1822); Inverness, Ross, and Nairn Club (1863); the John o' Groat Association (1863); Lanark Club (1847); Upper Ward of Lanarkshire Association (1840); East Lothian Association (1874); Morayshire Club (1838); Peeblesshire Society (1782); Perthshire Association; Renfrewshire Association (1873); Sutherlandshire Association (1866).

Other associations are, the Society for the Sons of the Clergy (1790); Widows' Fund of the Church and Universities of Scotland; Elders' Union of the Church of Scotland; Lay Association in support of the Schemes of the Church of Scotland; College for Daughters of Ministers of the Church of Scotland, and of Professors in the Scottish Universities, opened at Whitehouse in 1863; The Edinburgh School of Cookery, instituted in 1875; Scottish Ladies' Association for promoting Female Industrial Education in Scotland; Scottish Ladies' Association for the advancement of Female Education in India; Ladies' Association for promoting the Christian Education of Jewish Females; Ladies' Association for the support of Gaelic Schools; Free Church Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund; Society for the benefit of the Sons and Daughters of Ministers and Missionaries of the Free Church; Ladies' Society for Female Education in India and Caffraria; Edinburgh Ladies' Association on behalf of Jewish Females; Ladies' Continental Association; Association for the Religious Improvements of the remote Highlands and Islands; Society of Sons of United Presbyterian Ministers; Friendly Society for providing Annuities for the Widows and Orphans of Ministers in connection with the United Presbyterian Church; Scots Episcopal Fund; Scotch Episcopal Friendly Society; Scottish Episcopal Church Society; Scottish Free and Open Church Association (1877); Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and Edinburgh Diocesan Association for the support of Foreign Missions.

Another class are, the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Sick (1785); Senior Female Society for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Women (1797); Charitable or Junior Female Society for the Relief of Indigent Old Women (1797); Edinburgh Society for Relief of Indigent Old Men (1806); Fund for the Relief of Indigent Gentlewomen, founded in 1847; Edinburgh Society for Promoting the Employment of Women; the Paterson Fund for Assisting Decayed Old Men and Women who have seen better days (1867); Edinburgh Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor (1870); Edinburgh and Leith Society for the Relief of Deserving Foreigners in distress; Fund of Scottish Masonic Benevolence, founded in 1846; the Thomson Mortification, for selling Oatmeal at reduced cost to poor householders; the Craigcrook Mortification, for the benefit of Orphans and the Aged; Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, established in 1839; Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society (1836); Edinburgh Ladies' Total Abstinence Society; many variously-named temperance associations, Good Templar lodges, etc.; and the numerous hospital, asylum, and school institutions, which were noticed in the account of the city's public buildings. Another class still, are the Edinburgh City Mission (1832); Edinburgh Parochial Mission, for the Employment of Scripture Readers in the Old Town; Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society; Edinburgh Bible Society; Edinburgh Auxiliary Naval and Military Bible Society; Ladies' Association in aid of that society; Scottish Branch of the British Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society; Royal Navy Scripture Readers' Society; Edinburgh Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society; University Missionary Association (1825); Edinburgh Church of England Missionary Association; Waldensian Missions' Aid Fund; Italian Evangelisation Society; Scottish Evangelistic Association (1862); Edinburgh Subdivision of the Evangelical Alliance; Edinburgh Young Men's Christian Association (1855); Edinburgh Young Women's Christian Association (1874); Edinburgh Working Boys' and Girls' Religious Society (1870); Edinburgh and Leith Seamen's Friend Society (1820); Edinburgh Gratis Sabbath School Society (1797); Edinburgh Sabbath School Teachers' Union (1841); Edinburgh Sabbath School Teachers' Association, in connection with the Church of Scotland; and Sabbath Morning Fellowship Union (1840).

Trade.—Edinburgh abounds in productive industry, in all departments of ordinary artificership, and in noble efforts of both skill and labour; yet has not, and never had, any considerable staple of produce for the supply of the general market. Her manufactures, perhaps, are more diversified, exhibit a larger aggregate of genius, than those of many other great towns; but some are of the common kinds for the supply of local wants, and therefore need not be mentioned, while the rest are all on so limited a scale as to require only the briefest notice. The linen manufacture was at one time considerable, but sank many years ago into decline, and is now extinct. The making of rich shawls and plaids, in imitation of India shawls, was commenced in 1805, and

promised for a time to become a staple; but never made much way against competition in other quarters, and eventually fell into decline. Silk manufacture was commenced, in 1841, in a large handsome edifice at Fountainbridge, but did not succeed, and was soon relinquished. The manufacture of overshoes and other articles in india-rubber was commenced in 1855, in the building which had been used for the silk manufacture; employed for a time about 350 hands; and now employs about 600 within the premises, and about as many more in an indirect way. A similar manufacture, bearing the name of vulcanite, was commenced in 1862, in a new building near that of the india-rubber work; underwent such increase of production and enlargement of premises as to be about fourfold greater in 1868 than at the commencement; turns out about 7,500,000 combs a year, and corresponding quantities of other articles; and employs about 500 persons.

Of the other industries carried on, there may be mentioned that of carpet-making, floorcloth-making, fringe and tassel making, and furniture print; coach-building, coach-lace making, coach-spring making, and saddlery and harness; glass-making, glass-cutting, glass-staining, and glass chandeliers; brass-founding, plumber work fittings, finishing, and gas-meters; type-founding is carried on in two establishments, and employs in one of them upwards of 500 persons; iron-working, the making of agricultural implements and of machines, the making of tools, carpenters' tools, saws, articles of cutlery, steel punches, beams and steelyards, wire-work, and wire-netting.

Working in electro-plate, silver, gold, and precious stones employs upwards of 1000 persons, having for a number of years been on the increase. This branch of industry gives promise of still further increase, and has long been noted for the excellence of skill and taste displayed in it. A number of paper-mills in the vicinity, particularly in the valley of the North Esk, may be regarded as belonging to Edinburgh, and are represented in it by a number of wholesale stationery warehouses. The brewing of malt liquors is carried on very extensively, and it has long been famous for the superior quality of its ales. The distilling of whisky is also carried on largely, as well as the rectifying of spirits; and one of the distilleries, the Caledonian, erected in 1855, covers 5 acres of ground, and is 5 stories high in all its principal buildings. Other branches are cabinet work, venetian blinds, iron bedsteads, clocks and watches, trunks and portmanteaus, basket-making, brush-making, comb-making, whips and thongs, fishing-tackle, glove-making, button-making, artificial flowers, bandages and artificial limbs, and lasts; colour-making, candle-making, and soap-making; coloured paper, leather, ropes and sails, dies and stamps; printers' presses; stuffing birds and quadrupeds; stucco work, marble-cutting; hats, pocket-books, and dressing-cases; philosophical instruments, musical instruments, and building organs; manufacturing chemicals, vinegar, pipes; refining sugar, refining metal; printers' ink, globes, chemical instruments, gold and silver lace, hair, bits and spurs, bows, waterproofs, and air-proofs, millstones, whiting, gelatine, and varnish. Extensive suites of flour-mills stand in various parts of the suburbs; and the nurserymen likewise purvey extensively for a large part of Scotland, and have their nurseries in the environs of the city, or almost interlaced with some of its outskirts, most of them being very large. The workers in the fine arts, particularly painters and sculptors, may well be regarded as a great body of producers.

The city has a very extensive general retail trade, for the supply of the wants of its own stated population, the many transient visitors and travellers passing through it, and a large breadth of surrounding populous country. In consequence of being the winter residence of many of the country gentry, it also draws considerable portions of the rents of distant estates, and of the dividends of all kinds of stocks to its banks. It likewise is the seat of a large market for rural produce; of weekly markets in Grassmarket for grain; of weekly markets in the cattle-market for sheep, black cattle, etc.; and of a great annual fair during three days of November, for sheep, black cattle, and horses. By its intimate connection with Leith and Granton, it carries on a very large commerce; much of that of Leith and all that of Granton being actually the commerce of Edinburgh, and technically regarded as separate, mainly for the reason that these places are not within the city's municipal boundaries. Edinburgh is likewise the seat of numerous public bodies, boards, and committees, who control or manage the traffic of great part of the kingdom; and has its own Merchant Company, established in 1681; its Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, instituted in 1786; and its own Stock Exchange, formed in 1845. The North British and the Caledonian Railway systems directly connect the city with most parts of Great Britain; the Union Canal affords a cheap communication with the mineral fields of Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire; the Leith and Granton steamers open up ready intercourse with numerous continental ports, with all the principal ports of the E coast of Great Britain from London to Lerwick, and with the coast towns and other accessible places of the Firth of Forth.

Printing and Publishing.—Literature, and the arts connected with its production, may be said to hold the most prominent place among the productive industries of Edinburgh, employing many thousands in the mechanical branches, as well as a goodly host of literary men, who find the facilities accorded them by the free use of the great libraries of very material advantage—these facilities being, perhaps, greater in Edinburgh than in any city of the kingdom, excepting London. About thirty years after Caxton set up his press in Westminster Abbey, the first printing press in Scotland was put up in the Cowgate, at the foot of Blackfriars Wynd. Scotland's first printer was Walter Chepman, with whom was associated Andro Myllar, and the date of the introduction is about 1507. It may at first seem strange that the art should have been so long in coming to Scotland, when we know that such Scotchmen as Duns Scotus, Barbour, Fordun, Hector Boece, and others, lived and wrote prior to that date; but such an art like printing could not easily take root in a country so disturbed and torn by faction as Scotland had long been.

In an address at the Librarians' Congress in 1880, Mr Clark, of the Advocates Library, says:—'The facts regarding the first introduction of printing into Scotland were settled beyond dispute by a discovery of the late Mr William Robertson, of the General Register House, who, about the end of last century, found among the records a patent dated 15th September 1507, granted by King James IV. to Walter Chepman and Andro Myllar, burgesses of Edinburgh, in which it is set forth that they, "at his Majesty's request, for his pleasure, and the honour and profit of his realm and lieges, had taken upon them to bring hame ane print, with all stuff belonging thereto, and expert men to use the same, for imprinting within the realm of the books of the laws, Acts of Parliament, chronicles, mass-books, and portuns after the use of the realm, with additions and legends of Scottish saints, now gathered to be eked thereto, and all other books that shall be necessary; and to sell the same for competent prices, by his Majesty's advice and discretion, their labours and expenses being considered." To what extent Chepman and Myllar made use of this privilege granted to them we cannot determine, but as Chepman lived till 1530, we may reasonably conclude that a great number of works issued from their press; but of these only two are now known—the first, a volume of metrical tales and ballads such as were popular in those times; and the second, the *Breviarium Aberdonense.* It was not till 1788 that any earlier production of Chepman and Myllar's press than the Aberdeen Breviary was known to exist, but in that year there was presented by a Mr Alston, of Glasgow, to the Advocates Library, the volume of ballads already referred to, and of which that prince of re-printers, the late Mr David Laing, of the Signet Library, in the pre-

face to his facsimile reprint of this volume, published in 1827, says—"This neglected and long-forgotten volume proved to be a collection of those tracts which had been published in or about the year 1508; and which, mutilated and defective as it was, possessed an almost inestimable value, and contained various compositions nowhere else preserved, as being a book completely unique, and as exhibiting unquestionably the earliest productions of the Scottish press."' It is known that Chepman was a burgess of Edinburgh, and that, as well as being a printer, he was in a good position as a merchant in the city. He settled a chaplainry at the altar of St John the Evangelist in an aisle which had been built by him in St Giles' Church, and endowed the chaplainry with an annual rent of twenty-three merks. This aisle, built by Scotland's first printer, has recently been restored by one who may also justly be styled Scotland's first printer, as far as regards the publication and dissemination of wholesome cheap literature—Dr William Chambers, who has also erected a tablet to the memory of Chepman. The tablet has the following inscription, in which both the names of these 'first printers' are fittingly combined: 'To the memory of Walter Chepman, designated the Scottish Caxton, who, under the auspices of James IV. and his Queen Margaret, introduced the art of printing into Scotland 1507; founded this aisle in honour of the King and Queen and their family, 1513, and died in 1532; this tablet is gratefully inscribed by William Chambers, LL.D., 1879.'

Thomas Davidson, the next Scottish printer, appears in 1536. His first work seems to have been a *Strena* or Latin poem, written on the occasion of James V.'s accession to power in 1528. The only copy known of this work is in the British Museum. John Scott, or Skot, was, in chronological order, Scotland's next printer, and he is supposed to have acquired the art in St Paul's Churchyard and other places in London between 1521-1537, and he probably came to Edinburgh in 1538. In 1539 the king granted to Scott chambers on the N side of Cowgate, at the foot of Borthwick's Close. It is thought that some of Scott's productions gave rise to an Act of Parliament in 1551-52 against printing books without licence, there being among the books enumerated *Tragedies, as well in Latin as in Inglis tongue;* probably this was Lindesay's tragedy of *The Cardinal.* Scott apparently did not pay any attention to this enactment, for he appears to have been summoned before the Privy Council 'for his demerits and faultes,' a summons which he took care not to obey. The next printer is Robert Leyprevick, a contemporary of Scott, and who took an opposite side from him in the Reformation contests. In March 1564-65 Leyprevick received a licence to print the Acts of Parliament, and also the Psalms of David in 'Scottis metir' for seven years. This licence was renewed in 1567-68 for twenty years, and again in April 1568, giving the exclusive right to print *Ane buik callit ye Inglis Bybil imprentit of before at Geneva.* But we do not find that either these Psalms or Bible were issued by Leyprevick, and in 1574 the Privy Council found it necessary to levy a contribution of £5 from each parish in the kingdom to enable Thomas Bassendyne to print an edition of the Bible. He became bound under penalties to deliver copies 'weel and sufficiently bund in paste or timmer' for the sum of £4, 13s. 4d., the remainder of the enforced contribution being detained to defray the cost of collection. Having 'guid characters and prenting irons,' the council thought the work, great as it was, would go quickly on. The hope was not realised, for Bassendyne found it necessary to petition for longer time in 1576; and in the following year he was ordered by the council to deliver up his printing-office and Bible to Alexander Arbuthnot, who finished the work and had it in circulation in 1579. The sale of this work was rather enforced, for the council soon after enacted that all persons worth £500 should possess a Bible in the vulgar tongue, under a penalty of £10. After so far overcoming its rudimentary stage, the art still made but comparatively slow progress in Edinburgh till about the middle of last century. Arnot, writing in 1779, says regarding it,—'Till within these forty years, the printing of newspapers and of school-books, of the fanatic effusions of Presbyterian clergymen, and the law papers of the Court of Session, joined to the Patent Bible printing, gave a scanty employment to four printing offices. Such, however, has been the increase of this trade, by the reprinting of English books not protected by the statute concerning literary property, by the additional number of authors, and many lesser causes, that there are now no fewer than twenty-seven printing offices in Edinburgh.' Even with that number of printers at work, literature could hardly in the strict sense be much more a source of employment at that time in Edinburgh than in Glasgow, Perth, or some other Scottish towns. It soon, however, acquired a new energy, and increased with such a rapidity, as eventually to earn for the city the name of Modern Athens, in compliment as much from being a seat of learning and a source of literature, as from the corresponding features of the city's situation and surroundings. Among its earlier publishers was Allan Ramsay, who published and sold his own songs and his pastoral play of the *Gentle Shepherd,* and was among the first to establish a circulating library. Of those who followed were Creech, Bell, Donaldson (father of the founder of Donaldson's Hospital), Elliot, and Constable, the first publisher of the *Waverley Novels* and the *Edinburgh Review;* still later, we come to the well-known names of Blackwood and Black, who have fully sustained the reputation of their predecessors for enterprise and liberality.

Towards the end of last century and the beginning of this, while Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley, Coleridge, and a host of others were making their splendid contributions to English literature, there arose a society of *littérateurs* in Edinburgh which soon became world-famous,—Jeffrey, Cockburn, Wilson (Christopher North), Dugald Stewart, James Hogg (the Ettrick Shepherd), Leonard Horner (the founder of the School of Arts), Abercrombie, Jameson, Lockhart, and many others. These, though they might scarce compare with their southern contemporaries, yet formed a literary body which had for its central point one of the greatest authors of the age—Sir Walter Scott. The earliest magazine of any note published in Edinburgh, above the status of a newspaper, was the *Scots Magazine,* begun in 1739, which was followed by the *Weekly Magazine* in 1768. The latter magazine was, in consequence of a legal dispute, ultimately divided into two sections—the one a literary miscellany, the other simply a newspaper; and both continued to exist for a number of years. The increased literary vitality, however, led to the starting, in the early part of this century, of the *Edinburgh Review,* a celebrated critical and political journal, the earliest of the large quarterlies, and the first great expositor of Whig principles. The opening number was published on the 10th of October 1802. The idea of the *Review* originated with Sydney Smith; but Francis (afterwards Lord) Jeffrey became editor; and with them were associated Horner, Brougham, John (afterwards Lord) Murray, and Dr Thomas Brown. Among the names of later contributors are those of James Mill, Hallam, Sir William Hamilton, Hazlitt, Macaulay, and Carlyle. The projectors of the *Review* found a publisher in Constable—'to whom,' says Lord Cockburn in his *Memorials,* 'the literature of Scotland has been more indebted than to any other bookseller.' The largest circulation attained by the *Edinburgh Review* was 13,000 copies in 1813; and Jeffrey, as editor, received at first £50, and afterwards £200, for each number. The literary criticisms of the *Review* were often prejudiced, but always able; while, as for its editor Jeffrey, Carlyle says, in 1876, 'it is certain there has no critic appeared among us since who was worth naming beside him.' The fame of his organ, however, stands highest as a political organ. The publishing house of this *Review* has now been removed to London. A rival to this followed in 1817, when Mr William Blackwood issued the first number of the cele-

brated magazine which bears his name. Gathering round him some of the ablest literary men of the day, including Wilson, Hogg, and Lockhart, Blackwood instantly achieved success. Till his death, Sept. 16, 1834, Blackwood was the leading spirit of the magazine, of which there was never a sole and irresponsible editor. As a political organ of the Tory party it was long a power, and at first a terror. But its *forte* was literature; and if the 'sound of revelry by night' was in the old days too loudly echoed in its pages, it has now completely died away. Yet it has not lost, but only changed its spirit. Under the successors of 'Ebony,' *Blackwood* maintains its position in the face of numerous and formidable rivals, and is still admirable for the various talent it commands.

Other similar literary ventures followed, such as *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*, with various success, but generally of short duration, till Dr William Chambers started *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* in 1832, a periodical—purely literary and entirely unsectarian as regards either politics or religion—which was at once successful, and still retains, in undiminished degree, its excellence and popularity. After its fourteenth number Robert Chambers became joint editor, and the firm of William and Robert Chambers was established. By the sterling merits both of the publishers and their works, the firm soon became, and has ever since continued to be, one of the foremost in the northern part of the kingdom. The people of Scotland have long regarded it with a feeling of national pride not bestowed on any other firm however eminent. The jubilee of *Chambers's Journal* was celebrated in February 1882. This firm did not confine their attention solely to their *Journal*, but have been the publishers of many educational works and other books of a popular kind. Various other periodicals and magazines are published in Edinburgh, but these are mostly of a sectional or ecclesiastical character, having limited circulations.

Perhaps the greatest work ever published by the press of Edinburgh is the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, first published in 1771 (the ninth edition of which being now in course of publication); but important as that work was in its first issue, it was but an imperfect indication of the literary activity soon to follow, and which has had so important an effect upon the city's prosperity. The far-reaching speculations of Constable with his popular *Miscellany* and other works, the many productions of the Ballantyne Press, with its everflowing stream of novels from the pen of the author of *Waverley*, gave ample proof to the world that Edinburgh was rapidly becoming a centre of literature. Since then this has rapidly increased, and now it may be said to produce a more than proportional quantity of informational standard works than any other city, with perhaps the exception only of London. It ought not to be forgotten, as an important aid to the cheap production of literature, that the process of stereotyping was the invention of an Edinburgh silversmith, named John Ged, specimens of whose work may be seen in the Advocates Library, where a case in one of the halls contains stereo-plates of an edition of Sallust, which were made by him. The publishing firms now are many, the printing establishments numerous and complete. That of Messrs Nelson, where publishing and printing are combined, gives employment to nearly 700 people, and that of Messrs Chambers to about 600, while several others have nearly as many. Engraving, lithographing, and bookbinding are carried on also in many large establishments—some in connection with printing offices, and others independently, and altogether many thousands of people are thus engaged in the production of books. The literary prestige which the northern capital attained in the days of *Waverley* and the *Edinburgh Review* has thus been well maintained, even although in these latter days the great capital attracts and absorbs the principal literary talent of the nation.

Newspapers.—The newspaper press of Edinburgh originated during the civil wars of the 17th century—the first being the *Scots Intelligencer* (1643), which was followed in Oct. 1653 by a reprint of a London paper called *Mercurius Politicus*. This was first issued at Leith by Christopher Higgins, a printer who came with Cromwell's troops in 1652 to garrison the citadel of that town, and who afterwards transferred his office to Edinburgh, where he continued to print his paper till 1660. The *Politicus* was almost wholly devoted to the affairs of Cromwell and of his army of invasion. Shortly after the discontinuance of Higgins' reprint, the *Mercurius Caledonius* was issued, the first number bearing the date, 'From Monday Decemb. 31 to Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1661,' and this paper was the first which was wholly edited and published in Edinburgh. It shortly changed its named to *Mercurius Publicus*, and was succeeded by *The Kingdom's Intelligencer*. For some time the inhabitants were wholly destitute of anything in the shape of a 'news-letter,' till a printer named James Watson started the *Edinburgh Gazette* in 1669, and followed this by the *Edinburgh Courant* in 1705, which lasted long enough to issue 55 numbers. The *Scots Courant*, also published by Watson, followed in 1706, and it again was succeeded by the *Edinburgh Flying Post* and the *Scots Postman*. These papers were all short-lived. In 1718 a privilege was given to a printer named James M'Ewan to publish the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* three times a week, on condition that a copy should be given to the magistrates before publication. This paper, as *The Courant*, is still in existence as the organ of the Conservative and Established Church parties. The *Caledonian Mercury* was published first as a three times a-week paper in 1720 by James Rolland, but always claimed a longer history by tracing back its lineage to the *Mercurius Caledonius* of 1660. The political history of this paper was full of change. The entrance of Prince Charles Stewart into Edinburgh altered its sentiments from the soundest Hanoverianism to the most rabid Jacobitism, while the retreat from Derby was the signal for a demonstrative rejoicing at the overthrow of 'Rebellion.' When Liberal doctrines began to pervade Scotland, the *Mercury* espoused them with moderateness; and during this period, as well as for many years previously, it was conducted with much ability. It latterly became a Radical organ of the fiercest sort, and about 1865 was finally merged in the *Weekly Scotsman*. The *Edinburgh Advertiser*, established in 1764, was also a Tory organ, and was so profitable a venture, combined as it was with a book-work office, that its proprietor, James Donaldson, at his death in 1830 was enabled to leave £200,000 for the erection and endowment of the princely hospital which bears his name. Another, named the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, which continued down to 1848, was also a successful paper. The *Scotsman*, founded in 1817 in the Whig interest, has always been one of the ablest and most consistent of that party's organs, and fought the battles of Reform and Free Trade with indefatigable vigour. Under the editorship of Charles M'Laren, J. R. M'Culloch, and particularly Alexander Russel, it distanced all competitors, and has now attained a circulation greater than that of any paper in Britain out of London. The *Scotsman* was the first to initiate various enterprises, in which it has been followed with commendable alacrity by several other Scotch papers, such as the establishment of special telegraphic wires to London, and the running of special trains to different parts of the country for the transmission of early editions. It also introduced the 'Walter Press' into the printing department before any other non-metropolitan journal. It has two special London wires and three Walter presses. Under its present management it has shown a resolute determination to throw off the reproach of provincialism (which Mr Russel's editorship, brilliant though it was, tended to confirm), has boldly challenged the infallibility of the London press, and on several notable occasions anticipated the latter in the publication of important news. It has also conspicuously widened the range of its intellectual sympathies—literature, education, and social progress receiving a much

larger and more liberal attention than formerly. The Edinburgh *Daily Review*, founded in 1861, took the place of the old *Witness* as the leading Free Church paper, and has specially signalised itself by an almost uninterrupted series of attacks on the Church of Scotland. It is certainly the most vehement and persistent organ of Disestablishment N of the Tweed. The other daily papers of Edinburgh are the *Evening News* (Liberal) and the *Evening Express* (Conservative). Numerous others have been issued from time to time, but are all now extinct. There is also a number of weekly papers, generally class organs, such as the *Guardian* (Episcopal Church), *North British Agriculturist*, etc., etc. A great impetus was given in Edinburgh as elsewhere to newspaper enterprise by the successive repeal of the various taxes on knowledge—the advertisement duty on 4 Aug. 1853, the stamp duty on 15 June 1855, and the paper duty on 1 Oct. 1861, and this brought down several of the above papers from their former high prices to the almost universal penny.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Large portions of the parliamentary burgh include St Cuthbert's and Canongate parishes, which have been already noticed as to their ecclesiastical affairs; there are also within the same area portions of South Leith, North Leith, Duddingston, and Liberton parishes. Tolbooth parish comprehends the N side of the ancient royalty from the Castle esplanade to Bank Street; High Church parish, the N side from Bank Street to North Bridge; Trinity College parish, the N side from North Bridge to Cranston Street; Old Church parish, from head of Canongate to St John Street, and from thence by South Back of Canongate to Cowgate at foot of South Gray's Close; Tron Church parish, the middle of South Gray's Close to Blair Street, and from High Street to Cowgate; New North parish, the middle of Blair Street to George IV. Bridge, and from High Street and Lawnmarket to Cowgate; St John's parish, the middle of George IV. Bridge to Castle Wynd, and from Lawnmarket to Grassmarket; New Greyfriars' parish, the S side from Vennel foot to Candlemaker Row and Bristo Port; Old Greyfriars' parish, the S side from Bristo Port to College Wynd, and along Cowgate to Candlemaker Row; Lady Yester's parish, the S side of Cowgate from College Wynd to the eastern line of the City Wall at Surgeons' Square; St George's parish comprehends the parts of the extended royalty, southward from the line of Queen Street, between the city boundary on the W and Hanover Street on the E; St Andrew's parish, the parts between Queen Street and York Place on the N, Hanover Street on the W, and Picardy Place on the E; Greenside parish, the parts between Leith Walk to foot of Elm Row on the N, Catherine Street on the W, and the city boundary on the E; St Mary's parish, all the north-eastern parts westward to Dundas Street and Pitt Street; St Stephen's parish, all the north-western parts westward from Dundas Street and Pitt Street. Part of St George's forms the *quoad sacra* parish of St Luke; some portions of most of the parishes, or rather small portions of their population, form the *quoad sacra* parish of the Gaelic Church, which has no definite limits; and small parts of the parishes of Greenside and Lady Yester are included in the *quoad sacra* parishes of Abbey, Newington, and St Leonard's.

The High, the Tron, and St Andrew's parishes were recently collegiate, but are now single charges. The patronage of all the charges was held by the town council till the abolition of the annuity tax in 1860, and by a body of ecclesiastical commissioners from 1860 till the abolition of patronage in 1875. The ecclesiastical commissioners were elected by certain public bodies, in terms of the Annuity-tax Abolition Act, to administer the temporal affairs of the city churches, and had power, at the next vacancies after 1860, to allow five charges—the second High, the second Tron, the second St Andrew's, the Old Church, and the Tolbooth—to lapse. Prior to 1872 they had opportunity to allow all of them to lapse, retaining none except the Tolbooth charge. The three second charges were allowed to become extinct; but that of the Old Church was taken under the care of the Edinburgh presbytery, both as regards provision and patronage. The stipends of all the city ministers, prior to 1860, were derived mainly from the annuity tax on houses and shops within the royalty, and rose from £200 each in 1802 to £625 in 1850; but, in consequence of the Annuity-tax Abolition Act of 1860, they were fixed at £600 to each of the existing incumbents, which might afterwards be decreased to £550. Eventually these stipends were payable to only thirteen ministers, and were raised partly from seat-rents, and partly from new taxes mixed up with the police rates; came, by means of these taxes till 1870, through a bond of annuity for £4200 by the town council to the ecclesiastical commissioners; and now, in terms of the Amendment Annuity-tax Abolition Act of 1870, are derived from a redemption fund of £56,500 paid for extinction of the annuity bond. The statistics of the Established churches in Edinburgh show the number of communicants or members to be as follows: Buccleuch, 497; Canongate, 1116; Dean, 430; Gaelic, 146; Greenside, 1480; New Greyfriars', 537; Old Greyfriars', 635; High Church, 443; Lady Glenorchy's, 743; Lady Yester's, 1855; Morningside, 559; Newington, 1342; Mayfield, 143; Old Kirk, 73; Robertson Memorial, 799; St Andrew's, 771; Elder Street, 219; St Bernard's, 1442; St Cuthbert's, 2796; Merchiston, 313; Dumbiedykes, 123; St David's, 1104; St George's, 858; St John's, 427; St Mary's, 1503; St Stephen's, 2058; Tolbooth, 781; Trinity College, 836; Tron, 927; West Coates, 616; and West St Giles', 527.

The Free churches within the parliamentary bounds and suburbs show the following number of members and income in 1881: Barclay, 1152, £4163; Buccleuch, 242, £713; Chalmers' Church, 1132, £879; Cowgate, 799, £668; Cowgatehead, 161, £99; Dalry, 368, £1239; Dean, 283, £480; Fountainbridge, 402, £276; Grange, 698, £3615; Greyfriars', 379, £757; High, 676, £2334; Holyrood, 359, £428; Knox's, 279, £248; Lady Glenorchy's, 616, £1993; M'Crie, 265, £272; Martyrs', 250, £628; Mayfield, 252, £2193; Moray, 494, £610; Morningside, 260, £1019; Newington, 703, £1102; New North, 504, £3539; Pilrig, 586, £1350; Pleasance, 1177, £535; Roseburn, 244, £543; Roxburgh, 345, £2443; St Andrew's, 441, £886; St Bernard's, 557, £802; St Columba's, 483, £778; St Cuthbert's, 435, £2136; St David's, 804, £996; St George's, 1084, £11,301; St John's, 341, £817; St Luke's, 567, £1721; St Mary's, 457, £1300; St Paul's, 465, £949; St Stephen's, 422, £1832; Stockbridge, 747, £1336; Tolbooth, 380, £1957; Tron, 303, £533; and Viewforth, 1072, £1587.

The United Presbyterian churches within the same area in 1881 show the following results: Argyle Place, 230, £1073; Arthur Street, 340, £523; Blackfriars Street, 216, £131; Bristo Street, 990, £2359; Broughton Place, 1412, £3011; Canongate, 275, £190; Colston Street, 207, £254; College Street, 1245, £1560; Davidson Memorial, Eyre Place, 246, £1408; Dean Street, 627, £682; Gilmore Place, 1123, £1352; Haymarket, 410, £2009; Hope Park, 719, £1059; Infirmary Street, 584, £1024; St James Place, 997, £1531; Lauriston Place, 1120, £2340; London Road, 570, £866; Lothian Road, 900, £1246; Morningside, 557, £1591; Newington, 677, £1958; Nicolson Street, 800, £1152; Richmond Street, 627, £594; Palmerston Place, 691, £3123; Portsburgh, 191, £521; Rose Street, 543, £1456; and Rosehall, 86, £1090.

The other places of worship in 1882 are the Original Secession churches in Lauriston Street, in South Clerk Street, and Forrest Road; the United Original Secession church in Victoria Terrace. Of Episcopal churches there are, St Mary's Cathedral in Palmerston Place; St Paul's, York Place; St Paul's, Jeffrey Street; St John's, Princes Street; St George's, York Place; St Andrew's, South Back of Canongate; St Peter's, Lutton Place; St Columba's, Johnston Terrace; St James's, Broughton Place; Trinity, Dean Bridge; All Saints', Brougham Street; St John's School Chapel, Earl Grey

Street; High School Yards Mission Chapel, off Infirmary Street; St Thomas's, Rutland Street; Christ Church Chapel, Morningside; and Christ Church, St Vincent Street. Of Independent or Congregational churches there are: Augustine chapel, George IV. Bridge; Albany Street chapel; Hope Park chapel; Richmond chapel, Preston Street; and Caledonian Road chapel. Of Roman Catholic places of worship there are: St Mary's Cathedral at Broughton Street; St Patrick's, Cowgate; Church of the Sacred Heart, Lauriston Street; and St Margaret's Convent chapel near Bruntsfield Links. Of minor religious bodies there are Evangelical Union churches in Brighton Street, in Fountainbridge, and the Buccleuch, in Crosscauseway; Baptist chapels at Dublin Street, Bristo Street, and Duncan Street, Newington; the German church at Bellevue, the Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Nicolson Square, the Primitive Methodist Ebenezer chapel in Victoria Terrace, the Catholic Apostolic church in East London Street, the Glassite chapel in Barony Street, the Friends' or Quakers' meeting-house in Pleasance, the Unitarian chapel in Castle Terrace, the Jews' Synagogue in Park Place, etc., etc.

A presbytery of the Church of Scotland takes name from Edinburgh, is in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and meets at Edinburgh on the last Wednesday of every month except May. It has jurisdiction over all the old parishes, *quoad sacra* parishes, and chapels of ease within the parliamentary bounds of Edinburgh and Leith, the old parishes of Colinton, Corstorphine, Cramond, Currie, Duddingston, Kirknewton, Liberton, and Ratho; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Gilmerton, Newhaven, and Portobello, and the chapelries of Granton, Restalrig, Portobello Town-Hall, Mayfield, Merchiston, and Elder Street.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Edinburgh, comprehending the 41 churches within the burgh and suburbs, 5 in Leith, and 7 at respectively Juniper Green, Corstorphine, Cramond, Liberton, Newhaven, Portobello, and Ratho.—The U.P. presbytery of Edinburgh comprehends the 26 churches within the burgh and suburbs, 5 in Leith, 3 in Dalkeith, 2 in Dunbar, 2 in Haddington, 2 in Musselburgh, 2 in Portobello, 2 in Peebles, and 1 each at Aberlady, Balerno, Bathgate, Broxburn, Burra, East Calder, East Linton, Fala, Ford, Gorebridge, Howgate, Lasswade, Lerwick, Midcalder, Mossbank, Newlands, North Berwick, Ollaberry, Penicuik, Queensferry, Slateford, Tranent, West Calder, West Linton, and Whitburn.—The Reformed Presbyterian presbytery of Edinburgh has churches in Airdrie, Loanhead, Thurso, Douglas Water, Wick, and Wishaw.—The United Original Seceders' presbytery of Edinburgh has churches in Edinburgh, Carluke, Kirkcaldy, and Midholm.—The Scottish Episcopal diocese of Edinburgh, besides its 13 churches within the bounds, has 22 at respectively Alloa, Alva, Armadale, Balerno, Borrowstounness, Broxburn, Dalkeith, Dalmahoy, Dunbar, Dunmore, Dunse, Falkirk, Haddington, Leith, Musselburgh, North Berwick, Penicuik, Portobello, Roslin, Stirling, Trinity, and Greenlaw.—The Roman Catholic diocese of St Andrews and Edinburgh has its seat in Edinburgh, and reckons within that diocese the places of worship in Edinburgh, and 27 others respectively at Leith, Portobello, Bathgate, Broxburn, Dalkeith, Denny, Dunbar, Dunfermline, Falkirk, Fauldhouse, Galashiels, Haddington, Hawick, Innerleithen, Jedburgh, Kelso, Kilsyth, Kirkcaldy, Lennoxtown, Linlithgow, Loanhead, Oakley, Peebles, Ratho, Selkirk, Stirling, and West Calder.

Edinburgh is always the meeting-place of the General Assemblies both of the Established and the Free Churches, the synod of the United Presbyterian Church, the Church of Scotland synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, as well as the same synod of the Free Church, and it alternates with other of the chief towns of Scotland as the meeting-place of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod and the Congregational Union.

Population.—The population of the parliamentary burgh in 1841 was 140,241; in 1851, 160,302; in 1861, 168,121; in 1871, in the 5 registration districts into which the city is now divided, the census returns were—St George's, 50,985; St Andrew's, 39,781; Canongate, 33,183; St Giles', 31,960; Newington, 41,079—total, 196,988. In 1881 the returns were—St George's, males, 29,412; females, 36,016—total, 65,428; St Andrew's, males, 19,821; females, 24,766—total, 44,587; Canongate, males, 13,231; females, 15,459—total, 28,690; St Giles', males, 15,687; females, 16,954—total, 32,641; Newington, males, 23,483; females, 30,612—total, 54,095: showing a gross total of males, 101,634; females, 123,801 = 225,435, being an increase in the ten years from 1871 to 1881 of 28,447. Adding to this a number of persons in the landward districts properly to be considered as town population, the census returns of 1881 show the population of Edinburgh to be altogether 228,190; separate families, 52,668; houses—inhabited, 41,230; vacant, 2616; building, 426; rooms with one or more windows, 172,863.

Mortality.—In 1863 the death-rate was 26 per 1000, but since 1867 there having been about 3000 unwholesome houses removed, and over half-a-million spent in city improvements, letting in fresh air and light where they were unknown before, the death-rate has gradually decreased, and the number of deaths in March 1882 was 372, being at the proportion of 17·18 per 1000 of the population; in March 1881 the rate was 21·69 per 1000. In March 1882 the births registered were 352 males and 330 females = 682, of which 53 were illegitimate.

History.—There can be little doubt that the Castle rock early became a most desirable place in the eyes of the ancient inhabitants of the district on which to build their dwellings, since, from its precipitous character and limited accessibility, a defence could here be easily made against the assaults of their enemies. That it was so used in early times appears from the name given to the Castle in the oldest record which mentions it, viz., Castell-Mynd-Agned—signifying the 'fortress of the hill of Agnes;' and there are some who affirm that, before it received this appellation, it had been fortified by the Ottadini ere their subjugation by the Romans, and after the introduction of Christianity dedicated to St Agnes. At a later date, according to a monkish fable, it is said to have been the refuge of the daughters of the Pictish kings, they being kept and educated here as a place of safety in barbarous and turbulent times; and, about 617, when the Anglo-Saxons absorbed the Lothians, it derived from Eadwine, a powerful king of Northumbria, the name of Eadwinesburh. The Castle and town—the latter, according to Simeon of Durham, being about 854 only a considerable village, on the eastern slope of the hill—next became a possession of the Celtic kings in the reign of Indulf (945-961), and was then called *Dun-Edin*, signifying, in their language, 'the face of a hill,' and descriptive of its natural aspect. The name given to the Castle and the town, however, by King Eadwine proved to be the one by which it was ever afterwards fated to be known, though it was not till about the middle of the fifteenth century that it came to be recognised as the capital city, being long considered to be too near the English border to be a place of safety. In 1093, on the death of Malcolm Ceanmor, Edinburgh became the place of refuge of his widow and children, and was besieged by Malcolm's brother, Donald Bane, the usurper of the throne. The town, though still consisting of mean thatched houses, had grown to be one of the most important by the time of David I., being then constituted a royal burgh, and had in the reign of William the Lyon made material progress. King William made the Castle a frequent place of residence; but having attempted to seize a portion of Northumbria, the Scottish king was defeated by Henry II. of England, who took possession of the Castle in 1174. On its restoration in 1186, Alexander II., son and successor of William the Lyon, held his first parliament in Edinburgh, and in 1215 the pope's legate here held a provincial synod. Alexander III. made it the residence of his youthful queen, the daughter of Henry III., and the depository of the regalia and the

archives; and here also Alexander suffered a kind of blocade by the rebellious Earl of Dunbar.

Edinburgh shared greatly in the turmoils arising from the wars of the succession, owing to the rivalry of Bruce and Baliol for the crown. The Castle was surrendered to Edward I. in 1291; and, having afterwards thrown off his authority, it was again taken possession of by him in 1294, when the authorities of Holyrood swore fealty to the English king, the city holding out, however, till 1296. After holding it for about twenty years, the Castle was recaptured in 1313 by Randolph, Earl of Moray. According to a policy he adopted, Robert Bruce, after the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, ordered the demolition of this fortress, as he had done several others, lest they should again become places of protection and strength for the English. Holyrood Abbey was in 1322 plundered by an army of Edward II.; in 1326 it was the meeting-place of a parliament of Robert Bruce, and in 1328 of that parliament which ratified the treaty with Edward III. which secured the independence of Scotland. In 1334, after Edward Baliol had usurped the throne of David Bruce, the Castle and town were again surrendered to Edward III., who had invaded Scotland to support Baliol. While the King of England lay encamped near Perth in 1336, after a campaign which inflicted great distress on Scotland and reflected little credit on England, the Earl of Moray encountered a body of mercenary troops under Guy, Count of Namur, on their way to join Edward at Perth at the Boroughmuir near Edinburgh. Moray defeated the mercenaries, drove them in confusion into the town, overtaking and slaying a number of them in St Mary's Wynd and Candlemaker Row, and pursued the rest to the dismantled heights of the Castle rock. Being unable to defend themselves here, they surrendered next day to Moray, by whom they were set free on condition of never again bearing arms against David Bruce. The Castle was rebuilt and strongly garrisoned in 1337 by Edward III. on his return from the N, but in 1341 it was captured by Sir William Douglas through means of a singularly expert stratagem. One of Douglas's party, feigning to be an English merchant, went to the governor of the Castle and represented that he had a cargo of wine, beer, and spiced biscuits in his vessel, just arrived in the Forth, which he wished the governor to purchase. Producing a sample of the wine and another of the beer, both of which pleased the governor, he agreed upon a price and an hour for the delivery of the goods, which was to be early in the morning, that they might not be intercepted by the Scots. At the hour appointed the merchant arrived, accompanied by twelve resolute and well-armed followers, habited as sailors, and the Castle gates were immediately opened for their reception. On entering the Castle, they easily contrived to overturn the waggon on which the supposed goods were piled, and instantly put to death the warder and the sentries. The appointed signal being given, Douglas, with a chosen band of armed followers, quitted their place of concealment in the neighbourhood, and rushed into the Castle. Being joined by their confederates, the pretended sailors, they put the garrison, after a brief resistance, to the sword, and the fortress was thus regained by the Scots.

Edinburgh now ceased for a time to be harassed by the English, and began to grow more into consideration. During the reign of David II. it was the seat of numerous parliaments, the source of several issues of coin, and confessedly the chief town, though not yet the actual capital of Scotland. It was on the accession of the Stuart dynasty that Edinburgh first became the chief burgh of the kingdom, and its fortunes became identified all throughout with those of that ill-fated house. In the reign of Robert II., the first king of that line, and who made it the royal residence, the city was visited by a body of French knights and gentlemen, who came to give aid to the King against the English. Froissart describes the city at this time as consisting of about 4000 houses, so poor that they could not afford these French visitors anything like proper accommodation.

Richard II., in 1385, in retaliation for alleged wrongs, made an incursion into Scotland, set fire to St Giles' Church, Holyrood Abbey, and the greater part of the town, spending five days in their destruction, but was foiled in his attempt to capture the Castle. Henry IV., in 1400, repeatedly assaulted the Castle, but he was firmly repelled by the Duke of Rothesay, then heir-apparent to the Scottish crown. In 1402, Edinburgh again became the meeting-place of a parliament, convened at this time to inquire into the assassination of the Duke of Rothesay; but while James I. of Scotland was a prisoner in England, the city partook of the desolation which swept generally over the country, arising very much from the continual strife of the dominant parties for the ascendency, when the Castle was taken and retaken. After his release from captivity on the payment of the ransom, to which the city contributed 50,000 English merks, King James frequently resided here, and received, in 1429, at Holyrood, the submission of the rebellious Lord of the Isles. At Holyrood his queen gave birth to a son, who afterwards became James II.; and the city in 1431, was scourged with a pestilence, which added not a little to the general desolation resulting from the continual strifes of the turbulent nobility.

Edinburgh in 1436 was the scene of the last parliament of James I., and after his murder on Feb. 20, 1437, it became formally the metropolis of Scotland. James II. became king when only seven years of age, and was the first king crowned at Holyrood, this ceremony having previously taken place at the palace of Scone, near Perth. During his minority the Castle was a frequent scene of contests and intrigues for the custody of his person; and this stronghold in 1444 was held by ex-chancellor Crichton, in opposition to the regent, Sir Thomas Livingstone. A serious quarrel having occurred between the regent and Crichton, the king for a time was kept as a kind of prisoner in the Castle, from which he was released by the artifices of his mother, who favoured the regent's party. In 1445-46 the Castle was besieged by the King in person, and Crichton at last capitulated on terms of restoration to royal favour. About this time there occurred within its walls a singular instance of the revolting barbarity of the times. The Earl of Douglas, in the exercise of the great power which he possessed, encouraged the most galling oppression over the country, and was sufficiently strong in his numerous retainers to bid defiance to the authority of the state. Cunning and unscrupulous in their policy, the regent Livingstone and Crichton managed to decoy Douglas into the Castle, where he was received with the most hypocritical demonstrations of friendship and marks of favour. At the close of a banquet, of which Douglas had partaken in company with the King, a bloody bull's head was set before him—a signal then well known to be the precursor of an immediate and violent death to him before whom it was presented. Understanding the fatal symbol too well, Douglas sprang to his feet, but both he and his brother, who was present with him, were instantly seized by armed men, and, despite the tears and entreaties of the young king for their preservation, dragged to the outer court of the Castle, and there murdered. James II. and his queen, Mary of Gueldres, whom he married in 1449, were both great benefactors to the city, which, by the grants and immunities they bestowed, was more indebted for its prosperity to them than to any previous monarch.

James III., during the course of his troubled reign, also conferred on the city, which he made his chief place of residence, various other privileges; and during his time Edinburgh became a place of refuge to Henry VI. of England, after his defeat at Towton in 1461. James III. married the Princess Margaret of Denmark in 1469, an event which was celebrated by the city with much rejoicing; but, shortly after, Edinburgh suffered again the desolating effects of pestilence, which was so deadly and destructive that a parliament, summoned to meet in 1475, was deterred from assembling. Troubles of another kind soon followed, for in 1478 the Duke of

Albany, a putative brother of the King, commenced a series of intrigues which caused much disaster to the city and kingdom. Albany was imprisoned in the Castle, but effected his escape to France, whence he passed in 1482 into England, and bargained there with Edward IV. for assistance in seizing the crown of Scotland, pledging himself to hold it as Edward's vassal. In consequence of this, an English army under the Duke of Gloucester marched on Edinburgh, meeting there with little or no resistance. The King took refuge in the Castle, and the English were only induced to depart after the reconciliation of the King and Albany, on payment of certain sums of money claimed by the English, and the permanent cession of the town of Berwick. The citizens contributed the money, and proceeded to the Castle to escort the King and Albany to Holyrood, where they received from James munificent expressions of gratitude. Albany not long after again conspired against the King, who at once retired to the Castle and roused the citizens, from whom he received such support as entirely crushed Albany's treason. Early in 1488 James again became hard pressed by a powerful combination of insurgent nobles, when he deposited his treasure and other valuable effects in the Castle, and retired to the North. The royal army was defeated by the rebels at Sauchie on 18 June 1488, and though the King escaped from the field, he was afterwards discovered by one of the rebels and murdered.

Edinburgh, in the latter part of 1488, amid the turbulence of rebellious faction, was the meeting-place of the first parliament of James IV., and for some time the city and Castle were under the domination of the Earl of Bothwell. James IV., as he grew in years, made the city a frequent scene of tournaments and other like entertainments, and in 1503 he was married at Holyrood to the Princess Margaret of England, daughter of Henry VII., from which union descended that line of Stuart sovereigns which, in the following century, united both kingdoms under one crown. In 1513, while a dreadful plague was desolating the city, James IV. made preparations for an imprudent expedition into England. After inspecting his artillery in the Castle and the outfit of his navy at Newhaven, he mustered all his available forces on the Boroughmuir, from whence he marched to encounter death on the field of Flodden. The city lent him vigorous aid, sending many of its burgesses in his train to the field; and, on receiving news of his total defeat and death, adopted resolute measures for a stern resistance—fortifying the town, and ordering all the inhabitants to assemble in military array to oppose the expected approach of the enemy. The privy council withdrew for some time to Stirling, but, a peace with England having been effected, James V. was there crowned. The Duke of Albany in 1515 was appointed regent by a parliament in Edinburgh, receiving from the citizens great demonstrations in his favour; and he took up his residence at Holyrood in all the grandeur of royalty, causing the young King and his mother to retire to the Castle. Albany afterwards adopted measures which first drove the dowager-queen to take flight with the young King to Stirling, and next compelled her to surrender that fortress and return to Edinburgh, when the regent converted the Castle into a state prison for the King. The contentions of parties at this time filled the city with excitement, deprived it of the most ordinary protection of common law, and made it the scene of frequent strifes among the turbulent nobles. One of the most noted of these tumults arose between the Earl of Arran and Cardinal Beaton on the one side, and the Earl of Angus on the other. Angus having roused the jealousy of the opposite party by the influence he had gained over the young King through his marriage with the queen-dowager, he and his friends were set upon near the Netherbow on 20 April 1515, and upwards of 250 persons were slain in the skirmish, which was long afterwards known under the name of 'Cleanse the causeway.' Not many years after a similar skirmish occurred,

through a dispute which had arisen between the Earl of Rothes and Lord Lindsay. With characteristic ferocity they attacked each other with their retainers on the High Street, to the great danger of the inhabitants, and such was the fury of the strife that peace was not restored till both noblemen were made prisoners by the city authorities. Pestilence also, and a menacing armed force from the Borders, combined in 1519 and 1520 to add to the city's calamities. Parliaments were held in 1522 and 1523, mainly to devise measures for suppressing the prevailing lawlessness, but without much effect. In May 1524 Albany departed for ever from Holyrood to France, leaving state affairs in utter confusion; and the dowager-queen in the following July proclaimed that James V., then in his thirteenth year, had assumed the reins of government. While parliament was sitting in the November following, the Earl of Angus raised a disturbance, which drew disastrous fire from the Castle upon a part of the city. Early in 1525 James V. removed from the Castle to Holyrood, and met his parliament in the Tolbooth; and Angus, in the same year, acquired such ascendency as enabled him to impoverish the city for the pampering of his favourites. From this time till his forfeiture in 1528 he had the entire kingdom under his control, occasioning incessant disturbances not only in Edinburgh, but throughout the whole country.

The College of Justice, the germ of the present Court of Session, being instituted in 1532, speedily contributed to raise the dignity of the city, and draw to it many wealthy residents. The principles of the Reformation had also begun to be privately diffused, and in 1534 the fact was publicly notified in the execution at Greenside of the martyrs Norman Gourlay and David Straiton. The two successive consorts of James V., Magdalene and Mary of Guise, in 1537 and 1538 respectively, made public entrances into Edinburgh amid great rejoicings, and James, having died at Falkland in Dec. 1542, was buried in Holyrood by the side of Magdalene, his first queen. Shortly after the death of James, Henry VIII. of England proposed an alliance between his son Edward and the infant Queen Mary, daughter of James V., on terms unequal and dishonourable to the Scots, in order to obtain the dominion of their country; but this proposal, though at first favourably entertained as containing provisions agreeable to the reformed doctrines, was resisted powerfully and successfully by Cardinal Beaton and the Catholic party. To revenge this insult, King Henry sent an army under the Earl of Hertford, which, after landing at Leith, set fire to Edinburgh, Holyrood Abbey, the castles of Roslin and Craigmillar, and made an unsuccessful attempt upon Edinburgh Castle. John Lesley, Bishop of Ross, who wrote a History of Scotland in the Scottish language, of which a modernised edition was printed by the Bannatyne Club in 1830, gives the following account of this event:—'On the next day, being the sixth May' [the day after the English army marched from Leith], 'the great army came forward with the haill ordinances, and assailed the town, which they found void of all resistance, saving the ports of the town were closed, which they broke up with great artillery, and entered thereat, carrying carted ordinances before them till they came in sight of the Castle, where they placed them, purposing to siege the Castle. But the laird of Stanehouse, captain thereof, caused shoot at them in so great abundance, and with so good measure, that they slew a great number of Englishmen, amongst whom there was some principal captains and gentlemen; and one of the greatest pieces of the English ordinances was broken; wherethrough they were constrained to raise the siege shortly and retire them. The same day the English men set fire in divers places of the town, but were not suffered to maintain it, through continual shooting of ordinance forth of the Castle, wherewith they were so sore troubled, that they were constrained to return to their camp at Leith. But the next day they returned again, and did what they could to consume all the town with fires. So likewise they continued some days after, so that the most part of the

town was burnt in cruel manner; during the which time their horsemen did great hurt in the country, spoiling and burning sundry places thereabout, and in special all the Castle and place of Craigmillar, where the most part of the whole riches of Edinburgh was put by the merchants of the town in keeping, which not without fraud of the keepers, as was reported, was betrayed to the English men for a part of the booty and spoil thereof.'

After the battle of Pinkie in 1547 the city was again troubled and pillaged by an English force, and in 1548 was garrisoned by a French corps of 6000 men, sent by Henry II. of France to facilitate the intrigues of the queen-dowager, Mary of Guise, in procuring the marriage of the infant Queen Mary to the Dauphin of France. In 1551, the city gave a great reception to the queen-dowager, on her return from the court of Henry II., after witnessing there the marriage of Queen Mary to the Dauphin Francis. John Knox arrived in Edinburgh in 1555, and by his impressive discourses to large and excited audiences, soon attracted many zealous adherents, and speedily gained for the principles of the Reformation general and popular acceptance. He retired for a time to Geneva, but returning in 1559, found his partisans in an attitude of open resistance to the suppressive measures of the queen regent. Multitudes of the Reformer's party organised themselves into an army at Perth, under the name of the Army of the Congregation, and, marching triumphantly to Edinburgh, took possession of the mint and other offices of government, and presented a front of open hostility to the royal forces. Leith, which was then put in a fortified condition, became the headquarters of the Romish or government party, who were aided by the opportune arrival of an auxiliary force from France. Edinburgh was the headquarters of the Reform party, and entirely in their possession, whilst the plain which stretches between the Calton Hill and Leith became the scene of frequent skirmishes and resolute onslaughts. The irregular troops of the Reformers could ill cope with the well-disciplined auxiliaries from France; but eventually, aided by a force sent by Elizabeth of England, they succeeded about the middle of 1560 in expelling the queen regent's forces from the kingdom. They then dismantled Leith, and removed every hindrance to the ascendency and civil establishment of the principles for which they contended. A parliament immediately assembled in the city, and enacted laws for the abolition of Popery and the establishment of the Presbyterian form of worship.

Queen Mary, after the death of her husband Francis, sailed from France, and made a public entrance into Edinburgh in Aug. 1561. The Ettrick Shepherd indulges a poetic licence in the *Queen's Wake*, when describing Queen Mary's progress from Leith to Holyrood, after her return from France:—

> 'Slowly she ambled on her way,
> Amid her lords and ladies gay.
> Priest, abbot, layman, all were there,
> And presbyter with look severe.
>
> 'There rode the lords of France and Spain,
> Of England, Flanders, and Lorraine;
> While serried thousands round them stood
> From shore of Leith to Holyrood.'

Mary set up her government at Holyrood, where she gave formal countenance publicly, but not privately, to the settlement of the Reformation, and the city, with Knox for its minister, and the general assembly for its most influential court, now gave tone to the whole country, sought to make an end of the very remnants of Popery, and kept a keen and observant watch on the religious predilections and social manners of the court. General displeasure soon showed itself at Mary's fondness for the Romish ritual, and her disregard of the Reformer's rigid notions of morality. Riotous crowds again and again assembled beneath her palace windows; Rizzio, her favourite, was slain at her feet; and on the death of her second husband, Lord Darnley, and her subsequent marriage to Bothwell, the popular indignation burst into

fury, the people pursuing her and Bothwell from the city, and taking possession of the seat and powers of government. Mary was brought back a captive from Carberry Hill, and conducted through the streets amid the jeers and insult of the citizens to the house of Sir Simon Preston, the provost, and sent off a prisoner next day to Loch Leven Castle. All these portentous events were crowded into the space of one year, 1567. Four successive regents, thence till 1573, failed either to bring peace to the metropolis, or a cessation of hostilities between the two great conflicting parties of King's men and Queen's men, as the respective partisans of Mary and her son, James VI., styled themselves. The city, at the time of Mary's escape from Loch Leven in 1568, was both desolated with pestilence and bristling with arms; and, after the assassination of Regent Moray at Linlithgow in 1570, suddenly passed under the military ascendency of the Queen's party. Kirkcaldy of Grange, provost of the city, and governor of the Castle, and one of the ablest soldiers of the period, ordered all opponents of the Queen to leave the city within six hours, planted a battery on the roof of St Giles' Church, strengthened the City Walls, and provoked a long and disastrous strife. Two parliaments sat in the city in May 1571—the one on the Queen's part in the Tolbooth, the other for King James in Canongate, and while they fulminated forfeitures at each other, their respective partisans maintained a continuous conflict with frequent skirmishes in the streets and lanes of the harassed city. The Castle was held for the Queen with great superiority of advantage; Calton Hill, overlooking and protecting Holyrood, maintained a front of bravery for the young King, till an army sent by Queen Elizabeth in 1573 from Berwick eventually brought victory to the followers of the King, and forced the Castle to surrender.

On the coming of age of King James, the city was the scene of a succession of excitements—a magnificent public entrance was made by James into Holyrood, when he was escorted by a cavalcade of about two thousand horsemen; the Abbey received his parliaments, which sat there in great style; and there the King made a struggle for his personal liberties and royal prerogatives against factions of the nobility. Costly entertainments were also given to ambassadors and other notables in Holyrood at the city's expense, till at length he provoked antipathy and insurrection by his greed and continuous encroachments on public rights. At times James would be on good terms with the citizens, receiving from them gifts of money and public services; while again, as at the beginning of 1579, he was so infuriated at them that he left the city, removed all the offices of national administration, threatening to utterly destroy the city, and cherished such an intense resentment that nothing short of the intercession of Queen Elizabeth could induce him to abate his anger. After various negotiations, James was pleased to revoke his declarations of hostility, and made another pompous ceremonial entrance into Edinburgh, amid great demonstrations of loyalty; but in 1599 he came once more into collision with the city, this time, however, without any great disturbance of the public tranquillity. He delivered a formal valedictory address in St Giles' Church in 1603, on the eve of his departure to assume the English crown, and, after a lapse of fifteen years, visited the city again, when he was greeted with great demonstrations of joy and much servile adulation, and presented with a large sum of money.

Charles I. in 1633 was crowned King of Scotland with great splendour at Holyrood, and held in the city, two days after, his first Scottish parliament; but shortly after, by his proceedings against Presbyterianism and attempted introduction of a liturgy and bishopric, on 23 July 1637, excited strong disaffection to his government throughout the country, and kindled a resentment which lasted more or less till the end of his dynasty. In all this Edinburgh, as the seat of executive government, had an extensive and distressing share. The citizens were organised and trained, under direction of the town council, to resist the King's measures

of ecclesiastical change. A stiff conflict of beleaguerment and defence arose between the city and Castle, which terminated in favour of the city; and, though the King afterwards appeared in person and was well received and entertained by the magistrates, the city still adhered to the cause of the Covenant, and embodied a regiment of 1200 men for its support. On the establishment of the Commonwealth in England, however, the city offered a large sum of money to maintain a regiment in the service of the crown; but afterwards, on the plea of impoverishment by plague and civil war, claimed exemption from paying it.

Charles II. in 1650 was proclaimed at the Cross, and, could he have attained tolerable footing in England, would evidently have been well supported in Edinburgh. Cromwell, in September of the same year, following up his signal victory over the Scottish army at Dunbar, took possession of Edinburgh, laid siege to the Castle, and forced it to capitulate; and towards the end of next year allowed the magistrates, who had all left the city, to return and resume its management. The city enjoyed a repose of several years under Cromwell, but was so impoverished that its corporation could not meet a claim upon it for £55,000, and scarcely any citizen was able to pay his debts. The news of the Restoration in 1660 was enthusiastically welcomed, and drew from the town council a congratulatory address and gift of money to the King; but parliaments which met in Jan. 1661 and May 1662, and which hurled enactments against Presbyterianism and in favour of Prelacy, renewed all the former confusion, and gave rise to strong measures against the Covenanters. Edinburgh was put in a posture of defence; its gates were barricaded, and all ingress and egress prohibited without a passport. The very members of the law courts assumed arms; the gentlemen of the surrounding country were called in to afford their aid; and, from 1663 till the end of Charles II.'s reign, the city was the scene of the trial, torture, and execution of great numbers of Covenanters, many of them the best and brightest men of the age. But the tyranny which was exercised, the inquisitorial proceedings carried on, the martyrdoms which were endured, and the practising of military manœuvres by a standing army in their midst, did not for an hour coerce the inhabitants into submission, and scarcely succeeded in repressing them from attempting bold though hopeless deeds of insurrection.

The Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England and VII. of Scotland, resided in Edinburgh from 1679 to 1682, and diffused among the people a ruinous taste for show and extravagance, luring the magistrates into many acts of mean servility. During his short reign from 1685 till 1688, this morose and bigoted King adopted such strongly offensive local measures in favour of Roman Catholics, as provoked general disgust, and caused several riotous outbreaks. In particular, after convoking a parliament in Edinburgh in 1686, and finding it not sufficiently pliable for his purposes, he, by his own authority, did what the parliament refused to do—took the Catholics under his royal protection, assigned for the exercise of their religion the chapel of Holyrood Abbey, and promoted as many Catholics as possible to the privy council and other offices of government. In all his actions he was utterly reckless, and prosecuted his attempts to force the Catholic religion upon the people with the most abhorrent cruelty and consummate madness, which ended at last in the entire subversion of the Stuart dynasty, after an existence of more than three centuries. Towards the end of 1688 his officers of state sank into inaction under fear of the anticipated movements of the Prince of Orange, the court of session almost ceased to sit, the students of the University burned the Pope in effigy, and clamoured for a free parliament, and the Earl of Perth, the acting head of the government of Scotland, at length took flight to the Highlands, leaving the city entirely at its own disposal.

No sooner did it become known that the Prince of Orange had landed in England, and that the regular

troops were withdrawn from Scotland, than Edinburgh was peopled with Presbyterians from every part of the country, and the city became a scene of tumultuous confusion. A mob, comprising citizens, students, and strangers, rose at the beat of drum, gave riotous expression of inveterate hatred against everything popish and prelatic, and proceeded to demolish the royal chapel of Holyrood. There they were fired upon and repulsed by a guard of some hundred men, who still adhered to the interests of James. The mob, however, soon rallied, and overcame the guard, slaying some and capturing the rest; they then pillaged the Abbey Church, pulled down the Jesuits' college, plundered and sacked other religious houses and private dwellings of Roman Catholics throughout the city, and burned at the cross the paraphernalia of the Roman Catholic chapels; in short, everything connected with the scorned religion or the ecclesiastical policy of the dethroned monarch was extirpated with a fierceness approaching to frenzy. The magistrates, notwithstanding their former obsequiousness to James, were equally zealous in their alacrity to accept the Revolution, and promptly sent a congratulatory address to the Prince of Orange, assuring him of their allegiance. A Convention of Estates, soon after held at Edinburgh, declared the forfeiture of James VII., and offered the crown of Scotland to William and Mary. It next abolished prelacy and re-established Presbyterianism; and this convention was protected during its sittings by 6000 Covenanters from the West. The Castle continued for some time to be held for the Jacobites by the Duke of Gordon, and received some slight support from a small armed force under Viscount Dundee, prowling about the outskirts; but though the Jacobite party thus menaced the city and occasioned some panic, it made no active demonstration, and after the last hopes of the party were extinguished at Killiecrankie, the Castle surrendered in June 1689.

The citizens of Edinburgh now cherished bright prospects of prosperity, and began to turn their attention to commerce, through which they saw great advantages were gained by other states; and a company was formed to establish a colony on the Isthmus of Darien, which they thought might become an emporium for American and Indian produce. They subscribed among themselves for this purpose about £400,000, to which was added more than as much again by merchants in Holland and in London. The jealousy of other trading companies, and the remonstrances of the Spaniards, who feared interference with their colonies, induced King William to withdraw his countenance from the scheme, after he had sanctioned it by Act of Parliament; but, nevertheless, a gallant expedition, consisting of about 1200 persons, sailed from Leith in July 1698, in presence of great crowds assembled to witness the departure. This expedition founded a town called New Edinburgh, about midway between Portobello and Cartagena, under the ninth degree of latitude. During the winter months everything seemed likely to answer the expectations of the colonists; but summer brought disease, and on their provisions running low, they found, to their dismay, that they could get no supplies, the Spanish colonists of the neighbouring countries being forbidden to deal with them. In May and Sept. 1699, ere intelligence of these circumstances could reach home, two other expeditions had sailed, consisting of 1800 men, who were involved on their arrival in the same disasters. After disease had swept off hundreds, the last remaining colonists were attacked by the Spaniards, to whom, after enduring incredible sufferings from famine and disease, the survivors were compelled to surrender in 1701, and scarcely a waif of either men or means ever found the way back to Scotland. The failure was believed to arise, in a great degree, from court influence and intrigue; and, being concurrent with some other disastrous events in Scotland, it operated to produce in Edinburgh strong feelings of sullenness and irritation, accompanied by tumults and riotous outbreaks.

The accession of Queen Anne in 1702 was received

without much show of feeling, but the meeting of parliament at Edinburgh in 1706-7 to discuss the proposal for national union between Scotland and England caused much excitement. Even while the proposal was merely hinted at, the citizens, smarting under the Darien disaster, with the recent massacre of Glencoe still fresh in their memories, and dreading the removal of government offices to London, regarded it with keen suspicion. When the proposal became known in its details, the long-cherished antipathies and jealousies of all classes against England kindled into a fierce spirit of opposition, and the citizens pressed in vast crowds to the Parliament House, and insulted there every member who was believed to favour the union. They afterwards attacked the house of their late provost, who was a strenuous advocate for it, then scoured the streets, became absolute masters of the city, and seemed as if actuated by a desire to crush the authorities altogether. The crown-commissioner ordered a party of soldiers to take possession of the Netherbow, posted a battalion of foot guards in Parliament Square and other central localities, and thus quelled for a time the surging riot. So deep and general, however, was the popular rage, and so great the alarm of the authorities, that nothing less than the whole available force was deemed sufficient for protection. The horse guards attended the commissioner, a battalion was stationed at Holyrood, and three regiments of infantry were constantly on duty in the city, and these proved barely strong enough to protect the parliament during its deliberations on the union. The members encountered great difficulties, submitted to remarkable privations, and adopted various devices, in order merely to attach their signatures to the deed—first they retired in small numbers to a summer-house behind Moray House in Canongate, and when discovered and scared thence, went under cover of night to an obscure cellar in High Street, and then, before they could be seen by persons early afoot in the morning, took a precipitate leave of the city and started for London. Scenes of similar violence to those in the city also occurred in many parts of the country—the national pride having been fairly aroused at the thought that Scotland, after having given to England a race of kings, should become a province of the latter country, and the people generally protested that the votes in parliament had been influenced by military compulsion. Edinburgh now suffered loss of a great part of her prosperity, and lay, for many years, in an impoverished and heart-stricken condition.

The Rebellion of 1715 commenced with an attempt to capture Edinburgh Castle by surprise, but this was checked at the outset by measures which foiled it. Fifteen hundred insurgents marched from Fife upon the city, but found it so well prepared by the fortifications which the magistrates had erected, and by the presence of a force under the Duke of Argyll, to give them a warm reception, that they declined to attack it, and soon after dispersed. The arrival, shortly after, of 6000 Dutch troops prevented the city from suffering any further menace. A remarkable tumult occurred in Edinburgh in 1736, which is known by the name of the Porteous Mob. Two smugglers, named Wilson and Robertson, had been condemned to death for robbing the collector of excise at Pittenweem, in Fifeshire. Both these criminals made an attempt at escape one night by forcing a bar from the window of their cell in the Tolbooth prison, but Wilson, being a stout and powerful man, stuck fast in trying to get through, so that the jailors were alarmed and the escape frustrated. Wilson regretted much that he had attempted the passage first, and considering that by doing so he had prevented his fellow-culprit Robertson's escape, made a desperate resolve that he would yet give him an opportunity of evading the last penalty of the law. According to custom they were taken, under the charge of four soldiers, to hear sermon at the Tolbooth Church on the Sunday previous to their execution. When the congregation was dismissing, Wilson suddenly seized one of the guards with each hand, and a third with his

teeth, calling to Robertson to make his escape, which he very quickly did, after knocking down the fourth guard. Wilson's bold exploit made him an object of popular sympathy, and the magistrates, being afraid of a riot and an attempt at rescue on the day of execution, supplied the town-guard, then commanded by Captain Porteous, with ball cartridge. After the execution of Wilson in the Grassmarket, the crowd began to hoot, and throw stones, as well as other missiles, at the executioner and the guard, when Captain Porteous rashly ordered his men to fire, and six people were killed and eleven wounded. For this conduct Captain Porteous was tried for murder and condemned to be hanged. George II. was then in Hanover, and Queen Caroline, who was acting as regent, gave a respite for six weeks to the convict, preparatory, it was believed, to a full pardon; but such was the exasperation of the people, that they determined he should suffer, despite the royal clemency. A party of citizens accordingly assembled on 7 Sept. 1736, the night previous to the day fixed for Porteous' execution, and sounding a drum, soon gathered an immense number to their aid, when they took possession of and shut the gates of the city, to prevent the entrance of the soldiers, and then seized and disarmed the town-guard. The mob tried to force the Tolbooth door with sledge-hammers and iron bars, but finding these ineffectual, they had recourse to fire, and soon gained an entrance. The rioters seized the unfortunate prisoner, and carried him on their shoulders down the West Bow to the Grassmarket, calling at a shop on the way to provide themselves with a rope. Wishing to despatch Porteous as near the place where the people were killed as possible, they selected for the purpose a dyer's pole which stood on the S side of the street, exactly opposite the Gallows Stone. Here the unfortunate Captain's body was found dangling in the morning by the authorities—the rioters having quietly dispersed, leaving no trace, immediately after the deed was done. Great indignation was excited by all this at court—the lord provost being taken into custody, and not admitted to bail till after three weeks' confinement. The city was threatened with severe punishment, and a bill passed the House of Lords to confine the provost for a year, to abolish the city guard, and raze the city gates; but in the Commons this bill was modified into an order upon the city to pay the widow of Porteous a pension of £200 a year.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1745, the city was put in a posture of defence, and on 19 Aug. Sir John Cope, with the troops stationed at Edinburgh, left that city for the North to meet the rebels. Prince Charles avoiding an engagement with Cope, if Cope did not rather avoid one with him, descended with his adherents upon the Lowlands by Perth, and crossed the river Forth a few miles above Stirling. Rapidly proceeding, the Prince soon reached Corstorphine, a village about 3 miles from Edinburgh, where, to avoid the guns of the Castle, he made a southerly detour to Slateford. Charles, after an anxious night in camp, gave orders early in the morning to try and take the city by surprise. A party of 24 men were placed at the Netherbow gate, and 60 at the city gate at St Mary's Wynd. This latter gate being opened to let out a coach containing a deputation which had been sent out to Prince Charles and brought back to Edinburgh, and was now on its way to the Canongate, gave access to the Highlanders, who rushed in, overpowered the guard, and soon obtained possession of the town. Thus, on the morning of 17 Sept., the citizens found the government of their capital transferred from King George to the Highlanders under Prince Charles Edward, acting as regent for his father, and at noon that day the heralds with their usual formalities proclaimed James VII. as king, and read the Prince's commission of regency, dated at Rome, 23 Dec. 1743. Charles, having learned that the city was in possession of his troops, left his quarters and proceeded to Edinburgh, taking a route which would not expose him to the fire of the Castle guns, the fortress being still held by the royal troops under General Guest. Passing

round by Arthur's Seat, he rode forward to Holyrood, and for the first time saw the palace of his ancestors. Here he commenced a round of festivities, compelling the magistrates to furnish supplies and the citizens to give up their arms, though he respected their private property. After his return from the victory of Prestonpans, he blockaded the Castle, provoking from it a cannonade which did considerable damage, but after two days he removed the blockade, and thus prevented further mischief to the inhabitants. After the Prince's final defeat at Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland visited the city, and caused 14 of the standards taken from the rebels to be burned at the cross—the standard of the Prince was carried thither by the common hangman, and the remaining 13 by 13 chimney-sweeps.

Famine tumults occurred in the city in 1763, 1764, and 1765, and were quelled only by aid from the military. In 1778 an occurrence took place, which, though eventually terminated without bloodshed, at first bore a threatening aspect, and caused great anxiety. This was a mutiny of the Earl of Seaforth's Highland regiment, then quartered in the Castle. It having been determined to send the regiment to India at a time when considerable arrears of pay were due, the soldiers took counsel among themselves in regard to their present condition and future prospects. One morning, as the regiment was at drill upon Leith Links, an unusual place for this purpose, suspicion was aroused that they were about to be entrapped on board ship, and sent off without payment of their arrears. Instantly, as in all probability had been previously arranged, the whole body shouldered their arms and marched off at quick step to Arthur's Seat, and fixed their quarters near its summit. Their officers, in the first instance, tried to soothe them with fair promises, but to these the men turned a deaf ear, having already experienced their worthlessness. Threats were then resorted to, but these were equally unavailing, as the Highlanders knew they were so situated as to place infantry at defiance, and that, from the nature of the ground, cavalry would be equally ineffective. When it was then represented to them that the Castle guns would fire upon and dislodge them from their position, the answer was simply that the Highlanders would remove behind the hill, and so place that barrier between them and the new danger. In these circumstances an accommodation through the intervention of some one in whom the Highlanders would place confidence was the only resource, and this was at last effected through Lords Macdonald and Dunmore, on whose honour the men had great reliance. Their differences were arranged satisfactorily, and the regiment returned to its allegiance, and shortly after embarked for foreign service.

A no-Popery riot, on the occasion of the attempt to repeal the penal laws against Catholics in 1799, led to the demolition and plundering of several chapels, and the destruction of considerable property belonging to Roman Catholics; but under military force order was restored without loss of life. The city, during the menaces of Buonaparte against Britain, made great demonstrations of loyalty, and raised a volunteer force of between 3000 and 4000 men.

In 1822 George IV. made a visit to Edinburgh, and remained there from the 15th till the 29th of August, occasioning great excitement in the city, and drawing to it many visitors from all parts of the country. Two great fires broke out in the Old Town in 1824, on the nights of 24 June and 15 November respectively, working great destruction. One of these lasted three days, destroying the greater part of the High Street between St Giles' and the Tron Church, and it was feared at one time that it might involve the whole city. The demonstrations in Edinburgh which accompanied the general demand for parliamentary reform in 1830, were remarkably strong, as were also those associated with the election of the first members for the city under the new bill in 1832. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited the city in 1842, at first only as lying on their way to Dalkeith, but they were induced to make public processions through the streets, and were everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm, even greater than that extended to George IV. The accounts of the sudden overthrow of Louis Philippe's government at Paris in Feb. 1848, excited intense interest in Scotland. On the 6th and 7th March alarming riots took place in Glasgow, and on the latter evening a serious riot also occurred in Edinburgh. Upwards of 3000 persons assembled at the Tron Church, when the Lord Provost enrolled a number of citizens as special constables, and sent to Piershill and the Castle for military aid. The sheriff read the Riot Act, and advised the crowds to disperse. These energetic proceedings succeeded in putting a stop to the disturbances, but not before considerable mischief had been done.

The royal family again visited Edinburgh in 1849 and 1850, and on the latter occasion remained two nights at Holyrood. The Prince Consort at this time publicly laid the foundation of the National Gallery, amid crowds of spectators computed to amount to about 150,000. These royal visits were repeated again and again, and the Prince of Wales resided at Holyrood during several months of 1859, partaking of the benefits Edinburgh as a seat of learning. In 1860 Her Majesty reviewed upwards of 20,000 volunteers in the Queen's Park; and in 1861 the Prince Consort officiated at the laying of the foundation-stones of the new General Post Office and the Industrial Museum—this being among the last public appearances which the Prince made, as he died a few months afterwards. A great public illumination was made in 1863 on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, which, alike for the artistic beauty of many of its features and its general effect, has rarely, if ever, been equalled by any city. The Prince and Princess of Wales made a public appearance, accompanied with great masonic display, on the occasion of the Prince laying the foundation-stone of the new Royal Infirmary in 1870. In 1874, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, another illumination took place, though on a smaller scale than that of 1863. Repeated visits have been made by Her Majesty to the city since the occasions already mentioned, and in Aug. 1881, the Queen again reviewed the northern volunteers to the number of about 40,000 in the Park at Holyrood.

Edinburgh was the meeting-place of the British Association in 1834, 1850, and 1871; of the Social Science Congress in 1863 and 1880; of the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1842, 1848, 1859, 1869, and 1877; and of the Librarians' Congress in 1880. In April 1882 an International Fisheries Exhibition was held in the Waverley Market, at which were shown a comprehensive variety of appliances relative to fishing and the curing of fish, the stocking of lakes and rivers, salmon ladders, fish-hatching, models of improved fishing-boats, and other relative inventions.

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EDINBURGHSHIRE

Edinburghshire or **Midlothian**, a maritime county in the eastern part of the southern division of Scotland, is bounded N by the Firth of Forth; E by Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburgh shires; S by Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark shires; and W and NW by Linlithgowshire. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 36 miles, its greatest breadth, from NW to SE, is 24 miles; and its area is estimated at 234,926 acres, or 367 square miles. Its outline is somewhat irregular, but forms approximately the figure of a half-moon, with the convex side resting on the Forth and the horns stretching respectively to the SE and SW. Its coast-line is neither rugged nor bold, but stretches for about 12 miles along the southern shore of the Firth, for the most part in sandy or shingly beach. There are several havens for fishing-boats, and large and important harbours at Leith and Granton.

The surface of this county is exceedingly diversified with hill and dale, but on the whole gradually ascends from the sea towards the interior till it reaches its culminating point (2136 feet) in Blackhope Scar among the Moorfoot Hills in the SE. The effect of this far from regular upward incline is to produce scenery of a very tolerably varied kind; and though there is no part of Edinburghshire that can be described as grand, yet most parts are picturesque, and all are pleasant. There are several of those wooded dens or 'cleuchs' that are almost peculiar to southern Scotland and northern England. On the south-eastern boundary of Edinburghshire stretch the western slopes of the Lammermuirs; further W, and occupying the S of the county and extending into Peeblesshire, lie the Moorfoot Hills, in a large triangular mass. In this group, almost wholly pastoral, the summits are generally rounded, often isolated, and nowhere linked into a continuous chain. About 3 miles from their western limit rise the Pentland Hills, the chief range in the county. These, springing steeply and suddenly about 4 miles SSW of Edinburgh, stretch 12 miles SSW into Peeblesshire, with a breadth averaging 3 miles, but gradually increasing towards the S. The chief summits, in order from the N, are Castlelaw Hill (1595 feet), Bell's Hill (1330), Black Hill (1628), Carnethy (1890), Scald Law (1898), West Kip (1806), East Cairn Hill (1839), and West Cairn Hill (1844). The various volcanic eminences in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, which add so much to the charm of the city, are specifically noticed in our article on EDINBURGH. Corstorphine Hill, 3 miles W of the Castle rock, rises to 520 feet above sea-level, and stretches curvingly for about 2 miles. The Craiglockhart, Blackford, and Braid (698 feet) Hills form points in a rough semicircular line round the S of the city, none of them much more than 2 miles from it. The Carberry Hill ridge, on the NE border, extends for nearly 6 miles from N to S, and attains its highest point at 680 feet above sea-level.

The streams of Edinburghshire are all too small to deserve the name of river; but the deficiency in individual size is made up for by the number of small streams, which drain the county very thoroughly, and for the most part fall into the Forth. The most easterly is the Esk, formed by the junction of the North and South Esks about 6 miles from Musselburgh, where it debouches. The Water of Leith drains the NW side of the Pentlands, and enters the Forth at Leith. The Almond enters Edinburghshire from Linlithgowshire, and, after forming the boundary between these two counties for some miles, falls into the Firth at Cramond. The Tyne, rising near the middle of the E border, passes off into Haddingtonshire after a course of 5 miles northwards; while the Gala, with its source in the eastern Moorfoots, flows SSE into Roxburghshire. Some of these streams, notably the North Esk and the Water of Leith, afford water-power for driving the numerous paper-mills, whose produce is the chief manufacture of the county. The natural lakes of Edinburghshire, with the exception of Duddingston Loch at the base of Arthur's Seat at Edinburgh, need not be separately named; there are large artificial reservoirs at Threipmuir, Loganlee, Harelaw, Torduff, Clubbiedean, Gladsmuir, Rosebery, and Cobbinshaw. There are mineral springs at St Bernard's in Edinburgh, and at Bonnington, Cramond, Corstorphine, Midcalder, Penicuik, and St Catherine's.

The geology of Edinburghshire is most interesting, but our space only admits of its salient features being sketched. The county naturally divides itself into three districts. The first, embracing the Moorfoot and Lammermuir Hills in the SE, is a portion of the 'great Lower Silurian tableland of the South of Scotland,' and its rocks consist of greywacke, grit, and shale folded into a constant succession of NE and SW waves. The second is that of the Pentland and Braid Hills, where the basement rocks are of Upper Silurian age, consisting of greywackes, shales, and limestones, some of them being highly fossiliferous. These are conformably overlaid by the lowest members of the Lower Old Red Sandstone, while there rests on the upturned and denuded edges of both an unconformable series of porphyrites, tuffs, sandstones, and conglomerates, also of Lower Old Red age, pointing to upheaval, long continued denudation, and subsequent volcanic activity during that period. The third district takes in the remainder of the county, and, with the exception of a few later intrusions of trap, is floored with carboniferous rocks. The Pentland and Braid Hills wedge this into two basins. In the western one the Calciferous sandstones alone occur. These yield the rich oil shales of Midcalder, the limestone of Raw Camps, and the building stones of Granton, Craigleith, Hailes, and Redhall, and it is on members of this series that the capital stands. In the eastern basin, however, all the several members of this important system as developed in Scotland are represented, viz.,—in ascending order the *Calciferous Sandstone Series*, including the Burdiehouse Limestone, noted for its excellence, and the Straiton oil shales; the *Carboniferous Limestone Series*, locally known as the 'Edge coals,' containing numerous coal and ironstone seams, as well as several workable limestone, oil shales, and building stones, forming together the most important portion of the Midlothian coalfield; the barren *Millstone Grit* and the true *Coal Measures* of Dalkeith, Millerhill, and Dalhousie. This last series contains several workable seams of coal and ironstone, and the field gets the local name of the 'Flat Coals,' from the low angles at which the beds lie, in contradistinction to those of the Carboniferous Limestone Series. The volcanic rocks of Carboniferous age, the phenomena of glaciation, and the ancient raised beaches are treated of in the geological section of the article on Edinburgh city. Coal seems to have been worked in Lasswade parish so early as the beginning of the 17th century; and since then the increased facilities of working and of transport have fostered the industry to a high degree. Parrot coal of good quality occurs in the rising-ground S of Newbattle, and has been much used for the manufacture of coal-gas. In 1878 there were 19 collieries at work, employing over 2000 hands; and in that year 725,122 tons were raised in the county. There are, besides, ironstone mines at Roslin, Gilmerton, and Lasswade. In 1878 also 313,157 tons of oil shale and 44,659 tons of fire-clay were raised. Building stone is abundant, and paving stones are also found. Lead ore has been discovered at the head of the North Esk, and a copper mine at Currie was projected in 1683.

Edinburghshire includes some of the finest agricultural land in the country, and the methods of farming, the implements used, and the science of the farmers are inferior to none. The fertile districts in the N and W sections of the shire are generally arable, and in a high state of cultivation; the S and SE sections, more particularly the latter, are, to a large extent, pastoral. Only about one-eighth of the entire area is unprofitable. In June 1881, 134,999 acres were under crops, bare fallow, or grass. The soils of the low arable lands are much diversified. Clay, sand, loam, and gravel are, in some cases, all to be seen on the same farm—even in the same field. It is difficult to determine which predominates.

Careful farming has done much to improve the poor and mossy soil on the high-lying tracts; but the range of fertility between the best and the worst arable lands is very great. Agricultural improvements on fairly intelligent principles, or with fairly visible results, began so late as about 1725; but since then, combined efforts by societies, and single efforts by proprietors, have united to advance the agricultural interests of the county. The use of sewage as manure was adopted near Edinburgh tolerably early; and the Craigentinny meadows, separately noticed, are a signal instance of its fertilising power. Areas at Lochend, at Dalry, and at the Grange, all in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, are hardly less productive; and the total aggregate value of the land thus treated with the Edinburgh sewage is fully £6000 per annum. The country round Edinburgh is largely occupied by market gardens, whose produce is chiefly potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and strawberries; in 1877 there were 865 acres under this form of cultivation—an area greater than in any other Scottish county. To orchards there were 94 acres, and to coppices and plantations 10,320 acres, given up in Edinburghshire. Perthshire and Lanarkshire alone excel the metropolitan county in extent of orchard-ground. The principal crops of the county, with their average, are as follow:—

Crops.	1856.	1866.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1880.
Wheat, . .	11,623	6,241	5,240	4,456	4,966	4,866
Barley, . .	10,123	4,205	12,212	11,982	11,811	11,095
Oats, . . .	28,181	22,866	20,809	21,311	22,221	22,323
Sown Grass,		26,907	33,139	31,869	31,116	29,390
Potatoes, .	6,668	6,358	6,476	6,930	7,063	7,590
Turnips, . .	14,517	13,629	13,022	13,343	12,987	11,889
Totals, .	66,017	80,206	90,898	89,891	90,164	87,053

In June 1881, 134,999 acres were divided as follow:—corn crops, 38,273 acres; green crops, 21,534 acres; sown grasses, 31,470 acres; permanent pasture, 43,532 acres.

The tendency in Midlothian, in view of the low price of grain and the high price of cattle, is to turn attention more and more from raising crops to raising cattle. But as yet there is but little cattle-breeding in Edinburghshire. In 1881 the county contained 18,250 cattle; 154,966 sheep; 4160 horses used for agricultural purposes; and 5390 pigs. In the vicinity of Edinburgh very large dairies, with from 30 to 70 cows, are maintained.

The Midlothian farms vary much in size. In 1876 there were 477 farms of 50 acres and under; 116 of between 50 and 100 acres; 294 of between 100 and 300; 75 of between 300 and 500; and 50 of over 500 acres—making 1012 in all. The rent per acre varies fully as much, but increases in direct ratio to the proximity of the farm to Edinburgh. The average rent of arable land in Midlothian may be set down at from £2 to £3 per acre; of hill pasture at from 10s. to 15s. per acre. The farms are generally held on 19 years' lease.

Edinburghshire enjoys a climate that is on the whole equable, and not severe. In the N, it is mild and dry; among the hills, colder and moister. Generally speaking, the fruits of the ground ripen early, especially garden-stuff and strawberries. The mean annual temperature has been set down at 47·1°, which is the exact figure for the capital. Observations at 13 stations give 32·66 inches as the average annual rainfall in the county. The range is between 23·75 inches at Corstorphine (the driest station in Scotland) and 45·52 at Colzium.

Notwithstanding many and great natural advantages, the metropolitan county has no very important manufactures. When those carried on in Edinburgh and Leith and the immediate environments are subtracted, there are but few left to represent the industrial activity of the county proper. The pre-eminent manufacture is that of paper, supported in great measure by the important publishing and printing businesses of the capital. The turnout of paper in 1878 was 24,000 tons of all kinds. Gunpowder is manufactured at Roslin; bricks

and tiles at Portobello, Millerhill, Newbattle, Rosewell, and Bonnyrigg; candles at Dalkeith and Loanhead; leather at Dalkeith; and there are iron-works at Dalkeith, Westfield, Loanhead, Penicuik, and Millerhill. Shale-mining with paraffin-oil working (chiefly near Midcalder), and coal-mining, employ many hands; fishing is the main occupation of the inhabitants of Newhaven, Fisherrow, Musselburgh, and other coast villages; while Leith and Granton have a very large shipping industry. The assessed rental for 1880-81 of paper-mills in the county was £12,700 (increase since 1870-71, £3295); of other mills, £3917 (decrease, £335); of 'manufactories,' £18,696 (increase, £6148). These figures exclude the two city parishes.

The roads in Edinburghshire are numerous and good. No fewer than nine chief roads diverge from the city through the county, and these are connected with each other by a network of cross-roads. The roads are maintained by assessment levied on the city and county. The Union Canal extends from Edinburgh through the western part of the county, and joins the Forth and Clyde Canal at Falkirk. Though no longer used for passenger traffic, it still affords means of transit for coal and other minerals. The North British and Caledonian Railway Companies' lines not only connect Edinburgh with all parts of the kingdom, but also provide very good local communication within the county. A ferry from Granton to Burntisland conveys much of the traffic to the N of Scotland; but this route will probably be largely superseded when the bridge over the Forth at Queensferry has been completed. The assessment on railways within the county for 1880-81 was £71,996 (increase since 1870-71, £6282); on private railways, £600 (increase, £600).

Edinburgh is the only royal burgh in the county; Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh are municipal and parliamentary burghs; Bonnyrigg, Dalkeith, and Penicuik are police burghs; Canongate and Portsburgh were formerly burghs of regality, but have been incorporated with Edinburgh. Among the chief villages in Edinburgh are (besides the above)—Balerno, Colinton, Corstorphine, Cramond, Duddingston, Eskbank, Fala, Gilmerton, Gorebridge, Granton, Kirknewton, Lasswade, Loanhead, Midcalder, Newbattle, Newhaven, Ratho, Roslin, Slateford, and Stow. According to the *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), there were 16,945 landowners in the county, with a total holding of 231,742 acres, and a total gross estimated rental of £2,129,038. Of these 3 held between 10,000 and 20,000 acres, 47 between 1000 and 10,000 acres, and 15,909 less than 1 acre. The assessed rental in 1880-81 of lands in the county (including the two city parishes) was £288,549 (increase since 1870-71, £15,039); of houses, shops, etc., £193,911 (increase, £79,908). There are many fine mansion-houses and gentlemen's seats in the county, of which the chief are Dalkeith Palace, Duddingston House, Newbattle Abbey, Dalhousie Castle, Pinkie House, Dreghorn Castle, Hatton House, Bonally Tower, and Craigcrook.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 10 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, and 2 sheriff-substitutes. Besides these *ex-officio* justices of the peace, there are 210 gentlemen in the commission of the peace, of whom 137 have qualified. The police force, exclusive of that for the burghs of Edinburgh and Leith, amounted, in 1880, to 62 men under a chief-constable. Besides the head-office in Edinburgh, there are 38 police-stations in the county. The number of persons tried at the instance of the police in 1880 was 2429; convicted, 2326; committed for trial, 46; not dealt with, 421. The prison of Edinburgh serves as the county jail. In 1881-82 the assessments were as follow: general county assessments, 1½d.; police, 1$\frac{7}{12}$d.; registration of voters, $\frac{1}{24}$d.; pauper lunatics, 1$\frac{8}{12}$d. per £1. The valued rent in the county for 1674 was £15,921; the new valuation for 1881-82 gives it at £592,923 (exclusive of railways and water-works, which, with the exception of portions within burghs, were valued at £116,392). The city of Edinburgh returns 2 members

to parliament; the Leith Burghs (Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh), 1; and the rest of the county, 1. The parliamentary constituency of the county proper in 1881-82 was 4018. Pop. (1801) 122,597, (1811) 148,607, (1821) 191,514, (1831) 219,345, (1841) 225,454, (1851) 259,435, (1861) 273,997, (1871) 328,379, (1881) 388,977, of whom 183,669 were males and 205,308 females. Houses (1881) 72,677 inhabited, 5493 uninhabited, 1006 building.

The county contains 32 *quoad civilia* parishes, and parts of four others. Ecclesiastically it is divided into 59 *quoad sacra* parishes, and parts of 4 others; and it includes also 5 chapelries. These are divided among the presbyteries of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, and Earlston; and all, with the exception of a part of a parish in Earlston presbytery, are included in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. In 1876 the Church of Scotland had 67 churches in the county; the Free Church of Scotland, 60; the United Presbyterians, 47; Episcopalians, 21; Congregationalists, 8; Roman Catholics, 7; Baptists, 6; Evangelical Union, 5; Methodists, 3; Reformed Presbyterians, 1; United Original Seceders, 1; and other denominations, 10. In the year ending Sept. 1880 the county had 198 schools (121 public), which, with accommodation for 43,761 pupils, had 43,990 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 34,403. The certificated teachers numbered 378, assistant-teachers 37, and pupil-teachers 416.

The registration county gives off part of Kirkliston parish to Linlithgow, but takes in parts from Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Haddington shires, and had 388,649 inhabitants in 1881. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year ending 14 May 1881 was 8129; and of casual poor, 4788. The receipts for the poor in the same year were £96,607, and the expenditure £88,861. In 1881 pauper lunatics numbered 808, their cost being £20,158. The percentage of illegitimate births was 8·1 in 1871, 7·2 in 1877, 7·6 in 1879, and 7·3 in 1881.

The history of Edinburghshire cannot well be separated from the history of the larger district of the Lothians. The territory now known as Midlothian was included in the district usually ascribed to the Caledonian Otaleni or Otadeni and Gadeni. In Roman times the tribe of Damnonii seems to have dwelt here; and the district was brought within the northern limit of the Roman province in Britain by Agricola in 81 A.D. Thence onwards the Lothians were the scene of many struggles and wars for their possession; and about the beginning of the 7th century, when historians recognise the four kingdoms of Dalriada, Strathclyde, Bernicia, and the kingdom of the Picts, under tolerably definite limits, Edinburghshire was the centre of what the latest historian of early Scotland calls the 'debateable lands'—a district in which the boundaries of the four kingdoms approached each other, and which was sometimes annexed to one of these kingdoms, sometimes to another. Lodoneia or the Lothians was thus peopled by a mixed race of Scots, Angles, and Picts; but seems most often to have been joined to Bernicia, with which it was absorbed into the great northern earldom of Northumbria. But the kings of Scotia or Alban, who, about the 9th century, had established their rule from the Spey to the Forth, succeeded, after many efforts, in bringing this rich district also under their sceptre. The final scene was at the battle of Carham in 1018, in the reign of Malcolm II. From that date an integral part of political Scotland, practically without intermission, the county was the scene of many battles and skirmishes between the English and the Scotch. In 1303 a small native force defeated near Roslin a much larger army of Southrons; in 1334, the Boroughmuir, now a southern suburb of Edinburgh, witnessed another victory of the Scots under Sir Alex. Ramsay over the English under Count Guy. In 1385 the county was devastated by Richard II. of England; a century and a half later it suffered the resentment of Henry VIII.; and the fields of Pinkie (1547), Carberry Hill (1567), and Rullion Green (1666), are all included within its limits.

Central Lothian very probably was placed under the administration of a sheriff, or under some similar administration, as early as the epoch of the introduction of the Scoto-Saxon laws. A sheriffdom over it can be traced in record from the reign of Malcolm IV. down to the restoration of David II.; but appears to have extended during that period over all the Lothians. The sheriffdom underwent successive limitations, at a number of periods, till it coincided with the present extent of the county; it also, for many ages, was abridged in its authority by various jurisdictions within its bounds; and it likewise, for a considerable time, was hampered in its administration by distribution into wards, each superintended by a serjeant. The last sheriff under the old *regime* was the Earl of Lauderdale, who succeeded his father as sheriff in 1744; and the first under the present improved system was Charles Maitland, who received his appointment in 1748.—A constable was attached, from an early period, to Edinburgh Castle; and appears to have, as early as 1278, exercised civil jurisdiction. The provost of Edinburgh, from the year 1472, had the power of sheriff, coroner, and admiral, within Edinburgh royalty and its dependency of Leith. The abbot of Holyrood acquired from Robert III. a right of regality over all the lands of the abbey, including the barony of Broughton; and, at the Reformation, he was succeeded in his jurisdiction by the trustees of Heriot's Hospital. The monks of Dunfermline obtained from David I. a baronial jurisdiction over Inveresk manor, including the town of Musselburgh; and, at the Reformation, were succeeded in their jurisdiction by Sir John Maitland, who sold it in 1709 to the Duchess of Buccleuch. The barony of Ratho, at Robert II.'s accession to the crown, belonged to the royal Stewarts; was then, with their other estates, erected into a royal jurisdiction; went, in that capacity, to Prince James, the son of Robert III.; and, at the bisection of Lanarkshire into the counties of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, was disjoined from Edinburghshire and annexed to Renfrewshire. A right of regality over the lands of Dalkeith was obtained by the Douglases, and passed to the family of Buccleuch. The estates in Edinburghshire belonging to the see of St Andrews were erected into a regality, and placed under the control of a bailie appointed by the archbishop. The lands of Duddingston, of Prestonhall, of Carrington, and of Carberry also were regalities; and the first was administered by a bailie, the second by the Duke of Gordon, the third by Lord Dalmeny, the fourth by Sir Robert Dickson. These several jurisdictions comprised a large proportion of the county's territory, and a still longer one of the county's population; and they must, in the aggregate, have greatly embarrassed the paramount or comprehensive civil administration; but all were abolished in 1747. A justiciary of Lothian also was appointed in the time of Malcolm IV., exercised a power superior to that of the sheriff, and had successors wielding that superior power, or entitled to wield it, till the time when the baronial jurisdictions became extinct. The power of the Archbishop of St Andrews also, being both baronial over his own estates and ecclesiastical over the entire county, was often, in the Romish times, practically paramount to that of the sheriff; and even after the Reformation, when the archiepiscopal prerogatives were wholly or mainly abolished, it continued for a time to throw impediments in the way of the sheriff's movements.

There are Caledonian stone circles in Kirknewton parish and at Heriot-town-hill; and there are cairns and tumuli at many places in the county. Pictish forts may probably have preceded the Castles of Edinburgh and Roslin; and it is very possible that the caves at Hawthornden House were either formed or enlarged by the Picts also. Traces of Roman occupation are still to be discerned; and Roman coins, weapons, etc., have been found in various parts. There are several old castles, some forming most picturesque ruins. In many cases comparatively modern erections have superseded the older buildings. Among the more interesting old castles are those at Roslin, Catcune, Borthwick, Crichton,

and Craigmillar. Extensive monastic establishments have left their ruins at Holyrood, Newbattle, and Temple—the last, as its name suggests, having been an important house of the Knights Templars. There are vestiges of an ancient hospital on Soutra Hill.

There is no good history of Edinburghshire, but reference may be made to *The County of Edinburgh; its Geology, Agriculture, and Meteorology*, by Mr Ralph Richardson (1878), and *The Geology of Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood*, by Prof. Geikie (1879). Both are merely pamphlets; the latter refers to other and larger authorities. Comp. also Mr Farrall 'On the Agriculture of Edinburghshire,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1877).

Edinchip House. See BALQUHIDDER.

Edingight, a mansion in Grange parish, Banffshire, at the W skirt of Knock Hill (1409 feet), 7 miles NE of Keith, and 4 N by E of Grange station. It is the seat of Sir John Innes of BALVENIE, twelfth Bart. since 1628 (b. 1840; suc. 1878), whose estate is valued at £1810, 5s. 6d. per annum.

Edinglassie, an estate, with an old mansion, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire. It is included in the Castle-Newe property.

Edington, a hamlet and an ancient fortalice in Chirnside parish, Berwickshire, 2½ miles E of Chirnside village. Only the S side of the fortalice continues standing.

Edinkillie, a hamlet and a parish in the W of Elginshire. The hamlet is on the small river DIVIE, close to the point where the Highland railway, which intersects the parish for a distance of 10 miles, crosses the stream on a lofty seven-arched viaduct. It is about a mile from Duniphail station, which lies by rail 8½ miles S by W of Forres, 20¾ SW of Elgin, 33 ESE of Inverness, and 157¼ N by W of Edinburgh. There is a post office under Forres.

The parish is bounded N by Dyke and Moy, NE by Rafford, E by Dallas, SE by Knockando, S by Cromdale, and W by Ardclach in Nairnshire. Its greatest length, from N to S, from a point on the Findhorn near Mains of Dalvey to Lochindorb, is 13½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies considerably, attaining 7 miles at the widest part; and its area is 32,904½ acres, of which 437¾ are water. The S and SE parts are mostly moorland and hill pasture, the N and NW woodland and arable. Between 3000 and 4000 acres are in tillage, between 4000 and 5000 are under wood, and the remainder is rough hill pasture or heath. The soil of the arable districts consists of a brown or black loam overlying clay, sand, or gravel, and in some places the loam becomes very light and sandy. In the upper part the moss lies generally on clay or white sand. The surface is very irregular. At the extreme N end of the parish the height of the ground above sea-level is a little over 100 feet, and from that point it rises in rugged undulations till in the S and E it reaches an average height of from 900 to 1000 feet, and rises in some places still higher, the principal elevations being Romach Hill (1012 feet), Hill of Tomechole (1129), Sliabh Bainneach (1453), and Knock of Braemoray, the highest point (1493). The last summit commands a very extensive view. The upper part of the parish to the S is drained by the streams Divie and Dorbock and the smaller streams that flow into them. The DIVIE rises in Cromdale to the S of Edinkillie, and flows northward to about the middle of the parish, where, half a mile below the church, it is joined by the DORBOCK, which forms the outlet for the waters of Lochindorb. From the point of junction the united streams, still retaining the name of the Divie, continue in a northern course for 2½ miles by Duniphail and Relugas, and enter the Findhorn a short distance N of Relugas. The land immediately to the S of the point where the streams unite is a small detached portion of Nairnshire, and belongs to the parish of Ardclach. The scenery along the greater part of the courses of both streams is very picturesque. The river FINDHORN flows through the parish for 7 miles of its course. Entering near the middle of the western side, it first forms for a mile the western boundary of Edinkillie, then passes across in a northerly direction, and forms thereafter the eastern boundary for 3 miles at the N end of the parish. The course of the river is marked by fine rock and wood scenery, the vales of Logie, Sluie, and St John being particularly pretty. The greater portion of the district W of the Findhorn is covered with part of the great forest of DARNAWAY. The mansions—Duniphail, Relugas, and Logie—are separately noticed, as also are the chief antiquities of the parish—Duniphail Castle and Relugas Doune. The principal landowner is the Earl of Moray. Three other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards, and 1 holds between £500 and £100. The parish is in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; the minister's income is £222. The parish church was erected in 1741, and repaired in 1813; it contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church. The schools of Duniphail, Half Davoch, Conicavel, Logie, and Relugas, with respective accommodation for 100, 50, 56, 116, and 51 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 44, 22, 22, 107, and 43, and grants of £44, 7s., £33, 4s., £23, 6s., £106, 19s. 6d., and £31, 1s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £5979, 17s. Pop. (1801) 1223, (1831) 1300, (1861) 1303, (1871) 1286, (1881) 1175.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 85, 1876-77.

Edinshall. See COCKBURNLAW and the *Antiquary* for March 1882.

Edleston. See EDDLESTON.

Edmonston Castle. See BIGGAR.

Edmondstone House, a mansion, with finely wooded grounds, in Newton parish, Edinburghshire, 3½ miles SE of Edinburgh. The estate belonged, from 1248 and earlier, to the family of Edmonstone, who are commonly said to have come to Scotland in 1067 with St Margaret, the queen of Malcolm Ceannmor, but who probably were a branch of the powerful race of Seton. (See DUNTREATH.) From them it passed, about the beginning of the 17th century, to the Raits; and from them, by marriage, in 1671, to John Wauchope (1633-1709), a cadet of the Niddry Wauchopes, who, in 1672, on becoming a lord of session, assumed the title of Lord Edmonstone. Its present holder, Sir John Don-Wauchope of NEWTON, eighth Bart. since 1667 (b. 1816; suc. 1862), owns 1350 acres in the shire, valued at £6310 per annum, including £267 for minerals. A hamlet of Edmonstone, with a public school, stands a little to the E.

Ednam (12th century *Ednaham*, 'village on the Eden'), a village and a parish of N Roxburghshire. The village stands, 190 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Eden Water, 2½ miles NNE of its station and post-town, Kelso. A pretty little place, of hoar antiquity, burned by the English in 1558, it now is the seat of a largish brewery, and retains, as outhouse of a farmsteading, the former manse (and later village school) in which James Thomson was born, 11 Sept. 1700. His father, nine or ten weeks afterwards, was transferred to the ministry of Southdean; but a miniature of the poet, presented to the bygone Ednam Club by the eleventh Earl of Buchan, is preserved in the present manse; and in 1820 an obelisk, 52 feet high, was erected to his memory on a rising-ground 1 mile to the S of the village. James Cook, the father of the circumnavigator, has also been claimed for a native.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Eccles in Berwickshire, SE by Sprouston, S and SW by Kelso, W by Nenthorn in Berwickshire, and NW by Stichill. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 3⅝ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3⅛ miles; and its area is 3919¾ acres, of which 70¼ are water. The TWEED sweeps 3 miles north-eastward along all the Sprouston border; and EDEN Water winds 4½ miles eastward to it, along the boundary with Nenthorn and through the interior. In the furthest E the surface sinks along the Tweed to 95 feet above sea-level, thence rising with gentle undulation to 236 feet near Ferneyhill, 282 near Cliftonhill, 278 near Kaimflat, and 265 near Harpertown. Sandstone is the prevailing rock, and the soils are of four kinds, in pretty equal proportions—loam, incumbent on gravel; clay and light gravel, both on a porous bottom; and a light humus on a moorish

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PROSPECTUS.

A HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, HIGHLAND CLANS, AND HIGHLAND REGIMENTS;

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF GAELIC LITERATURE, LANGUAGE, AND MUSIC,

WRITTEN FOR THE WORK,

BY THE REV. THOMAS MACLAUCHLAN, LL.D., F.S.A.S.,

One of the Editors of the "Dean of Lismore's Book," Author of "The Early Scottish Church," &c.;

AND AN ESSAY ON HIGHLAND SCENERY,

BY THE LATE PROFESSOR JOHN WILSON.

EDITED BY JOHN S. KELTIE, F.S.A.S.

During the last thirty years, the patriotic labours of the various Scottish book-clubs, and the researches of the various eminent Scottish antiquaries and historians, have subjected the History and Antiquities of the Highlands to a sifting criticism, brought to light many new facts, and opened up formerly unthought-of lines of inquiry. The publishers therefore feel, that in order to keep pace with the advanced state of historical research, the History of the Highlands and Clans must be written anew.

The present work, founded to some extent on that of Dr Browne, is divided into three sections :—

I. The General History of the Highlands, including Religion, Literature, and Antiquities.
II. The History of the Highland Clans.
III. The History of the Highland Regiments.

PART I.—THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE HIGHLANDS.

In the introductory chapters relating to the Primitive History of the Highlands, are treated the much controverted questions connected with the Picts and Scots, their race and language—the early races of kings, all points relating to the early social and political condition of the Highlanders, their original religion and the spread of Christianity. The most recent investigations bearing on the antiquities of the Highlands, the ancient manners and customs of the people, their peculiar dress, their social and political relations, their superstitions, and other interesting and curious matters, have been taken advantage of.

THOMAS C. JACK, PUBLISHER,

(Successor to A. FULLARTON & CO.)

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

As to the rest of this portion of the work, while the editor has endeavoured to avoid unnecessarily occupying space with what has no connection with Highland history, all appropriate matter has been included that will make the general narrative complete and authentic. When, at a later period of their history, the Highlanders become a potent element in the settlement of many great disputes, it has been sought to show clearly the part they thus took in the stirring and momentous transactions of the times. As examples of these we need only mention here the civil wars in which Montrose so often led on the Highland host to victory: the Revolution disputes, culminating in Killiecrankie: the unfortunate insurrections of '15 and '45, which, but for the romantic enthusiasm of the Highlanders, would never have been even commenced. The history of the latter rebellion has been gone into most carefully, its causes and consequences set forth, the later history of the unfortunate Stuarts detailed, an account given of Jacobitism and the Jacobite songs, some curious facts stated as to modern adherents of the Stuart dynasty, and the consequences shown of the political and social measures which followed Culloden. The General History has been brought down to the present time, and the greatest pains have been taken to present a full and clear view of the condition and progress of the Highlands during the past century and a quarter,—a portion of the history which, to all who take an interest in important social problems, will doubtless prove to be most valuable. Such matters have been gone into and discussed as Depopulation, Emigrations, Large and Small Farms, Sheep and Deer, Education, Agriculture, Fishing, Manufactures, &c., &c. In short, it is believed that this part of the work will be found to contain a complete account of the Highlands from the earliest to the latest time, and from every point of view.

In writing these chapters ample use has been made of the various club-publications above referred to, the latest of which, *The Book of Deer*, issued by the Spalding Club, edited by Dr Stuart, has proved of great service in throwing light on the early social and political condition of the Highlands, as well as on the state and constitution of the early Scottish Church. Besides these, all the best modern historians and antiquarians, and books and documents, ancient and modern, too numerous to detail here, have been consulted.

To the GAELIC LITERATURE, LANGUAGE, and MUSIC, a prominent place has been given; and the publishers are glad to say that they have entered into an arrangement with the Rev. Thomas Maclauchlan, LL.D., F.S.A.S.—one of the editors of *The Dean of Lismore's Book*, and one of the most eminent living Gaelic scholars—to write an entirely new account of this subject, into which will be introduced copious examples of genuine old Gaelic Poetry, Prose, National Stories, and modern Gaelic productions.

In the course of the work will be given the late Professor Wilson's celebrated ESSAY ON HIGHLAND SCENERY, of which the copyright belongs to the publishers.

PART II.—THE HISTORY OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS.

In any history of the Highlands, an account of the CLANS ought to occupy a place of the first importance, and in the present work, a large part of the second volume is devoted to this part of the subject. Every point of interest connected

with this peculiar institution has been noticed:—the origin of the clan-system, the relation of the chief to the general body of the clan, the various clan-dignities and offices and the duties which belonged to each, the peculiar customs to which the system gave rise, the difference between clanship and the feudal system, and the influence it had on the progress of the Highlands and on the rest of Scotland.

After this introductory matter, a detailed account is given of each separate clan which has any claim to be considered Highland. The history of each clan, as far as possible, has been traced from its founder through all its branches and off-shoots down to the present day; the part it took in the various clan strifes, in the disputes between the Highlands and Lowlands, and in the general wars of Scotland, is set forth. Appended to the account of each clan are its armorial bearings, a description of its clan-tartan, the name of its badge, its peculiar war-cry or *slogan*, its estimated strength, and its principal seat. In addition to the authorities above referred to, the works of Smibert, Logan, Stewart, and others, as well as the separate histories of those clans that are fortunate enough to have such, have been consulted; and this division of the work is greatly indebted to the original researches of the late Mr Anderson, author of the *Scottish Nation*, whose examination of many ancient manuscripts and family records brought to light many new facts connected with the history of the Highland clans. The editor is also glad to say that, in the case of many of the clans, gentlemen who have made a special study of their history have kindly consented to revise the proofs.

PART III.—HISTORY OF THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.

The history of these regiments is to a great extent the history of Britain's battles for more than a century past; and the great military glory which our country has acquired, has been owing, in no small degree, to their unsurpassed bravery, perfect discipline, and high morale. In the part of the work devoted to this subject, it has been sought faithfully to record the noble services rendered to its country in past times by each regiment in every engagement in which it took part.

With regard to the later history of the Highland regiments, it has been sought to render this complete and perfectly reliable by applying, for direct information, to the COLONEL of each existing regiment; and in every case the greatest courtesy and willingness to lend all assistance have been manifested. Indeed many officers, both old and young, at home and abroad, have, on hearing of the publishers' intention to issue a history of the Highland regiments, volunteered without solicitation to furnish information, and give the use of valuable private documents and diaries kept during active service. In addition to these, of course, every accessible published work on the subject has been consulted, including the host of books called forth by the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny.

From the above statements it will be seen that in no other single publication is it possible to obtain such varied and valuable information on all points of interest connected with the Scottish Highlands—their History, their Antiquities, their Clans, their Literature, their Military Annals. No pains have been spared to make the work accurate, exhaustive, interesting, and in harmony with the most recent investigations.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Besides clan-tartans, the work will be richly embellished with autographs, seals, armorial bearings, objects of antiquarian interest, and many views and portraits on wood and steel, all taken from original or other authentic sources, and executed in the first style of art.

The publishers have been more than usually fortunate in obtaining original and genuine portraits, and in having them faithfully and beautifully reproduced; and they owe their sincere thanks to those noblemen and gentlemen connected with the Highlands who have allowed them access to their valuable family collections, in order to obtain copies of such original portraits as were required for the work. Many of these portraits have never before been engraved. The publishers would especially mention here the valuable miniature portrait of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in Highland Costume, which has been in possession of the Lochiel family for generations, and which has been kindly placed at their disposal by the present representative of the family, Donald Cameron, Esq., M.P. for Inverness-shire. It has the merit of being a faithful likeness, and will be engraved by Holl of London.

Many of the views, illustrative both of the events narrated in the history and of the rich and romantic Highland scenery, are from photographs and drawings taken specially for the work. Others, consisting chiefly of views of towns and fortresses taken at or near the time of the events they are intended to illustrate, are copied from the rare and valuable work of John Slezer, entitled *Theatrum Scotiæ*, published at the end of the 17th century.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in Twenty-five parts, price Two Shillings each, size super-imperial 8vo. It will also be issued in Eight Divisions, rich cloth, price 7s. 6d. each. When completed it will contain Thirty specimens of authentic Clan-Tartans, beautifully executed in colour, and Twenty other page plates, including a new Map of Clan Territories prepared under the direction of Dr Maclauchlan, besides about Two Hundred illustrative wood engravings.

Opinions of the Press.

"The Editor, Mr Keltie, has performed his part —as we may judge from the two 'divisions' already published—with great ability, and has shown that he knows how to avail himself of the archæological treasures placed within his reach, the very existence of which was unknown when Browne wrote. The 'divisions' of the work which have been published, and which are in the form of two 8vo volumes of 208 pages each, contain only a portion of the first part, the 'General History of the Highlands,' bringing it down to the beginning of the eighteenth century. A very good summary will, however, be found in the first and second chapters of the present work of the information to be gathered from ancient authors, and from the monuments of antiquity found in different parts of the country. A very interesting chapter is devoted to the manners and customs, national dress, social condition, superstitions, &c., of the Highlanders.

"The publishers have done their part extremely well, and have enriched the work with a number of fine plates and many wood engravings. The subjects of these have been very judiciously selected, and they add not a little to the interest of the narrative. We hope to see other divisions of this work ere long, and we cannot entertain a doubt of its being most favourably received by the public." — *Edinburgh Courant.*

"The object of the present work appears to be to bring out in a popular yet substantial form all that is now certainly known of the ancient history, manners, and language of the Scottish Highlanders. We deem it worthy of public attention. Entirely free from traditional or popular prejudice, it contains within a comparatively small compass a marvellous amount of information, and may, indeed, be said to bring under the eye of the reader, in an easy and popular form, almost all that is as yet certainly known of the ancient history of the Highlands.

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"The essay on the Gaelic language and literature, which is yet to be published, will require no small degree of philological skill. It is right, however, to observe that the name of Dr Thomas M'Lauchlan is a very powerful guarantee that this part of the work will be quite worthy of what has already appeared. The paper, the type, and the general get up of the work, do great credit to the publishers."—*North British Daily Mail.*

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"Altogether, the work will be a sort of Highland Encyclopædia, material and moral, poetic and picturesque, interesting and valuable. This part (Division I.) fully realises the expectations formed from the prospectus. . . . . The publishers, in short, seem to us to have left nothing undone, either in the way of letterpress or illustrations, to make their 'History' as attractive and complete as possible, and we heartily wish they may have their reward."—*Inverness Courier.*

"The second division of this very handsome work has been issued. While Montrose was being carried to the capital for trial he had to endure a great number of indignities, but Dundee seems to have treated him in a different manner. We read —'At Dundee, which had particularly suffered from his army, a very different feeling was shown by the inhabitants, who displayed a generosity of feeling and a sympathy for fallen greatness which did them immortal honour. Instead of insulting the fallen hero in his distress, they commiserated his misfortunes, and prevailed upon his guards to permit him to exchange the rustic and mean apparel in which he had been apprehended, and which, to excite the derision of the mob, they had compelled him to wear, for a more becoming dress which had been provided for him by the people of Dundee.'"—*Dundee Advertiser.*

"From a prospectus which lies before us, we learn that it is to some extent based on 'Browne's History of the Highlands and Clans,' which was published more than thirty years ago. It would be a great mistake, however, to consider this merely a new and revised edition of Browne. It is substantially a new work, embodying in a compact and interesting form the results of the latest historical and antiquarian researches in connection with the times and places of which it treats.

"The first division is now before us, and we feel bound to say that the promise of the prospectus, high as that is, is not belied by the reality. If we take this as a sample of what is to come, the work will certainly be a superb one. The get up of the book is admirable—clear, bold type, excellent paper, roomy margins, and a luxurious *entourage* emblazoned in all the glory of red and gold. A word of high praise is due to the enterprising publishers. They seem to have spared neither pains nor expense to make this work what it certainly will be when completed—the standard book on the Scottish Highlands. We heartily commend it to the notice of all who wish to obtain accurate and authentic information on the subjects of which it treats—of all who take an interest in the Highlands or in Highlanders. To Highlanders themselves, both at home and abroad, it cannot fail to be a much-prized book. Division II.—We have the same beauty of typography, lavishness of illustration, and gorgeousness of binding, which render the book a veritable *ed itionde luxe ;* and the same judicious, careful, and conscientious editing, which makes it both interesting and trustworthy."—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

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"A history such as ours well deserves to be remembered by its inheritors, and to be recorded after the finest manner of the engraver's and bookmaker's art. This is exactly what Messrs Fullarton & Co. have done, or rather are doing, in the work now before us. . . . . Such is a brief, and by no means *coleur-de-rose* description of the first division now before us. The 'History of the Highland Regiments' will also meet a 'felt want.' Each regiment in the line carries, we believe, a history of its career about with it; but we are not aware that any special volume has been devoted to a collective history of the different regiments. So far as the Highland regiments are concerned, such a work will here be provided. A work of this kind, so happy in conception, so complete in detail, and so luxurious in binding and decoration, cannot fail to be popular. It will be alike an ornament to the drawing-room, and an acquisition to the library. . . . . We know of no work more calculated to interest any true Scotsman, whether living amongst his native heath or in some distant clime; nor do we know of any work better fitted to commemorate all that is patriotic and ennobling in our country's story. The literary part of the work seems equal, so far as we have been able to examine it, to the excellence of its artistic adornments."—*Fife Herald.*

"The names of the publishers of this work are veritable household words throughout the country. There is, we believe, not a parish in all broad Scotland where there may not be found copies of one or other of the splendid serial publications which they have issued, and as ardent promoters of the plan by which regular payment of small sums ensures at length the possession of valuable and costly works, we daresay they have no equals. . . . . The illustrations are numerous, many of them are clear and sharp almost as photographs, and the full-page coloured pictures of the various tartans are all that could be desired; and the general history of the Highlands with which thus far the authors have occupied themselves, seems to be written with great minuteness and the most painstaking care. That the work, as a whole, will be for many coming years *the* book of reference on all matters pertaining to Highland lore and literature, we have not the smallest doubt."—*Ayr Observer.*

"This book, which is being published in divi sions and parts, is a truly magnificent one. In point of get up, in printing, and, above all things, in illustrations, it is absolutely unimpeachable. Not to speak of its intrinsic literary merits, and the interest which attaches now, more than ever,

to the Highlands and the Highland Clans, we know of no book of the season which can compare with it as a drawing-room ornament. Suffice it to say that the book will, beyond all doubt, be the book on the subject. Too great praise cannot be given to the Messrs Fullarton for the labour and expense they must have been at in bringing it to its present perfection."—*Dumfries Herald.*

"From an examination of these [two divisions], it is quite obvious that it is being prepared in a very thorough and conscientious manner; and all who feel a special interest in the subject will find in it a vast amount of interesting information and curious lore of every kind bearing on the Highlands. The narrative of modern events is spirited and well written, very full and comprehensive, and distinguished by a desire to ensure accuracy, as is evinced by the numerous and copious notes and references. The illustrations are on a scale of real splendour, and will give a special value to the work. Altogether, the work will prove one of the handsomest, and in some respects one of the most valuable that has recently been issued from the Edinburgh press; and as the history of the Highlands is to a considerable extent the history of Scotland, it will doubtless secure a much larger number of readers than from the mere title the publishers would seem to anticipate."—*Dumfries Courier.*

"To Highlanders, who live almost as much in the past as in the present, the book must be peculiarly acceptable; and at the present moment, when, owing to a coming auspicious event, so much of the national interest is attracted towards the land of the Gael, its appearance is well-timed."—*Ayr Advertiser.*

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"No portion of the United Kingdom is so universally interesting to British subjects as the Highlands of Scotland; and although the handsome volumes before us only refer remotely and inferentially to the history and people of any other portion of our islands, we have no doubt that they will be read with no less interest by the Saxon than the Gael. It not only deserves attention from the students of history and archæology, but its elegant appearance should also ensure it a welcome as a drawing-room table book."—*Manchester Examiner and Times.*

"We have no hesitation in saying that the Messrs Fullarton are producing a work in every respect worthy of its national character; whilst the historical portion is written with so much care and research, that the book is well fitted to last, and to become the standard history of the Scottish Highlands. The mediæval and modern history of the Highlands is traced with great fulness and care, the style being popular and agreeable, without sacrificing anything of historical faithfulness and accuracy. We have only to add that the get up of the book is exceedingly handsome, the letterpress fine and clear, and the whole produced at a price which is singularly moderate for a work of this description."—*Newcastle Journal.*

"A work like this, utilising the historical discoveries of recent years, has been a great need of our literature; and the public owe Messrs Fullarton their thanks for the enterprise which has prompted them in issuing this admirable and admirably-illustrated history. Altogether, it is got up with all the appliances of a high-class establishment, which, coupled with its positive merits as a narrative of stirring and memorable events, should make this a very popular work."—*Carlisle Patriot.*

"In the first department of the work there is the History of the Highlands—embracing the religion of the people, also their literature from the earliest authentic records, and a deeply interesting account of their antiquities. After this follows a History of the Highland Clans—tracing their origin and following their strangely chequered course through stirring periods of private feuds and rivalries, and the still more stirring times of national strife and civil war, when the Highlanders exerted such a potent influence on the destinies of the kingdom of Scotland. Then comes the History of the old Highland Regiments that have done such glorious service for the Fatherland on many a hard fought field, and left a brilliant and immortal record of valour and bravery in the wars of Napoleon, in Canada, in the Crimea, and on the burning plains of India. . . The work is embellished with beautiful steel engravings, embracing many admirable portraits of leading historical characters, and magnificent views of the Highland mountains, glens, and valleys. The clan tartans are also represented in coloured prints—beautiful in artistic finish and execution. The work evinces extensive knowledge of Celtic lore, is written with high literary ability, and is impartial and truthful in its representations. We would thus bring this important and valuable work before the notice of the Scotsmen of Canada in terms of the strongest commendation."—*Canada Scotsman.*

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Prospectus.

THE

SCOTTISH NATION;

OR THE

SURNAMES, FAMILIES, LITERATURE, HONOURS,

AND

Biographical History of the People of Scotland.

BY WILLIAM ANDERSON,

AUTHOR OF LIFE, AND EDITOR OF WORKS, OF LORD BYRON, &C., &C.

In announcing, under a comprehensively national title, the Work now offered to the public attention and support, it is assumed that the various information it contains is so illustrative of the Scottish nation, and of the origin and constitution of modern Scottish society, as to justify the adoption for it of a designation so conspicuous. Of any other country, it is true, an account of its surnames, families, and honours, would cast little or no light over the constitution of the society existing therein. Such an account would probably tell next to nothing of the earlier races out of which society was formed, because, in the case of any other nation, whatever might elsewhere be found to illustrate that part of its history, few indications in the names now borne by individuals or families, or in its titles of honour, will be found to mark the tribes or institutions whence they sprung, or to be otherwise identified with the commencement of its national history. This is a result to be found in Scotland alone; not uniformly, indeed, nor always without admixture of doubt, but certainly in a greater degree than in any other kingdom or state.

Modern Scottish society, and Scottish nationality in its proper sense, may be said to have come into existence together. Hereditary monarchy, hereditary surnames, families, and honours, hitherto unknown among its peoples, were *their* common instruments for consolidation, for conservation, and for progress. To the Cumbrian, the Pict, the Scot, Norwegian, Dane, or Saxon, who, at various times and in various degrees, were spread over its soil, these distinctions were exceptional and comparatively unknown

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In the early part of the twelfth century, the greater part of the country now constituting Scotland was in a state little better than that of chaos, and worse than that of anarchy. The arrival of a new people of polished manners, military discipline, and Christian zeal, by giving new institutions and for a time a new language to this incongruous mass, created a nation and a nationality, yet without a so-called revolution or even a change of dynasty. The new race, whose presence was so beneficially felt in Scotland, came through England, yet were not of it. They were the Normans,—a people of the same original stock as many of the tribes above referred to, but refined and instructed by familiarity with the institutions of the South.

This new order of things, however, might have attained to no permanence, or even if permanent, to no historic significance—at least in the sense which our title assumes—had not the silent but ceaseless immigration of the new race continued without interruption for nearly two centuries, in the course of which they identified their fortunes with those of a dynasty which, although sprung from an elder settlement of the population, was led by sympathy, education, and the necessities of their position, to cherish, enrich, and lean upon this new people for the preservation of their crown and prerogatives, and to cement their union by numerous family alliances. A revolution, which placed first one and then another family of the new race upon the throne of Scotland, completed the solidarity of the social union of races in Scotland, while it prevented fresh admixtures of foreign blood; and lastly and chiefly the practice of bestowing hereditary surnames and honours, and of holding all lands from the Crown, which obtained generally throughout this period, and found a permanent and faithful record in charters and other public deeds, many of which are still in existence, insured to Scotland the integrity and continuity of its social annals.

The *surnames* traceable to immigrant Norman chiefs, or to the lands bestowed upon their retainers, constitute by far the greater portion of those peculiar and pertaining to vast numbers of individuals forming modern Scottish society. Under those derived from lands, not a few Danish and Norwegian names are to be found, which, in like manner as those of Celtic and Norman origin referring to personal or local distinctives, are to be recognised by their composition; yet, while of this latter class, even in the remote North we find in the names Fraser, Grant, Cameron, and others, undeniable proofs, notwithstanding their present use of the Celtic tongue, of a Norman or French immigration, the composition of the southern population is singularly manifested when the distinctive of an individual of the more ancient lineage is *there*, as in the case of a Fleming or an Inglis, expressed by the simple name of Scott. An account of the origin or of the original holders of these surnames of the forefathers of the present Scottish people, cannot fail to be highly interesting to all classes at the present day.

But, a mere explanation of the origin of *surnames* alone would lack completeness unless accompanied with some account of the families by which they were borne,—of the distribution of those families over the country,—

of their subdivision into new families,—and of the distinguished individuals who sustained their reputation and promoted their influence: and such an account it is one of the objects of this Work to supply. 'The Scottish Nation' professes to present the succession, the affiliations and alliances, and the leading incidents in the history of the families whose surnames have obtained distinction and influence throughout Scotland since the reign of Malcolm Canmore.

The ancient *baronies* of Scotland, associated as they were with hereditary jurisdictions only short of regal, had all a significancy in that country unequalled in any others where the feudal regime obtained. The holders of these *honours* were regarded as heads of its name as well as of their vassals; and to promote the honour of the one as well as the welfare of the other was their business and their strength. An account of these *honours* is an account of the territorial supremacy of a name and of a family, among the members of which the lands under the jurisdiction of their heads were in course of time parcelled out.

A history of Scottish *titles* is a necessary supplement to that of families, and a key to many of the social and political incidents in that kingdom as well as in the history and fortunes of its families. Such a history forms, therefore, another and it is hoped a valuable topic of the present Work.

Immeasurably beyond all these social facts in importance, although greatly illustrated by the lights they furnish, the biographies of its distinguished natives become, when properly treated, the topic which illustrates and shows forth in its strength and peculiarities 'The Scottish Nation.' The poorest country in Europe, occupied by a hardy race trained to military exercises, struggling for centuries to maintain their national independence, and ever contending for mastery amongst themselves, Scotland has beheld her sons loving and honouring the country that gave them birth with a high and pure patriotism; and clinging to each other with a proverbial partiality, yet not alone on account of their common relationship. but also for those qualities of endurance, energy, and intelligence which their common struggles and even social feuds drew forth and incorporated as it were with the national character. At a comparatively early period she sent forth many of her sons to obtain distinction and honours in other lands; and when more peaceful times had arrived and milder institutions obtained, she saw them launch into the arts of civil life, for which their hereditary qualities, animated by the lessons of a simple but sincere piety, had well prepared them, and assert for themselves a front rank among the leaders of mind and intellect in Europe, in numbers altogether unexampled in the social development of other nations. Of such men is Scotland's pride and glory, and their lives and deeds constitute the truest account of the Scottish nation.

In its *general biography* the present work embraces a wider range than is contemplated in any of those specially devoted to that subject, comprising many names not to be met with in history, yet of men whose skill, genius, or labours have added to the comfort, the knowledge, or the happiness of mankind. Not a few names, moreover, that have long been borne down by undeserved obloquy have been restored to their

proper position; while others, upheld by misstatement or exaggeration at an undue elevation, have been placed on a lower pedestal. In all cases the truth has been stated, without reference to party feelings or sectarian misrepresentations.

In the department of *literature* great attention has been bestowed upon the articles relating to men distinguished by their writings. By appending the titles and dates of their works, and sometimes when these were numerous, classifying the subjects treated of, easy reference is combined with great economy of space. In a word, as respects the productions of its literary characters, 'The Scottish Nation' becomes as it were a *Bibliotheca Scottica* corrected and brought down to the present day.

To the student of Scottish history the value of the assistance furnished by a work of the character of 'The Scottish Nation' need not be dwelt upon. In the accounts given of every family or title of antiquity and note, numerous indirect and incidental lights are thrown upon its pages. The direct additional matter it supplies, is, however, perhaps of still more importance. In this as well as in many other points, it will be found a more accurate and complete exhibition of the Earlier History of Scotland than any that has yet been presented to the public. It may give some idea of the care and research bestowed upon this work when it is stated that already the author has been ten years occupied in its composition and correction.

'The Scottish Nation' will be richly embellished with Autographs, Seals, Genealogical and Titular tables, and other illustrative objects, as also with Portraits on wood and steel, all taken from original or other authentic sources, and executed in the first style of art.

A National Gallery of Scottish Portraits has long been pointed out as a desideratum, and learned societies have recently brought the matter strongly before the public. In the care taken to make the Portrait illustrations authentic and numerous in a degree far beyond those in any collection heretofore presented to the world, the Publishers anticipate that the first exhibition of a National Portrait Gallery worthy of the name will be found in the pages of 'The Scottish Nation.'

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THE SCOTTISH NATION,

OR THE SURNAMES, FAMILIES, LITERATURE, HONOURS, AND BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND.

BY WILLIAM ANDERSON,

AUTHOR OF LIFE, AND EDITOR OF WORKS, OF LORD BYRON, ETC., ETC.

LITERARY NOTICES.

1.

THIS is a highly interesting and important new work on Scotland. Its editor is well known as an able and laborious man of letters, and its object is to supply a complete account of the surnames, titles, baronies, literature, and general biography of Caledonia from the earliest period to the present time. The portion before us seems to us to be exceedingly creditable to Mr. Anderson's taste and learning, and if the rest of the parts of this truly national work be as carefully compiled as the first, it must be a very valuable addition to the stores of Scottish biographical literature.—THE CRITIC (*London Weekly Literary Journal*).

2.

'THE SCOTTISH NATION,' a work recently commenced by Messrs. Fullarton of Edinburgh, promises to be one of the most valuable historical and biographical works ever produced in that country. Under surnames and local titles, it gives a history of the families, and of all the illustrious individuals who have borne them; and where they have figured in literary history, a list of their works is given. As an original work it is remarkably cheap. Taken as a whole, 'THE SCOTTISH NATION' is a work that Scotland's sons may be proud of.—THE BOOKSELLER (*London Monthly Periodical issued for the guidance of the Trade*).

3.

WE cannot conceive a work which would deserve to become more popular with our countrymen than the one efficiently carried out upon the plan laid down by the author and publishers of 'THE SCOTTISH NATION.' We have long had individual biographies of considerable merit; we have the histories of Scottish surnames, Scottish septs or clans, Scottish families, and Scottish titles or Scottish honours. We confess we like the ample peerage department of 'THE SCOTTISH NATION'—we like the narrative of the succession, the affiliations and alliances, and the leading incidents in the history of our great families, because thereby we read, with a brighter and better interpretation, the history of the land in general. Yet the author does not by any means honour these historical names at the expense of humbler men who may deserve a biographical sketch by reason of their genius, their merits, or their romantic career.—GLASGOW HERALD.

4.

THE biographies are carefully written, and embrace the latest information. As an instance of this we may refer to the account of King Robert Bruce and his ancestors, in which are embodied the valuable details first printed by Sir Francis Palgrave from documents in the Chapter House, Westminster. Under the heads of ancient families we have much curious genealogical information, connected also with national history. Each part has a fine engraved portrait and a number of woodcuts. We think this work will, to all Scottish readers and families, prove one of the most attractive and interesting of the Messrs. Fullarton's publications.—INVERNESS COURIER.

5.

THE author appears to have brought no ordinary ability, learning and judgment to bear on the enterprise, and we have little doubt that when completed the book will be a most valuable and interesting repository of all that is worth knowing and that should be known regarding the great names of Scottish history. The illustrations are designed to form part of a national gallery of Scottish portraits, worthy of the name, to be supplied with the book, and we are bound to say that the undertaking holds out every promise of success. Another feature of the work is the illustration of the rise and progress of noble Scottish families by means of titular and genealogical tables. —DUMFRIES COURIER.

6

THESE handsome volumes form the chief instalment of an ambitious and meritorious work, deserving liberal encouragement. The plan embraces nothing less than the whole biographical history of our Northern Kingdom; but though arranged in the alphabetical form, it has a feature of its own which distinguishes it from ordinary dictionaries of biography. The writer sets out, always, with the origin of the name of each person whose life he writes,—giving us its antiquity, as well as a regular genealogy of any great or known families which have borne it. . . . . Mr Anderson seems to have drawn his genealogical materials from the best printed sources extant; and remembering that some of these are not at all to be implicitly trusted, we are glad to observe that he has no tendency to credulity. The old fabulous and legendary accounts of the origin of houses are given only as fables and legends; and when a doubt exists about more plausible facts, it is candidly stated. The lives are written with commendable fairness, in an intelligent and unpretentious way.—EDINBURGH COURANT.

7.

'The Scottish Nation' is a work which will present a complete gallery of the 'Scots Worthies,' ancient and modern. One excellent feature is the great mass of historical notes concerning many of the great historical names and estates in the kingdom of Scotland. Written in a plain, understandable style, the biographies are enriched with the latest and fullest information regarding the various characters under consideration. Another good feature is the graphic and authentic portraits and sketches which embellish and illustrate its pages.—Glasgow Citizen.

8.

The style in which the work is being brought out is fully commensurate with its important character, paper, typography and engravings being alike excellent; and only a very large circulation can possibly reimburse the enterprising publishers for the large outlay they must have expended.—Nottingham Review.

9.

Taking a wider sweep than history, it adds several other elements, all, in the case of Scotland, having an important bearing on its progress. Thus, not one, but several lights—history, archæology, genealogy, &c.—are made to converge on the past; and the story of our country is told in that of the men who have given her a name above that of many nations. The title will impart an idea of the design of the work; and instead of giving any further statement, which would indeed scarce convey a full and accurate conception on the point, we prefer the easier and better course of simply recommending the work itself to our readers.—Aberdeen Journal.

10.

The parts before us are excellent indications of the ability and skill which Mr. Anderson has brought to bear upon his task, and the work will prove a most valuable addition to our national literature. It is very beautifully illustrated with portraits of distinguished Scotsmen engraved on steel and wood. The paper and typography are of excellent quality, and the general getting up of 'The Scottish Nation' is highly creditable to the publishers.—North British Daily Mail.

11.

Mr. Anderson conveys his information fully, precisely, and neatly,—the best praise that can be given to books of this class. The portraits and the various other illustrations are clearly and beautifully executed. We trust the work will be as popular as it is useful.—Dumfries Herald.

12.

The arrangement is alphabetical, and the work consists entirely of proper names. It is in the first place a biographical dictionary of eminent Scotsmen; their lives are printed in large type, so as to be distinguished from the other contents. In the second place, it contains a peerage of Scotland, a definition which requires no further explanation. It is usual to call the books containing the genealogies of our untitled families "Baronages," but the term will scarcely apply to the catholic character of the collection of family names which appear in alphabetical order in 'The Scottish Nation.' It includes not only aristocratic houses, but surnames which have existed for time immemorial in humble vulgarity, discussing them in connection with their origin and their geographical distribution. A patient ramble over such diversified ground brings one upon interesting scenes and groups, the more attractive that they are unexpected. We feel grateful to the editor of this work for having preserved in the purely biographical portion the lives of many of our countrymen who, though they have not reached the great conspicuous niches of the temple of fame, should not be forgotten, at least among ourselves; and here we may remark that it is far more difficult to give accurate memoirs of such men than of those whose names are to be found in every work of reference.—Scotsman.

13.

We miss few names of note as far as he has yet proceeded; and, moreover, the author is not only careful about facts, but presents his characters in a very truthful manner. His style is remarkable for its clearness and graphic force; and he has a happy art in fixing on the salient points of the heroes immortalized in this great national work. The amount of patience and perseverance required for such a work is very great, and the author seems to have an exhaustless stock of these qualities. We hope all who can spare the money will secure this work as it is issued, as a part of it is quite enough to peruse at a time. The publishers are doing it great justice as to paper, letterpress, and illustration.—Glasgow Examiner.

14.

We have looked carefully through the portion issued of this great national work, and can honestly bear our testimony to the able and scholarly manner in which it is compiled. Much curious and interesting information is given of men who names are household words, and of others less known whom it is good to know. The labour of verifying dates and circumstances must have been immense, and autographs, seals, coins, and other illustrative objects are made to render up their historical lessons. Characteristic portraits and landscapes on wood and steel lend charms and vividness to the narrative. The book craft has been accomplished by the eminent firm of publishers whose name is on the title page with proverbial success, and the price is something fabulous in the walk of cheap literature. Nothing can repay Messrs. Fullarton & Co. but a circulation which we will not venture to estimate, but which we hope may requite the enterprise.—Scottish Press.

15.

Mr Anderson, the Editor, has done his part admirably. He brings to his task extensive and accurate knowledge of his subject, and is laborious and pains-taking to a degree. The result promises to be a book of which any Scotchman may well covet the possession. The plan, generally, is to give a memoir of greater or less length of all eminent Scotchmen, from the earliest times down to our own day. The histories of titled families, and of the derivation of the individual surnames that come up, are subjoined in sections upon a smaller type. These memoirs are written in a clear, direct, and pleasing style.—Aberdeen Free Press.

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